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MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

CURLEY URGES REAL TY TAX RELIEF

NEW PROGRAM OF TAXATION OUTLINED

Saltonstall Comments 'Message Shouts Extravagance'

(Special to The Mercury)

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 1—With elimination of the State tax as a means of directly relieving the burden on real estate and the need for economy in government as the keynote of his message, Governor James M. Curley, addressing a joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the first meeting of the 1936 legislative session, outlined a new tax program and proposed a study which would put the Commonwealth's budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

In a message it took him an hour and 25 minutes to deliver before a joint session of the House and Senate, the Governor declared the State's most pressing problems were:

1. Relief of the real estate taxpayer.
2. Increases in the capacity of State institutions.
3. Further labor law reforms.
4. The increasing cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

Reviews Accomplishments

To the assembled legislators he recommended specific legislation covering these and a multitude of lesser problems, and reviewed at the same time the accomplishments of his administration in the past legislative session.

To raise sufficient new revenue to make it possible to wipe out the present $10,000,000 State tax now assessed on the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, Governor Curley recommended the following new tax plan:

1. Continuation of the 10 percent sur tax on individuals, estates and corporations.
2. An increase in the three cent per gallon tax on gasoline for a five year period.
3. Doubling of the fee assessed on motor trucks operating in the State.
4. Transfer to the General Fund of receipts from the tax on intoxicating beverages not used for old age assistance.
5. Forty cents per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.
6. Two cent per package tax on cigarettes and corresponding tax on tobacco products.
7. Five dollar tax on slot machines.
8. Increase of from three and a half to five percent in the State's share of the handle at dog racing tracks.

Recommends Committee

To bring about economy in state government the governor recommends the appointment of a committee consisting of six legislators and 10 persons representing the real estate and business interests of the Commonwealth. Another study which the governor stressed as essential is that of the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, enforced with ample funds to employ every possible expert assistance, to revise the tax system of the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley opened his address with the unqualified prediction that the new year will mark "the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people." He devoted a great deal of time discussing social security legislation and promised that the operation of the program for social justice would represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation. The chief executive warned the legislators that the acceptance of the plan "may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

As to "work and wages," Governor Curley had the following to say: "With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to pay rolls, but it is accepted by every forward looking intelligent individual that both the Federal and State Governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment."

Hazardous Work

One of the governor's first recommendations for new legislation was the proposal for an expansion of the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide coverage for nurses employed in institutions. "The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law enforcing or fire protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and in my opinion, are entitled to protection," the governor declared.

Stressing the need for reorganization of the State Department of Labor and Industries as essential if the interests of employer, employe and taxpayer alike are to be served, the chief executive renewed his recommendation for legislation to permit the Department of Labor to take over the duties of the State Industrial Accident Board. Still another labor recommendation made by the chief executive was the renewal of his proposal of raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

"For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road," the governor said in

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discussing the compulsory automobile insurance statute. "A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance." He added that the costs can only be lowered by reducing the number of claims and maintained this result could be accomplished by increasing the personnel of the Registry of Motor Vehicles. Unless such provision is made, he asserted, "I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law." He therefore renews his recommendation for more motor vehicle inspectors declaring there is need for immediate and drastic action. "Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped," he warned. "A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved." He also suggested consideration of whether law violators should be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

Home Owner Burden

The reduction in mortgage interest rate from 6 to 5½ percent has lightened the burden on home owners, but the chief executive expressed the opinion that in view of the plenitude of money a further reduction might well be made.

Support is given by the governor, in another recommendation, to the report of the special recess commission which studied the subject of consumer credit. The commission favored the enactment of a uniform instalment sales law.

Still another recommendation which the governor renewed in his second message to the legislature is that steps be taken to promote economic education not only in the secondary schools but among the adult population. He maintained that it would be advisable to appoint a commission to study the subject.

He favored expansion of the so-called Housing Authority Act, to the end that cities and towns be authorized to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to the Housing authorities to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

"The Unemployment Insurance Act," the governor informed the legislators, "should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power."

Into Other States

To insure the public safety, the governor recommended that immediate steps be taken, in accordance with recent Federal legislation, to allow law-enforcing officials of one state to pursue law violators into another state. "The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys, and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law-enforcing agencies have been removed," the governor declared in making his recommendation.

As another means of reducing the cost of the state government, the chief executive recommended the adoption of a constitutional amendment to "make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership and biennial sessions." "There is no need for two chambers today," the Governor declared.

With a view to relieving the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the Commonwealth, the Governor recommended legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of State wide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary. Such a provision is now in force with respect to Federal justices, the chief executive reminded the law makers.

The Legislature was bitterly denounced by the Governor for its failure to provide the necessary funds to construct a new hospital for the criminally insane. "The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth," the Governor declared. He recommended that the institution be constructed at Norfolk and be supervised by the mental diseases department.

Enlarge Institutions

"The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2,000 patients each as speedily as possible," the governor asserted. "This would mean the enlargement of 12 state institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients." He also favored the construction of a new state school for feeble minded children. Referring to the delay in the necessary mental diseases building program the governor stated that "attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the lawmaking bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit."

Indicating that the special state commission on sliding scales is preparing a plan which it believes will materially reduce the gas and electric rates throughout the state, Governor Curley sponsored the enactment of a so-called contract law by which the public utilities department by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, could fix a fair rate of return, a fair rate base and the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity.

Because of the recent report that there are more than 1,000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons, the governor asked the Central Court to pass a statute to require such professional men to pass a test and pay an annual registration fee before being allowed to practice in Massachusetts. Other health measures recommended by the governor were the abandonment of the Rutland State Hospital and the construction of a new institution there and provide additional accommodations for employees at the Pondville Cancer Hospital.

Capitol Addition

As another part of his public buildings program the Commonwealth's chief executive called upon the Legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 for the construction of an addition to the State Capitol. He reminded the law makers that the state is paying $80,000 annually to house offices of state functions.

With the creation of the State Planning Board the need for the Metropolitan Planning Division ceases to exist, the governor declared, favoring abolition of the division. There is no valid reason for the continuance of the division, he stated.

Numerous changes in the district court system were outlined to the senators and representatives by the governor. They include: Prohibit practice by the district court justices in civil cases in their own courts; establishment of district courts on a circuit basis; give presiding justices the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation and appointments of presiding justices should be made on that basis in the future; remuneration of special justices on an hourly basis.

Referring to the Commonwealth's penal institutions, the governor renewed his recommendation for the abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown and the housing of felons at Norfolk. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to study the placing of state wards, the segregation of prisoners, establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases and radical changes in the parole system of the State.

"I believe the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program," the governor declared in stressing the point that insufficient attention has been given the subject.

"I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any 'State tax' upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear."

Eliminate State Tax

He said the 10 percent sur tax "will tend to eliminate the state tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner." The increase in the gasoline tax would be in accordance with the recognized policy of broadening the tax base, he declared. Doubling of the motor truck fees would, the Governor asserted, provide revenue where sorely needed and without hardship. Taxation of proof alcohol would remove this products unfair competitive advantage over those engaged in the alcoholic beverages business, the Governor stated.

The proposed increase state share on dog racing would work no hardship to the operators and would prove beneficial to the Commonwealth through increasing the revenue approximately $250,000, the chief executive reminded the legislators. His suggested tax on tobacco, the Governor maintained, would not fall heavily on any in-

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dividual, while the tax on slot machines would aid the smaller merchants of the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley renewed his recommendations for the appropriation of $100,000 to advertise the recreational advantages of the State and a like amount for the conservation of bird and fish life. He asked that steps be taken to erect a war memorial and suggested the appointment of a committee to represent the State at the Harvard College Tercentenary exercises.

In conclusion the governor declared that his tax program represents only a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the state, is answered. He closed with the recommendation for the appointment of a committee to study economy in government.

Draws Comment

Curley's message drew immediate comment from two men who have been in opposition to his administration. One, Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and candidate for the Republican nomination for governor this year, remarked:

"Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, a consistent foe of the governor, commented that the message "was long and pretty dull," adding:

"Out of a welter of vague quantities and the usual high sounding phrases liberally sprinkled with adjectives, I detected a few specific suggestions with which I am in hearty accord."

GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

CURLEY MESSAGE IS CRITICIZED

"Shouts Extravagance and Whispers Economy," Says Saltonstall

Boston, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Blunt and sharp criticism of Governor James M. Curley's message to the second session of the 149th Massachusetts legislature came today from a state senator and the speaker of the house, both Republicans.

"Bluntly, it shouts extravagance and whispers economy," said Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Democratic governor's message, delivered yesterday.

"A welter of vague generalities," was the comment of State Senator Henry Parkman.

Hits Retirement Plan for Judges

Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar association, described the retirement plan for judges as "awful under the circumstances."

"I am in favor of some plan to provide for the retirement of judges," Cabot asserted, "but I should certainly be concerned at the prospect of giving anyone the power to forcibly retire all judges at the age of 70. It would mean giving the governor the opportunity to obtain absolute control over the courts of the state. It would be far better to take the chance of having to get along with one or two judges from time to time who might be approaching senility than it would be to throw overboard a large section of the best members of the bench."

Taxpayers' Group Wants Economy Now

The governor's tax recommendation was criticized by Norman McDonald, of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers associations. He declared "he seems to want economical reforms in the interests of the taxpayers, but only after he himself is out of the state house. What the people want and what they are going to insist upon is economy right now and relief from the depressing burden of taxation that is burdening the life of everybody who owns property in the state."

Cigarette Tax Opposed

The governor's proposal to levy a two cent tax on each package of cigarettes also was opposed. Clarence D. Hunter, a Boston wholesaler, and Clarence Marshman, of Springfield, head of the state retail tobacco dealers, announced both organizations would hold special meetings within a week to map plans for blocking any move to tax tobacco.

"The governor's address sounded well," Saltonstall said, "but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies.

"In one statement he accuses the legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate the legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"The governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government. But in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings, of course, to be made to the legislature after the governor's term has expired."

The governor has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator.

"It is significant," Saltonstall said, "that the governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the legislature. Last year he wanted the executive council abolished. Now he controls it, he makes no reference to it whatever."

Senator Parkman, referring to that part of Governor Curley's message pertaining to the housing of mental defectives, said:

"The governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives and would like to have public believe his predecessors in office and the legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building, but preferred to insist on an appropriation for highways and sidewalks."

Quotations from Message

Boston, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Quotations from Governor James M. Curley's annual message to the legislature:

"Work and wages"—"The legislature provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

Townsend plan — Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities, it is the one plan which the public is prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the people.

Nurses—"I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group (nurses) within the provisions of the Workmen's compensation act."

Forty-eight hour law — "The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2,500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the state, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries —the wards of the state."

Minors—"Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16."

Compulsory insurance—"There is need for immediate and drastic action. It is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license."

Installment selling — "Many abuses . . . so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay."

Mortgage rates — "In view of the plentitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction."

Housing — "Unwholesome, unhealthful, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed slum areas, is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as

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in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determination and courage to terminate the same."

Legislature — "I recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions."

State institutions — "Neither the plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the commonwealth."

Utility rates—"The consumers of the commonwealth should share in any returns to the companies in excess earning, should take the form of reduced rates."

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Cornelius Dar

GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

TAXING CIGARETTES

The recommendation of Governor Curley that Massachusetts impose a tax of two cents on each package of cigarettes, with a corresponding levy on other tobacco products, the revenue to go to the state's general fund and help eliminate the state tax on cities and towns, may not meet with much enthusiasm from cigarette smokers nor tobacco manufacturers. Yet it is a fact that a majority of the states in the Union already impose taxes of various amounts upon cigarettes and other forms of tobacco. As the governor says, "this form of taxation lays a very light hand upon the shoulders of the taxpayers, and, being controlled by the extent to which the use of tobacco is employed, prevents any heavy burden from falling at any time upon any individual, but in the aggregate represents a very substantial source of revenue for the relief of the home owner."

While some smokers will object strenuously to the tax, the experience of other states does not indicate that consumption of tobacco will be greatly affected, assuming the new levy is adopted on all tobacco products. In some cases where states have attempted to tax cigarettes only, there has been a marked falling off of cigarette sales, with an increase in consumption of smoking tobacco. But with all forms of tobacco taxed, the drop in retail sales should be only small and temporary.

One of the troublesome problems which may be expected, of course, if the proposed tax is enacted, is the sale of "bootleg" cigarettes on which the extra tax has not been collected. This situation may be expected to be especially acute in cities near the borders of any states where a lower tax, or no state tax at all, is imposed, and in sections where there are easy outlets for contraband of this sort. The same problem exists in connection with the federal tax on cigarettes, however. It will be recalled that Boston revenue agents, assisted by other governmental agents, recently raided a number of establishments where it was alleged that tobacco products on which no federal tax had been paid were being sold or distributed.

In spite of a federal tax of six cents on every pack of 20 cigarettes, plus state levies in a number of states, cigarette consumption is increasing in the United States, and it is estimated that 141,000,000,000 cigarettes will have been smoked in the year ending next June 30. This means more than 6,000,000 miles of cigarettes, if they were laid end to end.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

CRITICISM IS GIVEN SOME OF CURLEY'S PLANS

Boston Bar Association Official Hits Judges' Retirement Program

Sees Possibility of Governor Getting Control of Courts of State

BOSTON, Jan. 2, (AP).—Blunt and sharp criticism of Governor James M. Curley's message to the second session of the 149th Massachusetts Legislature came today from more places than one.

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"I am in favor of some plan to provide for the retirement of judges," Cabot asserted, "but I should certainly be concerned at the prospect of giving anyone the power to forcibly retire all judges at the age of 70. . . . It would mean giving the Governor the opportunity to obtain absolute control over the courts of the State. . . . It would be far better to take the chance of having to get along with one or two judges from time to time who might be approaching senility than it would be to overthrow a large section of the best members of the bench."

Tax Recommendation Attacked

The Governor's tax recommendation was criticized by Norman McDonald, of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. He declared "He seems to want economical reforms in the interests of the taxpayers, but only after he himself is out of the State House. What the people want and what they are going to insist upon is economy right now and relief from the depressing burden of taxation that is burdening the life of everybody who owns property in the State.

Opposes Cigarette Tax

The Governor's proposal to levy a two cent tax on each package of cigarettes also was opposed. Clarence D. Hunter, a Boston wholesaler, and Clarence Marshman, of Springfield, head of the State Retail Tobacco Dealers, announced both organizations would hold special meetings within a week to map plans for blocking any move to tax tobacco.

Curley's Recommendations For Action by the Legislature

Tax of two cents on each package of cigarets and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products.

Fee of at least $5 a year on every slot machine.

Continue for five years additional tax on gasoline.

Double the fees for operation of motor trucks "so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers."

Tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol.

Increase from 3½ to 5 percent handle taken by State Racing Commission on dog races.

Legislation to secure revenue to obviate necessity of laying state tax on cities and towns to relieve real estate.

Continue 10 percent assessment upon tax against individuals, estates and corporations.

Erection of addition to State Capitol at $1,000,000.

Voluntary retirement at age of 70 of statewide court judges at full salary, subject to further duty at request of chief justice.

Prohibit practice by District Court judges in civil cases in their own courts.

District Courts to be established on a circuit basis.

Special justices to be paid on a per hour basis.

Unicameral Legislature with reduced membership and biennial sessions.

Abandon State Prison at Charlestown and utilize site as receiving station.

Imprison only first offenders at Concord Reformatory to do away with "college of crime."

Hospital for criminally insane at Norfolk at cost of $1,750,000.

Centrally located structure as World War Memorial to provide accommodation for veterans of all wars.

Committee of legislators, real estate and business interests to study and report program for reducing cost of operating activities of the state.

Commission of recognized authorities on taxation and legislators to develop program for reduction in the cost of government.

Practicing as physician or surgeon without the required annual registration would be made a criminal offense.

Enlargement of institutions for mentally ill to accommodate 2,000 patients.

For benefit of gas and electric consumers, authorize Public Utilities Commission to determine by agreement with companies or otherwise a fair rate of return, fair rate base and basis of participation by public and companies in excess earnings.

Duties of State Industrial Accident Board to be taken over by Department of Labor and Industries.

Drastic action to reduce spurious claims in automobile accidents or repeal compulsory insurance law.

Discontinuance of employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

Increase powers of law enforcement officers in pursuing criminals by eliminating by agreement border lines between states.

Amend existing law to conform with provisions of Federal act on unemployment insurance.

Promote economic education for school pupils and adults.

Allow cities and towns to appropriate money to assist in slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

TIMES
Pawtucket, R. I.
JAN 2 1936

Political Opponents Assail Curley's Annual Message

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Compulsory insurance—"There is need for immediate and drastic action. . . . It is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license."

"ABUSES, CONFUSION."

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"REDUCED RATES."

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Need for Drastic Action

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State institutions—"Neither the plea of political experiency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the Commonwealth."

Utility rates—"The consumers of the Commonwealth should share in any return to the companies if excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates."

Physicians' registration—"Persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests x x x there can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons."

State House building—"I recommend that an appropriation in the sum of $1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the State Capitol."

Finance—"It is gratifying to me to know the fiscal year end found the State Treasury with x x x the largest free cash balance during the last five years x x x $2,486,043."

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

A GOVERNOR SPEAKS

Representative Durant, with his bill for an unicameral (1 chamber) Legislature, seems to have stolen some of Governor Curley's thunder, for the Executive, in his message, recommends that one branch of The Great and General Court should be abolished. The single chamber, under the plan, would meet bienially.

One year ago the Governor recommended a reduction in the personnel of the Legislature. At the same time he was for the abolition of the Executive Council. Presumably, at that time, he never dreamed, even in his wildest, or most lucid moments, that he would be given absolute control of his advisory court. Now that he is the whole thing there, abolition doesn't look so good.

Nebraska has pointed the way to unicamerals. This State seems not to have given it deliberative thought or accorded to it even cursory discussion. But it will have to face the music soon or late. Meantime the State whence came the Boy Orator of the Platte will be intently watched in its experimentation. The chief value of two legislative bodies, of course, lies in the fact that one serves as a check upon the other. Hasty action in one board may be followed by more reflective functioning in the other. As to the repeal of the pre-primary the Governor is silent.

He would retire the older judges, leaving them subject to call.

Governor Curley thinks we have been niggardly, parsimonious, beggarly in our treatment of State wards. Repeatedly he has urged that every man is entitled to a living, be he ever so unworthy or unfit or undeserving or at fault for his condition or beaten by his own conduct. The failures, like the poor, we have always with us.

He asserts that our neglect of State wards, more particularly the mental defectives, represents the most drab and sordid chapter in the annals of the Commonwealth. He scented knavery in the procedure of last year when a hospital for the criminal insane was proposed at an expense of $1,000,000 with no suggestion of a way to pay

Continued

for it. There must have been politics in it and the Governor abhors the thought of that.

He finds much cause for satisfaction in the condition of the treasury and in the financial outlook generally. In the tax realm he makes his big splash. The high light, of course, in the discussion of revenues, is the move for the destruction of the "State tax" which is the yearly assessment on towns and cities to supply the deficiency in the State budget. In its place the Governor would continue the special 10 per cent surtax on individual and corporate incomes; increase, for a period of five years, the gasoline tax; double the motor truck fees (Congressman Treadway was for action here long ago), increase the tax on alcohol (40 cents a gallon); obtain more from dog racing; tax cigarettes two cents a package and attack the slot machines, now operated by the hundreds in all parts of the State—by a tax of at least $5 a year.

Governor Curley injects much vigor into his themes as is his wont and the constructive element is not altogether lacking. The Boston Herald, which does not warm to the mesage or to anything that is Curley, sees in the proposal for the readjustment and increase of the courts, the retirement of several long-time benchmen including Chief Justice Rugg and Justices Pierce and Crosby. Under a Federal law of this kind Hughes, Brandeis and others would be hit and Oliver Wendell Holmes would have been back in private life before his time, the silks behind him.

Journal
Providence, R. I.
JAN 2 1936

CURLEY PROPOSES SEVERAL REFORMS

Message to Legislature Asks Relief of Real Estate Taxpayers.

WOULD ALTER LABOR LAWS

Calls for Increased Capacity in State Institutions.—Wants Auto Insurance Problem Met

Boston, Jan. 1.—(AP)—Massachusetts legislators had before them tonight a long list of recommendations for laws Governor James M. Curley believed desirable to advance the Commonwealth's social and economic welfare.

In a message that took him an hour and 25 minutes to deliver before a joint session of the House and Senate, the Governor declared the State's most pressing problems were:

1. Relief of the real estate taxpayer.
2. Increases in the capacity of State institutions.
3. Further labor law reforms.
4. The increasing cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

To the assembled legislators he recommended specific legislation covering these and a multitude of lesser problems, and reviewed at the same time the accomplishments of his administration in the past legislative session.

To ease realty taxes, Governor Curley recommended laws obviating the State tax assessed by the Commonwealth on cities and towns, which, he said, would cut $2 from the tax rate of every city and town.

To offset loss of this source of revenue, he proposed a series of specific new taxes, which included doubling of the fees for the operation of motor trucks, an excess of 40 cents a gallon on alcohol, a tax of two cents a package on cigarettes, and an increase to 5 per cent. of the 3½ per cent. share the State now receives from dog racing.

Recommends Serious Study

He recommended also appointment of a committee to study what economies were possible in State administration.

The Governor devoted a major share of his message to the problems of caring for mentally diseased persons, which, he adjured the Legislature, demanded "serious consideration coupled with courageous action."

He detailed at length serious overcrowding of patients and employes in State hospitals and correctional institutions, urging that necessary increases of facilities be provided without delay. He assailed the action of the Legislature in handling this problem last year.

Labor reforms which were needed, the Governor declared, were extension of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to nurses; consolidation of the Industrial Accident Board and the Department of Labor and Industries, and increases in the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Compulsory liability insurance, hardy perennial of legislative debate, required "immediate and drastic action," Curley declared. He suggested that an increase in registry personnel and some stringent regulations would reduce the number of false claims and thus the cost of insurance. If such a procedure did not, he said he could "see no alternative other than a repeal" of the law.

Message Draws Comment

Curley's message drew immediate comment from two men who have been in opposition to his administration. One, Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor this year, remarked:

"Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, a consistent Republican foe of the Governor, commented that the message "was long and pretty dull," adding:

"Out of a welter of vague quantities and the usual high sounding phrases liberally sprinkled with adjectives, I detected a few specific suggestions with which I am in hearty accord."

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Among the specific recommendations of the Governor was one to establish the general court as a unicameral legislature holding only biennial sessions, a proposal certain to provoke a bitter fight in both houses.

A recess commission appointed to sidetrack the problem at the last session now stands 6 to 5 in favor of holding but one session of the Legislature every two years.

Other Legislation Urged

Other legislation recommended by Governor Curley would:

Regulate installment selling through uniform sales contracts and standardization of methods of computing interest rates.

Amend the State Housing Authority act to permit cities and towns to appropriate funds for housing projects in collaboration with Federal grants.

Permit judges of the Supreme, Superior and Land Courts to retire voluntarily on full pay at the age of 70.

Institute a sliding scale of utility rate-making.

Require the registration of all physicians under pain of criminal punishment.

Authorize demolition of the Rutland (tuberculosis) Sanitorium buildings and construction of new quarters.

Appropriate $1,000,000 for construction of an addition to the State Capitol.

Abolish the Metropolitan planning division, to avoid duplication of the functions of the State planning board created last year.

Prohibit district court justices from practicing in civil cases in their own courts, and establishing district courts on a circuit basis.

Authorize abandonment of the Charlestown State Prison except as a receiving station for prisoners, and construction of quarters for felons at the Norfolk Prison Colony.

Appropriate another $100,000 to advertise recreational advantages of New England co-operatively with other States of the area.

Reduce mortgage interest rates from the prevailing 5½ per cent.

Promote economic education in public schools.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

PATRIOT-LEDGER
Quincy, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

LEGISLATURE GETS STARTED FOR SEASON

Variety of Problems Faced Including Taxes and Economy

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (INS)—Legislative wheels on Beacon Hill began to grind today as the second session of the 149th General Court settled down to business with taxation and economy in government costs the focal points.

The anticipated short session, according to capitol observers, will be marked by a battle for political advantage between the administration forces of Governor James M. Curley and those of Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

The governor in his annual message made fifty recommendations, calling for elimination of waste in government and asking tax levies on cigarettes, tobacco products, slot machines, alcohol, more on dog racing, motor trucks continuation of the three cent gasoline tax and the ten per cent. extra on income taxes and abolishment of the $10,000,000 state tax, now a burden on real estate.

Speaker Saltonstall urged only such new laws as will accelerate and not retard the confidence that better times are ahead. "Years of Democratic misrule," he said, "have burned into the hearts and minds of the voters that their jobs, their businesses and their homes are safest under a Republican administration in Massachusetts."

The recommendation of the governor that high court judges retire on full pay at 70 years of age was met by a sharp statement from Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston Republican, that the opening of the Equity Court case against former Boston City Treasurer Edmund Dolan furnish the motive for the retirement proposal.

JOURNAL
Revere, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

'EL'-EASTERN MERGER IS UP TO GOVERNOR

Revere People Perplexed As to Why Curley Doesn't Act

NO HEATED WAITING ROOM IN CHELSEA YET

Delay of Two Months In State House Decision Responsible

Permission to merge the Chelsea division of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway company with the Boston Elevated system is virtually up to Governor Curley, according to local transportation experts. According to the latest reports, the Governor is still "studying the matter."

Theoretically, of course, the petition for merger is before the State Public Utilities commission, but the local experts assert that the commission is practically identical with Governor Curley. The petition has been before the commission since erly in November, and speculation is now rife as to why there has been no action on the matter.

In the meantime, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway company is awaiting this pending merger before putting in a heated waiting room at Chelsea square, to keep Revere people out of the cold. The delay is also holding back decision as to whether or not car tracks will be re-laid on the newly-opened Chelsea North drawbridge. It may also be affecting the plan, now considered by the Eastern, to run buses from Chelsea to Charlestown over this bridge.

It is possible that the Governor's delay is caused by the consideration of some other and less expensive alternative to the plan of having the Boston "El" buy the Chelsea division.. Since the "El" is partly owned by the public, the purchase of the Chelsea division might affect the public purse. Such is one of the speculations by local persons.

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Continued

JOURNAL
Revere, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

LEGISLATURE'S WHEELS MOVE IN WAKE OF TAX JAMMED CURLEY TALK

BATTLE FOR PARTY SUPREMACY SEEN IN SHORT SESSION

Proposed Taxes Shroud Governor's Desired "Security"

AVOIDS BLAME FOR HIS 'WORK-WAGES' FAILURE

Would Boost Taxation On Gasoline, Alcohol and Cigarettes

(BULLETIN)

BOSTON, Jan. 2—(INS)—Legislative wheels on Beacon Hill began to grind today as the second session of the 149th General Court settled down to business with taxation and economy in government costs the focal points. The anticipated short session, according to Capitol observers, will be marked by a battle for political advantage between the administration forces of Governor James M. Curley and those of Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

By ARTHUR W. WOODMAN
Times Staff Correspondent

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 2—Heralding a new era of "social justice," Governor James M. Curley yesterday laid before the Massachusetts legislature a broad plan for "social security," overshawowed by a detailed program of state building at institutions and a fiscal policy containing multitudinous unpopular tax propoals.

Reforms in structure by adoption of a unicamoral legislature, reduction of membership and adoption of biennial sessions was urged by the Chief Executive in his annual message to the General Court before large throngs in the House of Representatives.

Slightly touching on a definite program of "social security" for which he has definitely declared himself, the Governor reviewed his success and failure of the past year, hailing his victories as the foundation of a social security platform. Explaining the failure of the "work and wages" program, now a much mourned slogan, the Governor asserted the responsiblity rests with the legislature "which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

An amazing feature of the New Years' Day address is the taxation financial program drafted by the Governor.

Features outlined include a continuation of the 10 percent surtax adopted last year, continuation for five years of the additional gasoline tax, doubled license fee for trucks on the highway, additional taxes on dog racing, with horses remaining free from a tax increase transfer of alcoholic taxes from the special old age assistance fund to the general fund, a 40 cents a gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol, a two cent cigarette tax and a five dollar license fee for slot machines.

To the end that the state tax be dismissed, these new forms of taxation are recommended.

Judicial reforms are urged on the legislature, which, if adopted would clear the Supreme Judicial Court of the elder jurists. The judges, according to the Governor "because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office." Under the pension plan devised by the Governor to retire jurists at full pay when they reach the age of 70, his claim is that the "Commonwealth would be assured of a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, without the need of drastic action against men who have given long and honorable service and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers.

In accord with recent trends, Governor Curley announced himself wholeheartedly in favor of a vast spending program designed to produce a building program at State Institutions without listing contemplated expenditures and devoid of gubernatorial recommendation for financing the projects.

Throughout the entire message appeared eulogies of his administration in 1935 and the benefits produced under his guidance. His condemnation of the legislature which blocked his proposals was carried through in his 1936 New Years' Greeting as he requested additional funds to complete the unfinished program proposed a year ago.

Additional buildings, equipment for newly erected hospitals, finances for additional personnel, housing for added workers and new buildings to relieve overcrowding are asked without provision for the appropriation of funds to carry through the program.

In line with the federal government housing act, slum clearance and low cost housing developments are a vital part of the "social security" program which was today laid before the legislature for consideration.

Contrary to his opening words to the General Court wherein he hailed the new year as the "end of the depression," asserting that "The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people," the Governor hailed a new program of social welfare overburdened with reminders of the "scriptural admonition 'I am my brother's keeper.'"

Throughout his discussion of legislative reforms is noted a definite trend of the new democracy to contralize governmental authority.

Economy in operating government is hailed as the cause for a reduction in the number of legislators, abolition of a legislative branch and creation of biennial sessions.

Removal of the stumbling block of numbers, with the control of law making in the hands of a selected few, further removed from the voting public is contrary to the intent of the framers of constitution of the Commonwealth, carried further with later amendments, providing for large delegations to be selected by the voters as spokesmen during a time when population was not as great as today.

Control of governmental authority and absorption of local governmental functions, admittedly passes from the hands of the electorate into the autocratic domination of a distant minority, with the limiting of governmental bodies.

In keeping with the desires of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor the Governor has urged upon the General Court an increase in the compulsory school age from 14 to 16, the main purpose given, to stimulate employment for the adult unemployed.

In whipping the legislature publicly, Governor Curley today left the House chamber, with a perplexed legislature wondering just how it may justify the enormous expenditures urged by the Governor while their 1935 financial escapade still leaves a disagreeable birthmark on their political faces.

NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Gov. Curley Stresses the Further Need For Economy

Advocates in Message to the Legislature Elimination of State Tax to Relieve Real Estate Burden

NEW TAX PLAN

Include Nurses in Workmen's Compensation; Reorganize Labor Dept., Abolish Bicameral Legislature

(Special to The News)

State House, Boston, Jan. 2—With elimination of the state tax as a means of directly relieving the burden on real estate and the need for economy in government as the keynote of his message, Gov. James M. Curley, addressing a joint convention of the senate and house of representatives, in the first meeting of the 1936 legislative sessions yesterday, outlined a new tax program and proposed a study which would put the commonwealth's budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

To raise sufficient new revenue to make it possible to wipe out the present $10,000,000 state tax now assessed on the cities and towns of the commonwealth, Gov. Curley recommended the following new tax plan:

1. Continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on individuals, estates and corporations.
2. An increase in the three cent per gallon tax on gasoline for a five-year period.
3. Doubling of the fee assessed on motor trucks operating in the state.
4. Transfer to the general fund of receipts from the tax on intoxicating beverages not used for old age assistance.
5. Forty cents per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.
6. Two cents per package tax on cigarettes and corresponding tax on tobacco products.
7. Five dollar tax on slot machines..
8. Increase of from three and a half to five per cent in the state's share of the handle at dog racing tracks.

To Bring About Economy

in state government the governor recommends the appointment of a committee consisting of six legislators and 10 persons representing the real estate and business interests of the commonwealth. Another study which the governor stressed as essential is that of the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the legislature, enforced with ample funds to employ every possible expert assistance, to revise the tax system of the commonwealth.

Gov. Curley opened his address with the unqualified prediction that the new year will mark "the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people." He devoted a great deal of time discussing social security legislation and promised that the operation of the program for social justice would represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation. The chief executive warned the legislators that the acceptance of the plan "may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

As to "work and wages" Gov. Curley had the following to say; "With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to pay rolls, but it is accepted by every forward looking intelligent individual that both the federal and state governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment."

One of the governor's first recommendations for new legislation was the proposal for an expansion of the

Workmen's Compensation Act

to provide coverage for nurses employed in institutions. "The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law enforcing or fire protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and in my opinion, are entitled to protection," the governor declared.

Stressing the need for reorganization of the state department of labor and industries as essential if the interests of employer, employe and taxpayer alike are to be served, the chief executive renewed his recommendation for legislation to permit the department of labor to take over the duties of the State Industrial Accident Board. Still another labor recommendation made by the chief executive was the renewal of his proposal of raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

"For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road," the governor said in discussing the compulsory automobile insurance statute. "A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance. He added that the costs can only be lowered by reducing the number of claims and maintained this result could be accomplished by increasing the personnel of the registry of motor vehicles. Unless such provision is made, he asserted, "I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the

Compulsory Insurance Law"

He therefore renews his recommendation for more motor vehicle inspectors, declaring there is need for immediate and drastic action. "Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped," he warned. "A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved." He also suggested consideration of whether law violators should be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

The reduction in mortgage interest rate from six to five and one-half per cent. has lightened the burden on home owners, but the chief executive expressed the opinion that in view of the plentitude of money a further reduction might well be made.

Support is given by the governor, in another recommendation, to the report of the special recess commission which studied the subject of consumer credit. The commission favored the enactment of a uniform instalment sales law.

Still another recommendation which the governor renewed in his second message to the legislature is that steps be taken to promote economic education not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. He maintained that it would be advisable to appoint a commission to study the subject.

He favored expansion of the so-called housing authority act to the end that cities and towns be authorized to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to the housing authorities to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low cost housing projects. "The

Unemployment Insurance

act," the governor informed the legislators," should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power."

To insure the public safety, the governor recommended that immediate legislative steps be taken, in accordance with recent federal legislation, to allow law enforcing officials of one state to pursue law violators into another state. "The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law enforcing agencies have been removed," the governor declared in making this recommendation.

As another means of reducing the cost of the state government, the chief executive recommended the adoption of a constitutional amendment to "make the unicameral legislators, "should ultimately prove a bership and biennial sessions. There is no need for two chambers today," the governor declared.

With a view to relieving the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the commonweath, the governor recommended legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of statewide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary. Such a provision is now in force with respect to federal justices, the chief executive reminded the law-makers.

The legislature was bitterly denounced by the governor for its failure to provide the necessary funds to construct a new hospital for the criminally insane. "The duplicity practised in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money savors of a

Low Order of Knavery

without precedent in the history of the commonwealth," the governor

Continued

clared. He recommended that the stitution be constructed at Norfolk ld be supervised by the mental seases department.

"The institutions for the mentally l should be enlarged to accommodate 2000 patients each as speedily as possible," the governor asserted. "This would mean the enlargement of 12 state institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients." He also favored the construction of a new state school for feeble minded children. Referring to the delay in the necessary mental diseases building program the governor stated that "attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the lawmaking bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit."

Indicating that the special state commission on sliding scales is preparing a plan which it believes will materially reduce the gas and electric rates throughout the state, Gov. Curley sponsored the enactment of a so-called contract law by which the public utilities department by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, could fix a fair rate of return, a fair rate base and the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity.

Because of the recent report that there are more than 1000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons, the governor asked the general court to pass a statute to require such professional men to pass a test and pay an annual registration fee before being allowed to practice in Massachusetts.

Other Health Measures

recommended by the governor were the abandonment of the Rutland State hospital and the construction of a new institution there and providing additional accommodations for employes at the Pondville Cancer hospital.

As another part of his public buildings program, the commonwealth's chief executive called upon the legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 for the construction of an addition to the State capitol. He reminded the lawmakers that the state is paying $80,000 annually to house offices of state functions.

With the creation of the State planning board the need for the Metropolitan planning division ceases to exist, the governor declared, favoring abolition of the division. There is no valid reason for the continuance of the division.

Numerous changes in the district court system were outlined to the senators and representatives by the governor. They include: Prohibit practice by the district court justices in civil cases in their own courts; establishment of district courts on a circuit basis; give presiding justices the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation and appointments of presiding justices should be made on that basis in the future; remuneration of special justices on an hourly basis.

Referring to the Commonwealth's penal institutions, the governor renewed his recommendation for the abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown and the housing of felons at Norfolk. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to study the placing of state wards, the segregation of prisoners, establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases and radical changes in the parole system of the State.

"I believe the time has come to make a thorough study of

The Tax Problem

and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program," the governor declared in stressing the point that insufficient attention has been given the subject.

"I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any 'State Tax' upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear."

He said the 10 per cent surtax "will tend to eliminate the state tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner." The increase in the gasoline tax would be in accordance with the recognized policy of broadening the tax base, he declared. Doubling of the motor truck fees would, the governor asserted, provide revenue where sorely needed and without hardship. Taxation of proof alcohol would remove this product's unfair competitive advantage over those engaged in the alcoholic beverages business, the governor stated.

The proposed increased state share on dog racing would work no hardship to the operators and would prove beneficial to the Commonwealth through increasing the revenue approximately $250,000, the chief executive reminded the legislators. His suggested tax on tobacco, the governor maintained, would not fall heavily on any individual, while the tax on slot machines would aid the smaller merchants of the Commonwealth.

Gov. Curley renewed his recommendations for the appropriation of $100,000 to advertise the recreational advantages of the State and a like amount for the conservation of bird and fish life. He asked that steps be taken to erect a war memorial and suggested the appointment of a committee to represent the state at the Harvard College Tercentenary exercises.

In conclusion the governor declared that his tax program represents only a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the state, is answered. He closed with the recommendation for the appointment of a committee to study economy in government.

Curley

NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Curley Directs Long to Appoint Burrell as Deputy

Boston, Jan. 2—At the direction of Gov. Curley, Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner, yesterday appointed Fred Jefferson Burrell of Medford, former Republican state treasurer, to be a deputy assessor of income taxes at at annual salary of $2500. The appointment was laid on the table for one week by the executive council.

Commissioner Long also asked the council to approve his promotion of John F. Gibbons of Cambridge, a deputy income tax assessor, to be an assessor. Action also was deferred on this appointment.

Elected state treasurer in 1910, Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920, at the request of Gov. Calvin Coolidge when objections were raised to some of Burrell's practices. Nominated for the same office again in 1930, he was defeated at the election by State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley when he was bolted by thousands of Republicans at the suggestion of James Jackson of Westwood, who succeeded Burrell as treasurer.

Former State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook also has a position in the income tax division.

NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Governor Changes Mind and Gives Goodwin Benediction

Boston, Jan. 2—The latest of the biennial Curley-Goodwin rows, this one concerned with Registrar Frank A. Goodwin's right to serve the state as motor vehicle head and the shoe workers' unions as an unpaid advisor has come to a peaceful conclusion with Gov. Curley pulling in his horns and giving his benediction to Frank.

One week ago it was "Resign or drop outside activities," with the registrar permitted a choice of jobs.

Tuesday the governor decided after an interview with the registrar that the latter should be free to continue his labor work in view of the immense amount of good that had been accomplished. The registrar had been backing workers who are not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"I believe that the question of the ethics of the head of a department in matters of this character may well be waived in view of the results that have been achieved in the preservation of an important basic Massachusetts industry," the governor said.

Rep. Phil Bowker of Brookine, who shouted "fake" last week when the battle was on, claimed that it was the forerunner to an "act" in which Goodwin would appear as a candidate to split Republican votes and insure Curley's election this fall.

Appraised of the governor's statement Registrar Goodwin said:

"I knew when His Excellency got all the facts he would change his mind. I appreciate his action very much."

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

The Governor Proposes

Governor Curley's address to the Legislature in opening the second year of his term is, of course, well worded and also characteristically inconsistent in many of its aspects. On the one hand he advocates biennial sessions and a unicameral legislative body similar to that in Nebraska and, on the other, loads the incoming annual session with enough proposals for action to keep it in session for most of the year.

On one hand he seeks the elimination of the State tax as falling on real estate and, on the other, would offset its loss by other taxes to be retained by the State and taxes that would fall no less on the taxpayers of cities and towns.

In advocating social service legislation, he indicts industry for "sweating the wasted bodies of women and children" but, before he is through with that subject, he admits that "in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment."

On the one hand he advocates the establishment of a commission to combine a study of taxation and expenditure for the "development of a program for the reduction of the costs of government which have been constantly increasing and to which insufficient attention has been given" and, on the other, he makes specific recommendations for additional expenditures of about $3,000,000 and several recommendations for increases in costs of unspecified amounts that might easily rise to $10,000,000.

Among these latter recommendations are provision of living quarters for additional employes of State institutions because of the enactment of his 48-hour law last year; appropriation for a war memorial in or near Boston, money for additional inspectors in the Registry of Motor Vehicles; increase in the staff of the Public Utilities board; the extension of the workingmen's compensation act to nurses in State hospitals and the voluntary retirement of judges at the age of 70 on full pay.

He confesses the failure of his expectation of a year ago of having everybody at work by this time on his work and wages program but blames the Legislature for failure to provide enough money to make his idea work, when, as a matter of fact, the State budget was so increased last year that only by an additional tax on income payments, taking $9,500,000 from the highway fund and levying a State tax of $10,000,000 was the State budget balanced with a little free cash, mainly coming from the horse and dog racing taxes.

The Governor's recommendation that a study of taxes and expenditures be combined in one commission is sound. In 1935 we had one commission studying taxes with the claim that it had nothing to do with State expenditures and another commission on expenditures claiming that it had nothing to do with taxes. It is doubtful if anything results from the study and report of either body. But while logically a study of taxation and expenditures should be made by one body, it does not follow that the results would be any better than those of the commissions that have annually for some years been studying and reporting on both taxation and expenditures.

Governor Curley's proposals for eliminating a State tax for balancing the State budget are more plausible in appearance than convincing in reality. He would, for instance, continue the 10 per cent extra tax on income tax payments and the three cent gasoline tax but these would not tend to eliminate a State tax of $10,000,000 any more than they did last year when we had them.

The only new taxes he recommends for eliminating the State tax would be an increase of the tax on the horse and dog racing handle from 3½ to 5 per cent, estimated to yield $250,000 and a two cent tax on every package of cigarets sold in the State, without any estimate of its yield. This would be an easy tax for smokers to evade by buying their cigarets in bulk outside the State. Confessing virtually that these additional taxes would not eliminate the State tax, he urges the transfer of earmarked funds in the State treasury in excess of present requirements to the general funds of the State—a device that, whatever its financial benefits in one year, would have none to speak of after one year.

Governor Curley's smooth proposal for eliminating the State tax while in other proposals recommending large increases in State expenses may be taken as more delusive than hopeful bait for the troubled psychology of taxpayers.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

SALTONSTALL ATTACKS CURLEY'S MESSAGE

Boston, Jan. 2—Charging that the governor was inconsistent on the subject of a hospital for the criminally insane, and that he also failed to say where the money for the erection of new public buildings would come from, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House of Representatives yesterday criticized the governor's address to the incoming Legislature.

Mr Saltonstall stated that everyone was in accord on the need of new public buildings, and would like to see them erected. However, the speaker said, the cost of government must be considered, and weighed.

"Bluntly the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy," the speaker declared.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

The Governor Proposes

Reprinted from the Morning Union

Governor Curley's address to the Legislature in opening the second year of his term is, of course, well worded and also characteristically inconsistent in many of its aspects. On the one hand he advocates biennial sessions and a unicameral legislative body similar to that in Nebraska and, on the other, loads the incoming annual session with enough proposals for action to keep it in session for most of the year.

On one hand he seeks the elimination of the State tax as falling on real estate and, on the other, would offset its loss by other taxes to be retained by the State and taxes that would fall no less on the taxpayers of cities and towns.

In advocating social service legislation, he indicts industry for "sweating the wasted bodies of women and children" but, before he is through with that subject, he admits that "in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment."

On the one hand he advocates the establishment of a commission to combine a study of taxation and expenditure for the "development of a program for the reduction of the costs of government which have been constantly increasing and to which insufficient attention has been given" and, on the other, he makes specific recommendations for additional expenditures of about $3,000,000 and several recommendations for increases in costs of unspecified amounts that might easily rise to $10,000,000.

Among these latter recommendations are provision of living quarters for additional employes of State institutions because of the enactment of his 48-hour law last year; appropriation for a war memorial in or near Boston, money for additional inspectors in the Registry of Motor Vehicles; increase in the staff of the Public Utilities board; the extension of the workingmen's compensation act to nurses in State hospitals and the voluntary retirement of judges at the age of 70 on full pay.

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Curley Secretary Gets Utility Post

McAllister Is Appointed by Chairman Atwill to $2500 Job

Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Jan. 1—Joseph P. McAllister, assistant secretary of Gov. James M. Curley, was today appointed assistant administrative secretary to the State Public Utilities Commission. The appointment was made by Chairman Harry C. Attwill and approved at the brief session of the Executive Council this afternoon. Mr. McAllister will start his new position at a salary of $2500 a year.

State.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

HARMONY URGED ON SENATE, AND SPEED IN HOUSE

Impending Measures for Redistricting Prompt Former; Saltonstall for Short Session

Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Jan. 1—The opening of the 1936 session of the Legislature today was marked by a move for harmony in the Senate and a plea in the House of Representatives for a more expeditious handling of the legislative business to insure a short session this year.

It was in distinct contrast to Gov. Curley's inaugural last year. There was nothing today of the dramatic that marked that occasion, when the Senate could not agree to organize and James M. Curley, in consequence, became the first de facto governor in the State's history. There was none of the fanfare and ballyhoo attendant upon the inaugural, no milling crowds, no excitement.

Lack of Interest.

The small public galleries in the chamber of the House of Representatives, where both branches of the Legislature gathered to hear the Governor read his annual message, were only just filled. A fair percentage of the legislators did not bother to put in an appearance because of the holiday and the fact that no legislative business will be transacted until next week. Even the reading of the message itself was a prosaic hour and a half that, before its end, saw more than one legislator unashamedly asleep. The Governor was decidedly not in his best form, still suffering from a severe head cold.

Harmony in the Senate, for the time being at least, is evidenced by the resumption by Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham of his status as floor leader. Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham also returned to his place on the Rules Committee, from which he, Nicholson and Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, resigned last year in protest against

predecessors in office and the Legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on a highway program with an appropriation of $3,600,000 for sidewalks. Obviously in his mind there were greater possibilities in granite curbing than in the care of the unfortunate wards of the State."

"In discussing his proposal for a better pension system for judges he used the phrase, 'Without the need of drastic action against them.' This has an ominous sound. Very likely as the case against Dolan, the Curley city treasury, gets hotter we shall hear more of the dire need of taking the 'drastic action' referred to. No doubt it will be placed on high public grounds. The Governor is a past master of that act. But the real reason will be the necessity of covering up.

"Out of a welter of vague quantities and the usual high sounding phrases liberally sprinkled with adjectives I detected a few specific suggestions with which I am in hearty accord. Referring to automobile accidents he recommended a tightening up of provisions of the law requiring prompt and accurate reports of accidents What his reference to 'governors on cars' meant I did not quite gather but I presume he had in mind the accident in Newton last summer."

Speaker Saltonstall's comment was as follows:

"The Governor's address sounded well but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies. In one statement he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate that the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"On pages 31 and 32 of his address, the Governor said, 'The duplicity practised in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth.'

"On page 41, referring to the same legislation he said, 'It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at $1,750,000, since there is no way to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the Department of Correction.'

"Actually the bill he refers to placed the mental defectives under the supervision of the Department of Mental Diseases, as he had already stated in another passage of his address. Then he proceeds to recommend what has already been done, namely, that the hospital be placed under the supervision of the Department of Mental Diseases.

"The truth of the matter is that the bill in question, Senate No. 484, was filed by the Commissioner of the Department of Mental Diseases and provided that the hospital was to be built only if Federal funds became available.

How to Raise Money

"The Governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings but omits to state how the money is to be raised. Of course all of us who have studied the conditions the Governor speaks about want these new buildings. But let's be practical and make haste slowly. If these buildings are so needed, why was his excellency so adverse to having them included in the bill passed by the Legislature last year to build new sidewalks and dredge harbors? Such an amendment was offered, but was defeated by him in the House.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government but in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings, of course, to be made to the Legislature after the Governor's term expired.

"It is significant that the Governor's attack has shifted from the Executive Council to the Legislature. Last year, he wanted the Executive Council abolished. Now that he controls it, he makes no reference whatever to it.

"Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Press Clipping Service
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NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

BATTLE LIKELY IN LEGISLATURE ON TAXES URGED BY GOV CURLEY

Saltonstall Will Seek Political Advantage in General Court

Boston, Jan. 2—Legislative wheels on Beacon hill began to grind today as the second session of the 149th General Court settled down to business with taxation and economy in government costs the focal points.

The anticipated short session, according to capitol observers, will be marked by a battle for political advantage between the administration forces of Gov James M. Curley and those of Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

The governor in his annual message made 50 recommendations, calling for elimination of waste in government and asking tax levies on cigarets, tobacco products, slot machines, alcohol, more on dog racing, motor trucks, continuation of the three-cent gasoline tax and the 10 per cent extra on income taxes and abolishment of the $10,000,000 state tax, now a burden on real estate.

Speaker Saltonstall urged only such new laws as will accelerate and not retard the confidence that better times are ahead. "Years of Democratic misrule," he said, "have burned into the hearts and minds of the voters that their jobs, their businesses and their homes are safest under a Republican administration in Massachusetts."

The recommendation of the governor that high court judges retire on full pay at 70 years of age was met by a sharp statement from Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston Republican, that the opening of the equity court case against former Boston City Treasurer Edmund Dolan furnished the motive for the retirement proposal.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

REPUBLICANS MAKE SPECIAL EFFORT TO PROMOTE HARMONY

Leader Hope They Can Prevent Members From Deserting Party Rule

PRESIDING OFFICERS SAFE IN BOTH HOUSES

No Attempt Made to Displace Them — Saltonstall Urges Speed—Moran Asks Honest Representation

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 1—That a special effort to maintain harmony and coordination is to be made by the Republicans was evident today as the second session of the 140th Great and General Court got under way. Everywhere was heard sentiment tending to promote this harmony and prevent the members from deserting their leaderships, as did about 40 of them last session, enabling Gov Curley to put through some of his bond-issue program.

Attempt was made to interpret Speaker Leverett Saltonstall's removal of Representative Ernest J. Dean from the powerful ways and means committee as a punishment for Dean's desertion of him last year to fight for the bond-issue bills of the governor, for which Dean has since been rewarded by appointment as commissioner of conservation. But the truth is that Dean was displaced simply because it would not be good policy to keep him on the committee that must pass on his departmental appropriations. Dean realizes this and holds no resentment toward the speaker. He was removed from fourth place on that committee and given third position on the public safety committee.

Other Harmony Moves

The gavels of the speaker and president fell a short time after 11, the scheduled hour of convening. There were less than 50 per cent of the House members in their seats, but most of the senators were present, an absentee being Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, whose mother had died. The galleries in the House were nowhere near filled, although they were well filled by the time the governor entered to deliver his message.

Another evidence of harmony was seen in the fact that no attempt was made in either branch to displace the presiding officer, despite rumors that such attempts would be made. The first hour was occupied in both branches by appointment of the usual committees and adoption of business orders. Representative William A. Akeroyd of Lanesboro was chairman of the first committee named by the speaker, that to notify the Senate it was in session. Representative Charles H. Cooke of Athol was also on this committee.

Still another harmony move was the settlement of the breach of last year between Republican members of the Senate rules committee and President James G. Moran. Senators Samuel H. Wragg, Joseph R. Cotton and Majority Leader Donald W. Nicholson resigned last year due to differences of opinion as to Moran's conduct of affairs. Moran said today he never accepted the resignations, and was desirous of having the trio continue with Nicholson as majority leader, but that Cotton had declined to accept the committee, and therefore he was naming Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams to Cotton's place.

Organization

Senator William H. McSweeney of Salem, new senator, was given second position on committee on counties in place of Plunkett, and also will be chairman of harbors and public lands. One other vacancy on a committee exists. Otherwise the Senate committees will be as last session.

Rev Arthur M. Ellis of Newton, and Rev Dan Huntington Fenn of Boston will continue as chaplains in the respective branches.

Representative Edward J. Kelley of Worcester, minority leader in the House, has moved his seat for this session to the front row of the second division, beside Representative William J. Sessions of Hampden, and just across the aisle from Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, majority leader.

Speaker Saltonstall announced two members of the House had qualified—Representative William Stockwell of Maynard and Representative Axel U. Sternlof of Worcester. President James G. Moran, in the Senate, named a committee which canvassed the vote of the special election in the 2d Essex district. It reported William H. McSweeney had been elected and he was escorted to his seat.

Saltonstall Urges Action

Speaker Saltonstall, in his address to his House, stressed the need of expeditious action, in contrast to dilatory tactics of last year, and particularly called attention to the needless debate and unnecessarily large number of rollcalls of the last session, the 149 rollcalls taking four weeks of the session. He also asked members to be in their seats and answer to their names on the first call of rolls. His address, in part, follows:—

"Fellow representatives:—

"We assemble here today for the second session of the 149th General Court of our commonwealth. Massachusetts, like every political entity in the nation, needs only such new laws in 1936 as will accelerate and not retard the growing confidence of her people that better times for all are ahead. Massachusetts, more than any other state, needs to stimulate her industries. Unemployment is still our major problem, but with the worst of the uncertain days behind us, unemployment can best be solved by encouraging private industry, rather than by a constantly enlarging public works program.

"Our first session last year was the longest in the history of the state. To encourage industry and to increase the confidence of our people in their government, we should do our best to make this session the shortest.

Ways to Speed Work

"The length of our last session was caused in part by the great public interest in government, but it was also due in a large measure to our own actions. Our procedure is unique among legislative bodies. It is the most democratic in the world because it gives the greatest opportunity for freedom of expression by the public as well as by our members. But when these privileges are abused, then does it fail indeed to serve the public interest. One of our fundamental functions is the work of committees, which give public hearings and vote upon each matter only after deliberate and thoughtful consideration. Committee members, therefore, usually know more about the details of the subject under discussion than do most of the rest of us. Unless there is a decided difference of opinion in the committee itself, we should accept its findings upon most matters. One of the main reasons that legislative bodies are often held in disrepute is the length of debate on small details. At the last session we frequently debated committee reports on many subjects of little interest to the people as a whole. This not only lengthened our session but caused many members either to question the work of the committees or make them inattentive to debate.

"Another point—to insure accuracy of voting, we have the rollcall privilege. In matters of great public interest it is well to know how each member votes, but at other times, this privilege should be used only when the division is very close. At the last session we had 149 rollcalls. It takes the clerk an average of 15 minutes to call the roll. Our average legislative day outside of hearings and committee work is two hours long. We therefore used 19 legislative days or four weeks of the last session merely to call the roll. Let's cooperate to eliminate unnecessary rollcalls at this session.

"I feel that public confidence in the Legislature will be greately strengthened if we perform our tasks with dispatch and efficiency while at the same time we afford to every member his full privileges under our rules. With the hope that we may all work together for the best interests of our beloved commonwealth, I wish you a very happy new year. Let us now proceed to our work."

Moran's Address

President Moran, in his address, dwelt on the futility of perfect lawmaking, yet urged the members to attend to their duties "as best we can," adding, "We move blindly, but not without hope." The address follows, in part:—

"My fellow members of the Senate:—

"Once again we are gathered to begin the deliberations assigned us by the constitution of the commonwealth. The first Wednesday of the year is also its first day and it is my pleasure to extend to each of you my personal wishes for a happy and prosperous new year. I feel that I am carrying out your desire when I extend on your behalf our senatorial wishes for a happy new year to our friends in the House, and all others engaged in the duties of government and to the people of Massachusetts who have entrusted those duties to our care.

"The first year of our legislative work is behind us. We now face the remaining year of our term in the present make-up of the government personnel. We shall again be called upon to make many important decisions. In times like this, as the world grows more densely populated, there will always be more problems for humanity to face and solve. In the handling of these complex questions, as they come before us, it will be necessary to exercise great care. The laws that men devise are not absolute. At best they are temporary makeshifts to meet the ever-changing economic and social conditions of

continued

large numbers of human beings. Political science has not yet furnished us a formula that is sufficiently safe as a guide to the ideal in government. We must move blindly, but not without hope.

Cites Coolidge and Mann

"As we begin our work today, I invite you to recall the high services to humanity of my two distinguished predecessors, Calvin Coolidge and Horace Mann. They had confidence in their fellowmen and in return they gained and held the confidence of all. Let us so conduct ourselves as to earn the confidence of those to whom we owe our places in public life. Let us work together amongst our colleagues and with the other branches of our state government in a calm and orderly manner, free from discord and small-mindedness.

"Ours is a serious calling. We must keep pace with the needs of the hour. The laws we may place upon the statute books can serve a useful purpose only when they are founded upon principles that make for a better world in which to live. With a conscious urge to do what is right, let us coadunate our efforts into an honest translationn of the wishes of those who sent us here as the official agents of their government. Let us prove worthy of the noblest traditions of our beloved commonwealth."

Moves to Oust Conroy

Action to bring about the removal of Senator William F. Conroy of Fall River from the industrial accident board, was taken in the Senate with the filing of a measure by Majority Leader Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham to reduce the personnel of that board from seven to six members. He maintains that if the board can get along for six months without one of its members, it can do so right along. Conroy was recently voted a six-months' leave of absence by the board, that he might continue to sit in the Senate. The move is regarded as intended to keep an ardent Curley supporter in the upper chamber. Conroy last year was named to this board by Curley, but has continued his seatorial duties, drawing only one salary—the larger. Nicholson's bill provides that the most-recently appointed member of the board will be the one to be relieved of the duties.

When informed of the proposal, Conroy said: "It's perfectly all right with me. Nicholson says I should be dropped as a member of the board. Who is he to say that?"

Other House Committee Changes

The speaker's other committee changes follow:—

Representative Henry Achin, Jr., of Lowell, oldest member of the House in point of service, who was ill most of last session, taken off public safety. Representative Fred A. Hutchinson of Lynn to first place on public safety. Representative John W. Lassell of Northbridge, off transporation and public welfare, to sixth place on ways and means. Representative William A. Brown of Abington to first place on public welfare, replacing Lasell. Representative E. Hayes Small of North Truro to fifth place on public welfare. Representative Sternlof, new member, to sixth place on public welfare. Representative Stockwell, new member, to fifth place on harbors and public lands to seventh place on agriculture. Representative Fred B. Dole of Shelburne Falls to sixth place on towns and off harbors and public lands.

Representative Philip M. Markley of Springfield off election laws, and to sixth place on public health.

Representative Mary Livermore Barrows of Melrose to ninth place on election laws. Representative Bernard Finklestein of Boston to ninth place on election laws. Representative Rufus H. Bond of Medford to fourth place on constitutional law. Representative Elmer C. Nelson of Milford to sixth place on transportation. Representative F. Driscoll of Fall River to eleventh place on power and light.

Both branches adopted orders to meet tomorrow at 11 and then adjourn until Monday at 2 p. m., but members were notified there was no business for tomorrow, meaning thse from out of Boston could return home.

Concluded

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

PLANNING BILLS OF INTERSTATE COMPACT NATURE

Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire Measures Will Probably Be Filed Soon

It is expected that legislative bills will be filed in Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, based upon the legislative act already approved in Connecticut, for the purpose of establishing a commission to make interstate compacts to function in the Connecticut Valley and Merrimac Valley development programs.

A meeting was recently held in Boston when the matter of interstate compacts was discussed. The conference was attended by members of New England Water Resources Board, health officers from six New England States and members of the New England Regional Planning Comission. Pursuant upon the passage of State legislation setting up the commissions to make interstate compacts, a bill would have to be submitted to Congress to provide the necessary sanction for such a program, the conference brought out.

Connecticut is one step ahead of the other New England States. The necessary legislation to permit interstate action has already been passed, and was approved June 21 1935. The bill was drafted by General Sanford H. Wadhams of Hartford, director, Connecticut State Water Commission. It provides for the appointment of a commission by the Governor to negotiate such interstate treaty, or treaties, with other New England States and with the Government of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary in the development and improvement of the river valleys. The commission is to be composed of the Attorney General and such other members as is deemed advisable. It will recommend legislation and report to the General Assembly. All members shall serve without compensation.

The National Resoruces Board has recomended that the New England Regional Planning Commission be given authority to further the studies of proposed developments and work in cooperation with the States. With recommended that the New England land States and State Planning Boards already established, it would be possible to expedite studies and projects involving the elimination of pollution control of erosion, and other developments in the river valleys which lie in several States.

The complete text of the Conecticut legislative act which provides for a commission in that State is as follows. Special act of the General Assembly, January 1935, 527, Senate 772. To provide for a comission to act jointly with similar commissions in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island, for formulating a treaty, or treaties, for the development and protection of waterways common to any two or more of said States.

The Governor is authorized to appoint a commission composed of the Attorney General, or his representatives, and such other persons as deemed advisable, to meet with commissioners, by virtue of laws of the legislatures of above States, and to negotiate terms of treaty, or treaties, among the several States and the Government of the United States. To comprehensively cover all matters relating to the development and improvement, including elimination of pollution, carrying out of public works projects on the banks and areas adjacent thereto, of natural waterways flowing through or situated between any of said States and the State of Connecticut, or flowing respectively thereto.

The commission shall represent terms of such treaty, or treaties, agreed upon to the General Assembly, and in such report recommend such legislation, both State and Federal, as may be necessary to render treaties effective.

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Special to The Springfield Union)

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UNION
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JAN 2 1936

CURLEY WOULD END STATE TAX BUT KEEP EMERGENCY LEVIES

Annual Message Offers Nearly 60 Recommendations

House, Senate and Small Gallery Crowd Hear Plan to Do Away With Usual Deficiency Bill

CIGARETS, ALCOHOL, SLOT MACHINES HIT

Named as New Sources of Revenue; Cut in Costs Is Urged While Expensive Projects Are Suggested

By Donal F. MacPhee

BOSTON, Jan. 1—Before the House and Senate assembled in joint convention and in the presence of a small group of spectators who barely filled the gallery of the House of Representatives, Gov. James M. Curley this afternoon delivered his annual message opening the second session of the 149th Great and General Court of Massachusetts.

Many Offered Before

The Governor's message, a bulky document of about 12,000 words, contains nearly three score recommendations and suggestions for legislative action, many of which are proposals offered in his inaugural last year and rejected by this same Legislature at its first session.

Of outstanding importance among this year's recommendations from the standpoint of its potential effect on a majority of the citizens of this State is a proposal by Gov. Curley to do away with the customary deficiency bill, or State tax as it is called. This tax, for the past several years, has been about $10,000,000. It makes up the difference between the annual appropriations by the Legislature and the money received by the State from its customary sources of revenue.

To get rid of the State tax, Gov. Curley asks for a continuation of some emergency levies, originally imposed to tide the State over the depression years, and the tapping of new sources of revenue. He advocates the continuance of the 10 per cent surtax on income and corporation taxes and the continuance of the three cent gasoline tax. A two cent tax on packages of cigarets, a $5 tax on slot machines, and a tax of 40 cents on each gallon of alcohol are the new levies asked. In addition he proposes that the State's handle from dog racing be increased from 3½ to 5 per cent and that the fees paid for the operation of motor trucks be doubled.

While urging a reduction in the cost of governmental operation, Gov. Curley paradoxically recommends an increase in the cost of government during the final year of his administration through the construction of a new State hospital, a war memorial, development of housing projects, expansion of institutional facilities, construction of a new sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, a $1,060,000 addition to the State House, increases in departmental personnel and an extension of State services.

As he did last year, the Governor recommends biennial sessions, a unicameral Legislature, an increase in the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years, reduction in mortgage interest rates to 5 per cent as a maximum, the sliding scale system for determining gas and electric rates and the abandonment of the Charlestown State prison.

Follows Roosevelt Program

In view of his expressed determination to run for the United States Senate this year, Gov. Curley's 1936 message to the Legislature is of particular interest because in it he pledges allegiance to President Roosevelt's social security program and picks it as the key issue of the 1936 campaign. In this connection he takes occasion to deliver a warning against the Townsend plan.

"Although many well-intentioned Americans believe that the Social Security program does not go far enough," he says, "in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

It took the Governor an hour and a half to deliver his lengthy message. Only once did he depart from the text and that was during discussion of his proposal to abolish the State tax. He discarded his manuscript to express the opinion that his tax program, if carried out, would result in a $2 reduction in municipal tax rates.

Breakdown Explained

In the introductory portion of his address, Gov. Curley explained away the breakdown of his "work and wages" program with the declaration, "In the Commonwealth this administration has discharged its portion of the obligation imposed by the Legislature, which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

The Governor admitted that government as the employer is not the panacea for unemployment ills and declared that in the last analysis it is private industry that will have to provide work and wages.

Abandoning his work and wages slogan, the Governor indicated that he has picked a new one—"social justice." He expressed the conviction that a new era in the social and economic life of the Nation is at hand and that, "for the security of the Nation and the well-being of the people, a change from the old order is not only imperative but inevitable."

Continuing his advocacy of progressive labor legislation, which saw the enactment this year of a change in the workmen's compensation act to provide payments for the lifetime of the individual in cases of injury resulting in permanent incapacity, the Governor, as his initial 1936 recommendation, urges a further amendment to the workmen's compensation law to include nurses in institutions.

"Equally Hazardous"

"The work of these men and women," his message reads, "is equally as hazardous as persons in the law-enforcing or fire-protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and, in my opinion, are entitled to protection."

Once again the Governor advocates the inclusion of the Industrial Accident Board within the State Department of Labor and Industries. He feels that a reorganization of the labor department is essential for the best interests of the employer, employe and taxpayer and that it will not fulfill the functions necessary under modern conditions until it combines "an adequate and reliable reporting of our current trade and industry with the competent planning of a State-wide program."

"The obvious first step in this reorganization, however," he declared, "is for the department to assume the duties of the Industrial Accident Board. My opinion, supplemented by the surveys of competent authorities, is that the division of jurisdiction between these two agencies causes much wasteful overlapping of effort, and defeats the purpose which should be the

cont

State.

primary objective of both—the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases."

Another recommendation renewed was that of raising the compulsory school requirement age from 14 to 16 years. In view of the excess unemployed adults seeking work he finds no excuse for the continuance of employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

"While sympathy and praise are deserved for children who seek to contribute to the support of their families," he says, "the net effect of their competition is to deprive some worthy adults of work or to drive down the compensation for such work. These children, during their most receptive years, are deprived of the training so necessary to equip them properly for the present-day arduous activities in trade and industry."

Expressing gratification that the abolition of the guest clause from the compulsory motor vehicle insurance law has brought a halt in the constantly increasing cost of putting an automobile on the road, the Governor suggests that it is time now to turn attention to what he characterizes as "another weak spot—the occupant of the non-negligent car." He does not make a definite recommendation in this respect, but does renew his rejected recommendation of last year authorizing the Registry of Motor Vehicles to appoint additional inspectors and a strengthening of the law relating to the report of accidents. These two changes, he feels are necessary in order to effect a reduction in the number of false, groundless or otherwise non-valid claims. If it is not done he can see no alternative other than the repeal of the compulsory insurance law.

Further in relation to the subject of automobiles, he suggests as worthy of consideration the thought of requiring violators of motor vehicle laws to install governors on their machines limiting operation to a speed of 30 miles an hour.

Last year the Governor advocated the reduction in mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent. He dropped this proposal when the banks voluntarily reduced the rate to 5½ per cent. There is now need for further reductions, he believes, in view of "the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions."

The adoption of a uniform instalment sales law is strongly advocated to correct existing abuses. During the recess of the Legislature a special commission has been studying this subject and its recommendations are approved in part by the Governor. He feels that the commission's proposal should be adopted, but at the same time is convinced that it does not go far enough since it touches only finance companies and therefore fails to reach "a majority of the cases of reprehensible installment sales." His own committee on consumer credit has drafted legislation regulating all installment sales and this he believes should also be adopted.

Economic Education

Another recommendation renewed from last year's inaugural message is that steps be taken to promote economic education in secondary schools and among adults. Specifically, he urges the creation of a commission to study the situation and report its findings and recommendations.

On the subject of housing the Governor recommends an amendment to the housing authority act enacted last year so as to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to housing authorities for slum clearance and low-cost housing projects. In other cities and towns where there is no housing authority, or where it is inactive, the Governor asks that the State Board of Housing be authorized to proceed, under proper limitations, with a low-cost housing project using State funds.

Because Massachusetts' unemployment insurance act was enacted ahead of the Federal law under which it will operate, the Governor urges that the State law be amended in such manner as may be necessary to bring it into conformity with the Federal statute.

For the preservation of public safety and to strengthen the drive against crime, the Governor recommends the immediate adoption of legislation in accordance with an interstate compact enacted by Congress to permit law enforcement officials to cross State borders in pursuing law violators.

As announced by him some weeks ago the Governor repeats his inaugural recommendations for a reduction in the size of the Legislature and for biennial sessions of the General Court. The Governor contends that such constitutional changes would be an economy in government without any diminution of efficiency. The question of biennial sessions must be acted on by the Legislature this year in accordance with a pending initiative petition. There is no such petition pending relative to a unicameral Legislature.

The Governor feels that the adoption of a unicameral legislative system similar to that in operation in Nebraska would do away with the conference committee "that exists to reconcile the differences in a measure passed by both houses, and that often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody."

Are Undemocratic

"These secret meetings of conference committees," his message continues, "are undemocratic, undesirable—yet absolutely necessary under our present two-house system."

To insure for the Commonwealth a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, the Governor recommends the enactment of legislation to permit the voluntary retirement at full salary of judges in the supreme, superior and land courts just as Federal judges now may do. Under the Governor's plan, judges so retired would remain bound to perform such service as their health and strength permit, on request of the chief justice of the court.

The proper care of the mentally ill is a matter about which the Governor has often expressed grave concern. In his message this year he devotes more time to this question than to any other with the exception of revenue and retrenchment. His principal recommendations are the appropriation of $1,750,000 for the construction of a hospital for the criminally insane at Norfolk, the enlargement of 12 State institutions to care for 2000 patients each, new living quarters for at least 1500 employes at State institutions because of the increase in personnel since the enactment of the 48-hour law, an additional State school and the installation of sprinkler systems, new wiring and other protective measures.

Attacks Neglect

Declaring that the neglect of State wards, particularly mental defectives, "represents the most drab and sordid chapter possible of recording in the annals of the Commonwealth," the Governor goes on to say:

"The overcrowding of the institutions for mental defectives today is 17 per cent in excess of the bed capacity, or some 4200 more patients than can properly be accommodated in the institutions of this department. Attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which would stamp the law-making bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit."

In the field of public utilities the Governor renews his belief the sliding scale method of rate determination for the use of gas and electricity should be put into effect in Massachusetts. To that end he recommends that the State Department of Public Utilities be authorized to determine by agreement with the companies or otherwise, first, a fair rate of return; second, a fair rate base; third, the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity. In order to accompish these things the Governor proposes that the department be reenforced to give adequate supervision, administration and regulation of such a plan if adopted.

Because of a recently enacted law in New York State requiring yearly registration of physicians, Massachusetts has become a haven for quacks. To regulate this situation, the Governor asks that a similar law be enacted here.

Further in the field of public health, the Governor recommends the razing of the Rutland State Sanatorium, and its replacement with modern construction for the treatment of tuberculosis. Additional accomodations for employes are also needed at the Pondville Cancer Hospital.

A $1,000,000 addition to the State Capitol is asked to house departments and divisions now scattered here and there around Boston.

Abolition of the Metropolitan Planning Division is asked because it is no longer needed now that a State Planning Board has been created and is in operation. The Governor feels that the continuance of the Metropolitan Planning Division would represent a duplication of effort and expense.

Bank Deposit Law

Because the borrowing of money by both the State and the cities and towns makes it necessary to have recourse to banks outside of Massachusetts, the Governor recommends a change in the law to permit larger deposits of State, city and town funds in banks outside of the Commonwealth. He also recommends legislation to encourage the lending of money by financial institutions for business enterprises and home construction as a means of developing property values in this State.

The Governor expressed gratification that the State completed its fiscal year with a free cash balance of $2,486,043, the largest during the last five years. In addition there was also free cash in the highway fund to the amount of $371,085.

On the subject of the judiciary the Governor recommends that the Supreme Court ruling prohibiting district court judges from practising as attorneys in criminal cases be carried one step further by the Legislature and the prohibition extended to include prohibition against practising as attorneys in civil cases in their own courts. He also urges the establishment of a circuit court system, as he did last year. In addition the Governor asks that the present system of remunerating special justices be abolished and that henceforth they be paid on a per hour basis.

Would Abandon Prison

Abandonment of the Charlestown State Prison is again recommended and the utilization of the site as a receiving station. To care for prisoners now at Charlestown, it is urged that

Continued

additional facilities be provided at Norfolk. The whole question of Massachusetts' penal system is in need of study, the Governor believes, and he suggests that a committee be appointed for this purpose which would report to the Legislature in 1937.

The Governor devotes considerable time and attention to revenue and retrenchment. His basic suggestion in this respect is to have a special commission appointed, composed of recognized authorities on taxation, which will consider not only the tax structure of the State but also the question of reducing governmental expenditures.

Prior to such a study, however, and in the belief that the State budget should be balanced without a State tax, the Governor advocates the continuance of the 10 per cent surtax on income and corporation taxes, a continuation for five years of the present three cent tax on gasoline, a doubling of the fees for the operation of motor trucks, a reversion to the general fund of all moneys earmarked for old age assistance in cities and towns over and above what is needed for that purpose, a tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol, an increase in the handle from dog racing to be taken by the State from 3½ to 5 per cent, a two per cent tax on cigarets and tobacco products and a $5 tax on slot machines.

Cooperation upon the part of the New England States in directing the attention of the public to the recreational advantages in this area, the Governor finds was so beneficial that he feels it amply justifies the continuance of the appropriation in 1936 of $100,000 for the promotion of tourist and vacation business. The Governor also asks that $100,000 be appropriated for the stocking of streams and the increasing of insectivorous birds.

Massachusetts, if another recommendation of Gov. Curley is followed, will participate officially in the exercises Sept. 18 commemorating the 300th anniversary of the establishment of Harvard College. The Governor would have a committee appointed to represent the State in these exercises.

First Step in U. S.

"The founding of Harvard College by the Company of Massachusetts Bay," he says, "marked the initial step in the movement for higher education in the United States of America, and in consequence of the harmonious relations which have obtained between the Government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the officers in charge of the conduct of Harvard University, it is fitting that the Commonwealth participate in the observance of the tercentenary of America's first and leading educational institution."

Again the Governor urges that a suitable memorial be erected to commemorate the services of Massachusetts citizens during the World War. He advocates the building of a structure large enough to provide quarters for the veterans of all wars.

In conclusion the Governor reiterates his demand for economy in government, attacks his department heads for not bringing in recommendations worth considering in this respect, and asks the appointment of a legislative committee to work with a citizens' committee of 10 in devising a program for reducing the costs of State government.

Concluded

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Curley's 1936 Program, Assailed in Both Parties, To Run Into Hard Sledding

Immediate Criticism Charges Governor With Carrying "Money Message" to Legislature; "Shouts Extravagance and Whispers Economy," Speaker Saltonstall Declares

(Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSON Jan. 1—Gov. Curley's legislative program for this year will have hard sledding. Almost within an hour of its delivery it was being attacked, not only by Republicans but Democrats as well. Much of the immediate criticism was to the effect that it is a "money message"—one making numerous recommendations that call for appropriations of State money.

As Speaker Leverett Saltonstall remarked in the course of a formal statement on the Governor's program, "Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

A year of Curley as Governor has wrought considerable change in the attitude of the legislators toward him. The enthusiasm his inaugural message evoked has dimmed with time and although many of the recommendations are repeated, the general reaction to the message as a whole is antagonistic.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., who may get into the Republican race for Governor or United States senator, both issued statements condemning the message. Rep. Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, declined to comment until he had a chance to study the document, but his position against governmental extravagance has been so forcibly stated that he will be opposed to many of the recommendations. Rep. Henry Cabot Lodge of Beverly, who may be Mr. Curley's opponent for election to the United States Senate, also declined to commit himself.

Senator Parkman, characterizing the message as "long and pretty dull," and not up to Gov. Curley's usual standard, made a number of stinging comments.

The Governor's plea for economy in government caused him to make the ironical reflection, "as an ardent champion of economy, thrift and capable administration of the affairs of government, he will be a sight for the gods."

Along with Speaker Saltonstall, Senator Parkman took issue with the Governor on the question of providing facilities for housing mental defectives.

Program Last Session

"The Governor," he said, "showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives and others in the Department of Mental Diseases and would like to have the public believe his

the pro-Curleyism of President James J. Moran of Mansfield.

Senator Cotton declined to join the others in the harmony gesture, although President Moran frankly wants him back on the Rules Committee. To take Cotton's place, Moran appointed Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams.

Redistricting Due.

The real reason in back of the move for harmony is the fact that measures to redistrict the House and the Senate must be passed this year. There are nominally 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats in the Senate. With a close division every vote counts on such an out and out party issue as redistricting. And so the Republicans are taking Moran back into the fold from which he was evicted last year after being elected president with the aid of the Democratic minority and after he had shown a willingness to either vote for or refrain from voting against measures sponsored by the Governor.

There was one brief flareup in the Senate today when Senator Nicholson attacked Senator William S. Conroy of Fall River for continuing to hold onto his legislative job after having accepted an appointment as a member of the Industrial Accident Board. Nicholson filed a bill to reduce the membership of the board from seven to six, saying that if the board could function without Conroy during the legislative session it could get along without him at other times. Conroy has secured a leave of absence in order to carry out his duties as Senator.

In his address to the House, Speaker Saltonstall asked for a speeding of legislative work and particularly urged as a means to that end that needless rollcalls be avoided. He showed that rollcalls last session consumed four legislative weeks and that the longest session in the State's history could have been shortened by nearly that much if the roll had been called only when necessary.

Committee Changes.

In the House there were several committee changes, the most important of which was the dropping of Rep. Ernest Dean of Chilmark from the powerful Ways and Means Committee. Dean, a Republican, carried the fight last year against his political affiliates in the lower branch for Gov. Curley's bond issue proposals. Since then Dean has been appointed to succeed Samuel A. York as State Commissioner of Conservation.

The removal of Dean from Ways and Means and his replacement by Rep. John W. Lassell of Northbridge is not believed to have been prompted by his party defection. Speaker Saltonstall offered no explanation, but if Dean had remained on the committee he would be in the position of passing on committee recommendations for appropriations in his own department.

The only changes in the committeeships of Western Massachusetts members were as follows: Rep. Fred B. Dole of Shelburne goes on the Committee on Towns and off the Committee on Harbors and Public

Continued

Lands; Rep. Philip M. Markley of Springfield goes off the Committee on Election Laws and takes Dole's place on the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands.

Concluded

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

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EIGHTEEN PAGES

The Governor's Address

Several features of Gov Curley's second annual address to the Legisture command more than ordinary attention, although the great length of the message and the multiplicity of subjects considered preclude more than cursory comment.

The far reaching scope of the governor's discussion is indicated by his recommendation that one of the branches of the General Court be decapitated, giving Massachusetts a unicameral Legislature. Biennial sessions for the single chamber are included in this program. Last year the governor did not advise more than the reduction of the membership of the two legislative branches by one-half and biennial sessions. But he then asked also for the abolition of the governor's council. The council recommendation is missing this year, possibly because he now controls that body.

Biennial sessions would be a relatively conservative reform; the proposal has large support. But the single chamber proposal, now advanced by a governor for the first time, is not yet even in the first stage of serious public discussion in this commonwealth. Nebraska has led the way in changing to the unicameral form, but Nebraska has had no actual experience with it. The general tendency in other states will be to watch the practical test of the idea in agricultural Nebraska and await a mature conclusion as to its feasibility. It is probable that it would arouse rural opposition in industrial states like Massachusetts having great urban centers, with heavy claims to representation in a single chamber whose members were chosen on a population basis.

The governor repeats in substance not a few of his recommendations of his inaugural message, dropping others, notably those asking for the abolition of the governor's council and the repeal of the preprimary convention law. He repeats, however, in a more moderate form, the earlier recommendation for the retirement of judges in the three courts of statewide jurisdiction. Last year he called for mandatory retirement at the age of 70; this year he recommends provision for their voluntary retirement, upon reaching 70, at full salary. But judges so retired would remain subject to emergency service on the bench upon the request of the chief justice of the court. Altogther, Gov Curley's discussion of judiciary questions, especially district court reform, impresses one as well considered.

It would not be a Curley message if there were no rhetorical fireworks here and there to light up so lengthy an address. He takes advantage of the opportunity to lash the Legislature with reference to the public institutions. Perhaps this is deserved: "The neglect of state 'wards, and more particularly the 'mental defectives, represents the 'most drab and sordid chapter pos-'sible of recording in the annals 'of the commonwealth." In another passage one is horrified to learn that "the duplicity practiced in 1935 'through the authorization for the 'establishment of a hospital for the 'criminally insane at a cost of $1,-'750,000, without making provision 'for the money, savors of a low 'order of knavery without precedent 'in the history of the common-'wealth."

Yet, at the same time, the governor is proud of the state of the treasury. It is most "gratifying" to him that at the end of the fiscal year, November 30 last, the free cash balance was $2,486,034, the largest in five years. This was brought about by the special 10 per cent surtax on last year's incomes of individuals and corporations which the governor persuaded the Legislature to levy in order to balance the last budget. It is also gratifying to everyone that the tax collectors of Commissioner Long in the last fiscal year gathered up about $5,000,000 more than they did in the previous year. That revealed, in addition to the retroactive income surtax of 10 per cent, a natural rise in revenue due to better business conditions and the like. Gasoline taxes yielded $600,000 more. Alcoholic beverages furnished one-fifth of the increased revenue. Then, too, the state racing commission collected from the newly-legalized race tracks no less than $1,-614,981.

Under "revenue and retrench-'ment" the reader finds not the least interesting portion of the governor's address. The governor confounds his critics, who have accused him of being nothing but a spender, by saying that "insufficient atten-'tion" has been given to "the re-'duction in the cost of government." But he immediately abandons this aspect of the subject to a new commission for the study of the problem of both expenditures and taxes, —a commission that he advises the Legislature to create.

The abolition of the "state tax," which is the annual assessment on towns and cities to make up the deficiency in the state budget, is the high spot of the discussion of revenues. This proposal is not novel or original; it has often been considered in the past. Some conservative tax specialists will approve the suggestion, in principle. It is meritorious enough to command the serious attention of both public and Legislature, however much difference of opinion is aroused by the governor's proposals for new revenues to replace the $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 usually collected under the name of the "state tax," which bears down so heavily on local real estate.

In place of the "state tax," the governor would continue the special 10 per cent surtax on individual and corporate incomes; increase the gasoline tax for a period of five years; double the fees collected on motor trucks; raise the tax on alcohol; squeeze out more from dog racing, which amounted to $704,156 last year; tax cigarets sold in this state two cents a package; and go after the slot machines for a fee of at least $5 a year. The program will challenge attention, for it is at least constructive.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Governor's Speech Called Dull, Inconsistent, Wordy

Saltonstall Notes Contradictions and Misinformation—Parkman Finds It 'Not Even Interesting' and Jibes at Curley's Defense of His Curb On New Buildings

From Our Special Reporter.

Boston, Jan. 1—The reaction to Gov Curley's long message, delivered in person to the legislative convention today, was not favorable insofar as a consensus has been obtained. It was the general opinion that it was not up to a par with speeches of other governors in their second year.

Several termed it frankly a "baloney" speech, meaning it was intended to sound good to the general public, but that its author could hardly expect the Legislature to encumber the commonwealth with all of the financial burdens he proposed, or to add the additional taxes he recommended. Likewise, there was much adverse criticism to his proposals to eliminate the state tax and to add or transfer moneys to the general fund, thus to give the governor a larger sum to use in preparation of his budget.

Inconsistent, Says Saltonstall

Of the address, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall said:—

"The governor's address sounded well, but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies. In one statement, he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another, declares that it is fortunate that the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"On pages 31 and 32 (printed form) of his address, the governor said: 'The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order or knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth.'

"On page 41, referring to the same legislation, he said: 'It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at $1,750,000, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the department of correction.'

Recommends What Was Done

"Actually, the bill he refers to placed the mental defectives under the supervision of the department of mental diseases, as he had already stated in another passage of his address. Then he proceeds to recommend what has already been done, namely, that the hospital be placed under the supervision of the department of mental diseases.

"The truth of the matter is that the bill in question, Senate No 484, was filed by the commissioner of the department of mental diseases and provided that the hospital was to be built only if federal funds became available.

"The governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised. Of course all of us who have studied the conditions the governor speaks about wants these new buildings. But let's be practical and make haste slowly. If these buildings are so needed, why was his excellency so averse to having them included in the bill passed by the Legislature last year to build new sidewalks and dredge harbors. Such an amendment was offered, but was defeated by him in the House.

"Talks Freely" of Cutting Cost

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government but in this respect merely suggests that a study be made —the findings, of course, to be made to the Legislature after the governor's term has expired.

"It is significant that the governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the Legislature. Last year, he wanted the executive council abolished. Now that he controls it, he makes no reference whatever to it.

"Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Pretty Dull, Says Parkman

Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston issued this statement on the address of the governor:—

"The message was not up to his usual standard. Ordinarily, the governor is capable of making a speech at least sound interesting. This one was long and pretty dull.

"It is too bad he does not mean what he says; for the message did have a few good discussions and recommendations, as for example, his suggestion in regard to better cooperation with neighboring states in the field of crime and in the joint development of natural resources. It is good to know, too, that he has come to an appreciation of the necessity for reduction in the cost of government. As an ardent champion of economy, thrift and capable administration of the affairs of fovernment, he will be a sight for the gods.

Assailes Building Policies

"The governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives and others in the department of mental diseases and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the Legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building, but preferred to insist on a highway program with an appropriation of $3,600,000 for sidewalks. Obviously, in his mnd, there were greater possibilities in granite curbing than in the care of the unfortunate wards of the state.

In discussing his proposal for a better pension system for judges, he used the phrase, 'without the need of drastic action against them.' This has an ominous sound. Very likely as the case against Dolan, the Curley city treasurer, gets hotter, we shall hear more of the dire need of taking the 'drastic action' referred to. No doubt it will be placed on high public grounds. The governor is a past master of that act. But the real reason will be the necessity of covering up.

"Governors on Cars"

"Out of the welter of vague quantities and the usual high-sounding phrases, liberally sprinkled with adjectives, I detected a few specific suggestions with which I am in hearty accord. Referring to automobile accidents, he recommended a tightening up of provisions of the law requiring prompt and accurate reports of accidents. What his reference to 'governors on cars' meant, I did not quite gather, but I presume he had in mind the accident in Newton last summer."

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

MODEST SPEAKER SALTONSTALL

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House of Representatives will at any rate not be accused of mock modesty. As the new year opens, with state politics in the air in every direction, Speaker Saltonstall issues a statement in which he dedeclares that he "knows that he can wage the most successful fight against the nominee of the Democratic party, whoever he may be" for the governorship.

That is certainly putting it over pretty straight. But who told Saltonstall that he is in possession of the ability above all others to accomplish this rather difficult task? Doubtless he conveyed the information to himself and in such terms that he now actually believes it. Or is he trying a little bit of bluster to scare off the Haigis candidacy?

The Saltonstall New Years pronunciament, however, is not likely to frighten the adherents of John W. Haigis from at least continuing the effort to land the nomination for the Greenfield man. The Haigis organization is putting in some tall work and if Western Massachusetts is not recognized in the Republican primary there is going to be considerable disappointment in this section of the state that will bode no good to the efforts of some of the Republican leaders to bring about the harmony that has been so sadly lacking in the organization in recent years.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

1935 Legislature Is Blamed For Preventing Fulfilment Of 'Work, Wages' Program

Gov Curley Says Limited Appropriations Blocked His Plans—Proclaims 'Social Justice' as Aim of Policies—Urges Extension of Workmen's Compensation Law and Amendment of Employment Insurance Act—Favors Sliding Scale Utility Rates and Study of Taxation

Boston, Jan. 1—The text of Gov James M. Curley's annual message to the Legislature follows in full:—

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:—

The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country, marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people. In common with every American citizen, it was my belief, at the time of the assemblage of the Legislature in 1935, that a program of work and wages, both in the nation, the states, and subdivisions of the states, would be in full operation. I believed that New Year's day in 1936 would find the people of America transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, and prosperity so general in the nation that no worthy individual seeking opportunity to employ the talents of brain and hand with which God had endowed him would be denied the opportunity.

In Massachusetts I advocated an independent course for the absorption of the unemployed, realizing the intricate and ponderous character of federal government agencies and their inability to provide work and wages within a reasonable time.

In the commonwealth this administration has discharged its portion of the obligation imposed by the Legislature, which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages.

We are embarking upon a program of social justice that five years ago would have been regarded as the quintessence of socialism. We are beginning to properly evaluate the true concept of the scriptural admonition, "I am my brother's keeper."

Compensation Law

The adoption by the 1935 Legislature of a state unemployment compensation law as the state's contribution to the social welfare program represents the most forward step undertaken for the welfare of humanity in the history of the nation. The adoption of the program in its entirety is today taxing the thought and ingenuity of the ablest minds in the land. They are endeavoring to devise a method whereby the individual citizen and his family may be safeguarded from recurring periods of depression, with its toll of misery and unemployment. They are seeking compensatory protection for women and men of advanced years, as well as protection for the maimed and the blind.

The operation of the program for social justice should represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation.

To the womanhood and manhood of the nation it will serve as a guarantee of protection from powerful agencies beyond the ability of the individual to control, namely, industrial depression and unemployment. To the children and youth of the nation it will represent a fulfillment of the pledge of equality of opportunity and the transformation from theory to reality of this constitutional guarantee. It is the most important subject that has confronted the people of the American nation in its entire history. Its adoption is inevitable. Its operation is a fulfillment of the Biblical promise that "out of evil cometh good."

Against its adoption will be found arrayed the same reactionary elements that have opposed every great reform in the history of the nation, actuated in large measure either by personal selfishness or by fear of confiscation of property, which not infrequently has been accumulated through the sweating of the wasted bodies of women and children in industry. It is unfortunate that this element of American society overlooks the all-important fact that we leave this world as we enter it; that the only thing we leave behind when we depart this life is the record of service and sacrifice to God and fellowman that we ourselves write while here.

May Be Jeopardized

Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public is prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people.

The failure of the Legislature to act promptly, coupled with the tardy adoption of a program by the federal government, has wrought great hardship to countless thousands of the citizens who have been unable to comprehend the delay, and in many cases the inaction of both federal and state agencies. With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, but it is accepted by every forward-looking intelligent individual that both the federal and state governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment.

That we have entered upon a new era in the social and economic life of the nation is generally accepted. For the security of the nation and the well-being of the people, a change from the old order is not only imperative but inevitable. As an offset to increased production, we are reluctantly giving consideration to the acceptance of a shorter working week as one method of making a reality of the theory of the right of the individual to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Legislative session of 1935 was notable not alone for the fact that it was the longest session in the history of the commonwealth, but for the additional fact that it marked the enactment of more progressive and humane legislation than any previous session.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Among the measures of prime importance enacted were those dealing with workmen's compensation, which marked the end of the atrocious practice of discontinuing payments to persons permanently incapacitated at the end of five years and the making of provision for payment during the lifetime of the individual. Equally important from the standpoint of the worker was the amendment to the law defining the "average weekly wage," thereby ending the vicious practice of payment to a worker suffering injury in his employment insufficient to provide for even the most meager of his needs.

Dependents of the workers are no longer subject to privation because of the penalties imposed by money lenders in the matter of the attachment of wages to an extent which rendered the borrower helpless, resulting in privation to his dependents.

The workmen's compensation act as enacted makes provision for the protection of laborers, workmen and mechanics and certain other classes of employes, but no provision has been made for the protection of nurses in the institutions. The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law-enforcing or fire-protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and, in my opinion, are entitled to protection.

I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group within the provisions of the workmen's compensation act.

Displacing Exploitation

The basic well-being of a nation is guarded by the progress of its working people. It has been the history of modern civilization that economic justice must displace selfish exploitation if the political and social structure of the community is to endure.

Many fundamental changes must be made here in Massachusetts to translate the principle of economic justice into law. We would welcome the opportunity to do so without delay, but Massachusetts is but a part of the American workshop and market place. Our most grievous difficulties are, unfortunately, outside the realm of our jurisdiction. Conscientious employers and their employes in this sovereign commonwealth are, in too many instances, fettered by the practices of sweatshop proprietors a hundred or a thousand miles away.

Fortunately, there are many matters on which we can proceed without competitive challenge. During the last session of the Great and General Court, an unprecedented progress was

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made in establishing or amending basic labor laws. The executive department has taken steps to vitalize the whole scope of new and old legislation by assuring an alert and sympathetic administration of the department of labor and industries.

Reorganization Urged

Reorganization of the department of labor and industries is essential if the interests of employer, employe and taxpayer alike are to be served. This department will not fulfil the functions necessary under modern conditions until it combines an adequate and reliable reporting of our current trade and industry with the competent planning of a state-wide program.

The obvious first step in this reorganization, however, is for the department to assume the duties of the Industrial Accident board. My opinion, supplemented by the surveys of competent authorities, is that the division of jurisdiction between these two agencies causes much wasteful overlapping of effort, and defeats the purpose which should be the primary objective of both—the prevention of industrial accidents and disease.

Legislation is necessary to permit the department of labor and industries to take over the Industrial Accident board's duties, and I trust it will be authorized promptly.

Forty-eight Hour Law

The inhuman practice of compelling an institutional employe to labor for such a long period of time as to impair both health and mentality, and render impossible the character of kind and humane treatment that unfortunate wards of the state are entitled to receive, has happily ended through the adoption of the 48 hour law.

The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the state, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries,—the wards of the state.

Employment of Minors

With the excess unemployed adults seeking work and wages for the maintenance of themselves and their families, I renew the recommendations of last year, since no excuse seems to exist for a continuance of the employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

While sympathy and praise are deserved for children who seek to contribute to the support of their families, the net effect of their competition is to deprive some worthy adults of work or to drive down the compensation for such work. These children, during their most receptive years, are deprived of the training so necessary to equip them properly for the present-day arduous activities in trade or industry.

If the years of employment are to be shortened, it is much wiser to keep these children in school, at least until they are 16, so that they may more aptly earn their way when they do start. Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Compulsory Insurance

For the first time since the law has been in effect, a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road. The cost of compulsory insurance is based upon claim payment, and all of our efforts in the field of accident prevention will be nullified unless we can keep down the cost of claim payments.

Accidents are important, but claims are nearly equally important. Two accidents at a hundred dollars per claim may produce a cost of $200 and, on the other hand, one accident may produce a cost of $5000. Accidents are a fair index to claims, but statistics show that claim payments cannot be measured by the number of accidents.

A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance. The full effect of this amendment will not be experienced until next year, but it is in effect partial repeal. The presence of guest coverage in the law offered the least protection to the individual and the greatest temptation to collusion and exaggerated claims. By eliminating the guest from the compulsory insurance coverage the cost of placing a car on the road was reduced by 8.4 per cent.

Now that the guest has been eliminated from this law we should turn public attention to another weak spot, —the occupant of the nonnegligent car. While we have the greatest of sympathy for any one who is riding in a car and is injured by the negligence of some one else, we must, nevertheless, realize that claims in this class have grown from 14,000 in 1927 to 39,000 in 1934. The remarkable part of the picture is that 32,000 out of the 39,000, in 1934, represent claims for less than $100. Preliminary figures for 1935 indicate that there will be a further increase in the number of these claims for this year. Thus does the small claimant nullify the excellent record of our state.

In the same period of time there has been no appreciable increase in the claims made and paid for death and injury of pedestrians on the highways of the commonwealth, so that it must be apparent to every thoughtful individual that there is serious question as to the validity of the large number of the 39,000 claims by occupants of automobiles that were made in 1934 and an equally large if not larger number for the year 1935.

The problem, then, of lowering the cost of placing a car on the road is the reduction of such claims and the elimination of the false and groundless claims. I believe that this can be effected by adequate provision for sufficient personnel in the registry division and immediate investigation of accidents and more stringent provisions for immediate report. If this is not done, I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law. There is need for immediate and drastic action. Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped. A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved. I, therefore, renew my recommendation of a year ago that additional inspectors be authorized in the registry of motor vehicles, and that the law relating to report of accidents be strengthened. In addition it is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to instal governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

Mortgage Interest Rates

The reduction in mortgage interest rates from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent, which it has been estimated represents a saving to the people of the commonwealth of approximately $12,000,000, has been a contributing factor in the lightening of the burden of the home owner, but in view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction.

Instalment Buying

One of the additional measures essential to the further protection of the public, both from exploiters and from themselves, is a uniform instalment sales law. With that need in mind; I appointed last spring, from the membership of the governor's advisory committee, a subcommittee known as the committee on consumer credit, to which I assigned the difficult task of drafting a uniform instalment sales law that would guarantee protection and a square deal to the public, and at the same time reestablish the confidence in instalment buying that is essential to the protection of this important industry.

That committee has not only reviewed all that has been written on the subject, and studied all the related laws of all the other states, but has conducted extensive research on its own initiative to determine the facts within the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The committee has also been in constant cooperation with the commission which was created by the General Court last summer to consider the advisability of legislation for the regulation of instalment selling and financing. The commission has filed its report, together with a recommended bill. The committee on consumer credit fully agrees with the findings of the commission and favors the passage of the proposed bill.

The findings of the commission fully substantiate the statements I made last June in a coast-to-coast radio address. At that time I cited many abuses in the business of instalment selling and financing. I pointed out that there is so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay. I deplored the fact that there are no standard practices in instalment contracts or in methods of figuring rates, or any uniform basis for carrying charges which appears logical or defensible. The report of the commission presents extensive evidence in support of each of these assertions. The report shows, in fact, that many sellers of many different commodities are now charging, on unpaid balances, rates well above 100 per cent per annum. It is my conviction that few, if any, merchants would charge the exorbitant rates cited in the report of the commission, if all instalment sellers were required by law to hand each buyer, at the time of sale, a simple contract in which the total carrying charge was stated as a true per cent, per month, on the unpaid balance.

The law proposed by the commission would help, and it should be passed. The law fails to reach, however, a majority of the cases of reprehensible instalment sales, for the law regulates only the finance companies. It provides no control over dealers. The commission rightly urges that consideration be given to a feasible and just means of regulating all instalment sales. With this opinion, the committee on consumer credit concurs, and has drafted a bill designed to accomplish that purpose.

That is precisely the protection which borrowers now have under the uniform small loan law, first adopted by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and now in force in 26 other states. The law works. In this state, during a single year, 189,536 loans were made by licensed companies, and not a single borrower complained that there was any concealment of the rate charged, or any other violation of any of the stringent provisions of the law. What the state has done for the protection of those who borrow from loan companies, the state can now do for the protection of instalment buyers who, in effect, borrow from merchants.

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The instalment business is an essential institution in American life, and the enactment of a law through which credit costs were clearly stated and gradually reduced through open competition would mean not only a larger return for the consumer's dollar, but also an increase in the business of reputable instalment companies; and I am firm in the belief that a majority of the instalment companies operating in Massachusetts are reputable. The bill which has been filed is for the protection both of the purchaser and of the reputable merchant. I look forward with confidence to the support of the measure.

Economic Education

In the inaugural address, I dwelt at length on the need for the development of economic education to the end that our people may be better equipped to understand the workings of our machine civilization, and to make such changes in the ordering of our economic life as will assure more liberty, more security and more shared prosperity for all. Fundamentally, the ills that we have suffered for several years past trace back to our inability to run our very complicated business machine. There is no guarantee that prosperity will be enduring unless the electorate, economically enlightened, brings economic intelligence constantly to the polls. An electorate that is economically bewildered will be easily led astray, in campaigning days, by the specious reasoning of those who oppose all change, because they profit by things as they are; and no less by the impractical proposals of those who seem to believe that we can attain Utopia overnight. An electorate well-grounded in the principles of economic democracy and committed to its objectives will not be easily deceived. The need for economic education, I submit, is imperative.

I renew, accordingly, my recommendation of last year, that steps be taken to promote economic education, not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. There may be opposition to this proposal on the part of those who do not appreciate what the secondary schools are doing by way of turning out students who are not economically informed. I accordingly now recommend, specificially that a commission be organized to study the situation and report its findings and recommendations.

Housing

The return of prosperity which has definitely begun should mark an end of the custom that has obtained during the past five years of two or more families sharing a home, or an apartment, thereby causing a demand for homes, and making necessary a building construction program. Lack of employment and depleted incomes have created a constant demand for low-priced rental property, occupancy of which should not be permitted in the interest of public health, and the use of which is not infrequently compulsory upon the part of the occupant. Unwholesome, unhealthful, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed "slum areas," is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determination and courage to terminate the same. I am hopeful that at some time we will possess the necessary requisites, and in the event this does occur, it is imperative that there be no impediments to favorable and essential action.

Last year the Legislature, in accordance with my recommendation, enacted legislation providing for the establishment of bodies politic and corporate within the several cities and towns of the commonwealth, to be known as "housing authorities," with power to enter upon slum clearance and law-cost housing projects. The statute then enacted provided for the receipt by housing authorities of aid from the federal government in accordance with the act of Congress and the rules and practices of the federal officers charged with the duty of subsidizing housing projects through public corporations created and controled by the states. In the statute enacted last year no provision was made for contributions by the city or town in which a housing authority was located, except the relatively small amount required for organization expenses. Three housing authorities have been organized under the act, but no grants of federal funds have been made as anticipated, for the federal officers have now taken the position that no grants will be made to local housing authorities unless the state or the municipality in which the project is located makes a substantial contribution to the cost of the project.

I therefore recommend that the housing authority act enacted last year (St. 1935, c. 449) be amended so as to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to housing authorities within their respective limits in order to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and lower-cost housing projects. Such appropriations should be entirely optional with the cities and towns, and the amount to be appropriated should be definitely limited to the capitalized value of the annual loss sustained by the cities in the maintenance of the sub-standard area to be cleared, so that the contribution will constitute no real burden upon the taxpayers of the city or town, but will at the same time provide healthier, pleasanter and more sanitary dwellings for a large group in the community, and employment for a substantial amount of labor in the building trades.

In many instances where there is need of slum clearance and low-cost housing, the municipal authorities prove unwilling to take the initiative, and in each case, however great the need, the State Board of Housing under existing legislation is without authority to take any steps to relieve the situation. I recommend, therefore, that in cities and towns in which no housing authority exists, or in which such authority as exists is inactive, the State Board of Housing be authorized to proceed under proper limitations with a low-cost housing project, whether it relates to new houses or the rehabilitation of sound but obsolete existing structures, and that state funds be appropriated to meet the cost of such projects.

Unemployment Insurance

One of the outstanding achievements of the year 1935 was the creation of the Unemployment Compensation commission. This commission is designed to safeguard the welfare of the people of the nation through unemployment insurance, and real old age assistance, and adequate safeguards and care for the maimed and blind children of the state.

The unemployment insurance act should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power.

The law was enacted prior to its adoption by the federal government, and that maximum compensation under the federal program may not be denied the commonwealth I respectfully urge the adoption of such amendments to the existing law as may be necessary, to the end that it conforms to the provisions of the federal act.

The prevailing opinion as expressed by the head of the American Federation of Labor relative to the enactment of legislation by the General Court in 1935 is best summed up in his own language in which he states that "Massachusetts has become the laboratory for liberal progressive legislation, since more laws in the interest of the worker were enacted in 1935 in Massachusetts than in any 10-year period in the history of the commonwealth." It is highly desirable that the exceptional record established in 1935 be maintained during 1936, and I am quite certain that this is possible, provided that we recognize at all times the fact that we are simply the servants of the people, elected to carry out their will and to do so in conformity with our oath and with our desire to serve and to be of service.

Law Enforcement

The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law-enforcing agencies have been removed. The 73d Congress enacted an interstate compact permitting cooperative efforts, through agreements between two or more states, through which the haven of refuge ever in the past open to the criminal world, known as the border line between states, may be eliminated, and the law-enforcing officials of one state permitted to pursue law violators into another state.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as will permit of the immediate adoption of the provision now permissible in consequence of federal legislation recently enacted.

Narcotic Drug Act

The narcotic drug act adopted by the Legislature, conforming as it does with the federal legislation, has already proven of inestimable benefit both to the drug addicts and to the victims of the drug addicts,—the public as a whole.

Unicameral Legislature

In my inaugural message I recommend that the size of the Legislature be reduced by diminishing the number of members of the two branches, and with sessions held biennialy.

The chief advantage of these changes would be an obvious economy, a saving for our hard-pressed taxpayers. I not only adhere to this belief at the present time, but I am convinced that still further economies might be achieved through the adoption of the unicameral Legislature similar to the system now in operation in Nebraska.

There is no need for two chambers today. Historically, the Senate, or "upper" house, was to act as an aristocratic check on the more democratic "lower" house, similar to the English Lords-Commons relationship. Yet the progress of political democracy has emasculated the House of Lords, and in our own state has fortunately made both our Senate and our House of Representatives truly democratic bodies. Nor is there the basis for two chambers that we find in Washington, where one house is made up of representatives

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of governmental units and the other consists of men chosen by population groups of equal size. In our commonwealth the members of both houses are representative of population groups of equal size, and so duplicate constituencies.

One great advantage in the unicameral Legislature is that it does away with the conference committee that exists to reconcile the differences in a measure passed by both houses, and that often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody. These secret meetings of conference committees are undemocratic, uneconomic, undesirable—yet absolutely necessary under our present two-house system. The members of these committees are appointed by the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate, and considering the inordinate power resting in the hands of the committees, one can appreciate the concentration of authority in the hands of the two appointing powers. This situation partly explains the somewhat bitter struggle over the election of the Senate president one year ago.

Furthermore, the unicameral system enables us to place responsibility, and to conduct the business of government efficiently and economically. All votes would be taken in the open and subject to rollcall, and each act would be transacted under the spotlight of publicity. It would enable the representative to act so that the voter could follow his record,—without confusion, without evasion, without subterfuge, but in clearly defined votes and statements.

I therefore recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions.

Retirement of Judges

Our system of judicial selection and tenure has preserved the independence, and consequently the impartiality, of our judiciary, and has attracted to the service of the commonwealth judges who have ranked among the best in this country or abroad. The defect in our system has been the absence of a workable provision for the retirement of judges who, because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office. A pension system formerly helped to that end, but it was abolished in 1920, except for a few vestiges. It is possible to cure that defect and at the same time make the judicial office more secure and more attractive to men with the high qualities required. A provision for voluntary retirement from full active service at 70, without resort to the processes of removal under part 2, chapter 3, article 1 of the constitution, or compulsory retirement under amendment LVIII, would, if coupled with a sufficiently favorable retirement allowance instead of the inadequate one given by existing statutes to judges retired under amendment LXIII, relieve aging judges from the necessity of trying with failing strength to perform the full duties of an arduous office. Practically all of them would gladly avail themselves of such a provision. The commonwealth would be assured of a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, without need of drastic action against men who have given long and honorable service, and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers.

Accordingly I recommend the enactment of legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of statewide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary from full active service, just as federal judges now may do. Present judges of greater age should be given a reasonable time in which to elect to retire on the same terms. Judges so retired should remain bound, as they are not bound under the federal system, to perform such service as their health and strength may permit, upon request of the chief justice of the court. There is always need of such additional service. The supreme judicial court has long been overworked, and the superior court has long been unable to keep up with its business. It has been necessary to draft district court judges for service in the superior court in criminal cases, and to refer many civil cases to masters and auditors, at great public expense. Retired judges could be very useful. A study of the vital statistics of the judiciary leads to a belief that the cost of the proposed plan, not compensated by service, would be small. The details of the proposed plan have been carefully studied, and it appears not to be open to sound objection. The proposed plan serves at one stroke to relieve the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the commonwealth.

Mental Diseases

The brutal disregard for the welfare of those whose plea seldom receives attention is evidenced in the failure to equip a research building completed in 1931 at considerable expenditure of public money, and which to the present time remains unused, due to the failure of the Legislature to provide the sum of $25,000 for equipment. The appropriations authorized in 1933, which the public was led to believe would provide additional bed space, has added but few beds to the accommodations of the department of mental diseases, the entire sum being found necessary for administration, fire protection and other important essentials neglected over a period of a quarter of a century. The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth.

The problem of the proper care of mental defectives demands serious consideration coupled with encouraging action by the Legislature, and that every member of the Legislature may be in possession of the facts, I am including in my annual message a report from the department of mental diseases, which is not only a most illuminating document but a most thorough indictment of neglect not only of a sworn duty but of an obligation to those who, because of their mental condition, are not in a position to voice a united protest against a continuance of conditions both disgraceful and dangerous.

Report to Governor

The following is an abstract of a report to the governor from the deputy commissioner of the department of mental diseases:—

"I am fully aware that your excellency is greatly concerned and anxious that the cost of state government be not increased, and that wherever possible decrease in this cost be accomplished. I also know from the many things I have heard you say that your excellency is greatly concerned about the type of care and treatment accorded the unfortunates of this commonwealth. When you consider that the great majority of the citizens who are in the state hospitals are there against their wills, and that the commonwealth has assumed the responsibility of their care and treatment, I feel that I can say without successful contradiction that they are entitled to the best care and treatment the commonwealth can possibly give them, and that the commonwealth is not only duty bound but obligated to see that they get it."

The writer then goes on to prove that due economy has been maintained in this department, and that its institutions have been maintained at a net weekly per capita cost of only $5.96. From persons in the institutions who are able to pay, the department has collected an average of $750,000 per year. There is no good reason why we should slump to a lower level of treatment.

Supervises 16 Institutions

The department of mental diseases supervises 16 state institutions, 13 for the care of the mentally ill and three for the feeble-minded. The working capacity of the state hospitals caring for the former was 17,671 as of November 1, 1935. Into this space were crowded 21,023 patients. This figure shows 3200 (or, roughly, 17 per cent) patients more than the working capacity of the hospitals justifies, thus making difficult proper segregation, retarding recovery, and making very uncomfortable the living conditions of permanent patients.

The department believes that a unit caring for not more than 2000 patients is the maximum for efficient administration. Before adding greater housing facilities to existing institutions the money allowed this department from the bond issue of 1933 and the PWA has been largely spent for renewing outmoded and inefficient service accommodations, and in enlarging those possible of enlargement. The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2000 patients each as speedily as possible. This would mean the enlargement of 12 state institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients, and for an average annual increase of 450 patients for several years to come. The department is prepared to put such a program into operation at short notice.

The new 48 hour legislation for state hospital employes has given greatly improved service, but there remain 1324 additional employes who have no facilities for living in the institution buildings as the department believes they should do. Plus those employes whose living quarters are undesirable, there should be new living quarters provided for at least 1500.

The three state schools under this department are taking care of 5051 patients, where the rated working capacity is 3893—an overcrowding of about 30 per cent. There are 3200 applications on file for patients for whom there are no possible accommodations. This number is constantly increasing, because during the depression the relatives of these people have been forced, often against their will, to seek relief from the commonwealth.

If these schools were brought up to a 2000 working capacity apiece, the existing crowding would be remedied and about 1000 could be taken off the waiting list. To provide for the whole waiting list would need an additional school of 2000 capacity. Obviously an extra school is greatly needed.

In the Bridgewater state hospital for the criminally insane there are at present 897 patients. Sixty-five per cent of them are ordinary mental cases who are at Bridgewater because of a previous conflict with the law. Only 35 per cent need more secure care than the civil state hospital usually provides. The present state hospital for the criminally insane is under the department of correction, whereas I believe that the greater number of patients there do not need correctional treatment so much as mental care and treatment by the department of mental diseases.

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No Funds for Building

Because this is generally believed to be advisable the Legislature of 1935 (chapter 421 of the acts of 1935) passed an act enabling the establishment of a state hospital for the mentally ill at Norfolk, to be under the control of the department of mental diseases. But the Legislature provided no funds for its building. To build this institution will require about one and three-quarters million dollars. This appropriation is urgently needed.

At Bridgewater, also, are 500 defective delinquents on indeterminate sentence. They are not natural criminals but get into trouble because of their feeble-mindedness. There are not sufficient accommodations for them at present. A new hospital for the criminally insane would release proper facilities for them at Bridgewater.

In spite of constant care there is considerable fire hazard at the various institutions. A disastrous fire is always a possibility. There is need of greater protection, such as sprinkler systems. We have budgeted for this protection, if the money is made available. Many buildings at the Boston state hospital are probably beyond protection by sprinkler systems, and in the long run modern fireproof buildings would be more economical.

The department has collected figures on the cost of replacing obsolete electric wiring, and is removing this fire hazard as fast as money is made available.

Probably the most indefensible item in the report is that which has to do with the new research building at the Wrentham state school which was to be used especially for research into the problem of mental defect. Massachusetts is the first state in the Union to legally establish a division of mental hygiene. This division is a part of the department of mental diseases and handles problems relating to the cause of and prevention of mental diseases, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy and other conditions of abnormal mentality.

A building has been erected at Wrentham for this necessary preventive purpose, but no money has been supplied for equipping it. It stands empty. It could be equipped for as little as $12,000, and the department urges such provision as soon as possible. But bricks and mortar, this report concludes, do not alone make hospitals. There must be also a sufficient number of adequately trained personnel to perform the duties for which these buildings are established.

In 1935 the question of providing proper accommodations for the mental defectives of the commonwealth was considered solely from the standpoint of politics, and the needs of the unfortunate charges were disregarded. Neither the plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well-being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the commonwealth.

The neglect of state wards, and more particularly the mental defectives, represents the most drab and sordid chapter possible of recording in the annals of the commonwealth. A forward step was undertaken in 1935 in the establishment of the 48-hour week as against the 70 and 80-hour week heretofore in vogue, but the failure to provide the necessary money on the plea of economy for the housing of the additional employes represents but an additional chapter in the program of chicanery so long practiced in the case of mental defectives. It is on a par with the failure to provide funds for protection from conflagration at any time during the existence of the department of mental diseases. The mental defectives are human beings, and it is clearly the duty of the state to safeguard their lives, and this is not done so long as they are herded in buildings of inflammable construction, with steel doors and steel mesh on the windows, and devoid of either sprinklers or fire alarm systems in a majority of the buildings.

A waiting list of 3800 for admission to the schools for feeble-minded children, and the declaration by the officials in charge that no admissions had been made during a period of four years, and that none can be guaranteed for a period of four more years unless construction is undertaken at once, presents a situation for which my predecessors in office have been responsible, and the responsibility for which must be shared now by the members of the Legislature and myself.

The overcrowding of the institutions for mental defectives today is 17 per cent in excess of the bed capacity, or some 4200 more patients than can properly be accommodated in the institutions of this department. Attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the law-making bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit.

Public Utilities

The reduction in the rates for electric power in the homes, which was put in operation in April of 1935, will represent during the 12-month period a saving in excess of $2,000,000 to users of electricity, and the commission designated to perfect a sliding scale arrangement is confident that the adoption of a plan upon which they have been working with industry and fidelity during the past year should ultimately result in a further substantial saving in the charges for electricity, which, translated into simpler language, means a further reduction in the cost of living with benefit to the people, and through increased consumption without injury to the producer.

Public service corporations are granted franchise rights and privileges that obviously are of great value. The community, therefore, is entitled to enjoy the greatest possible service at the least possible cost, commensurate with a fair return upon the capital prudently invested by the public service companies. The good of the community, and the greatest opportunity for continued successful operation of the companies, can best be realized through the establishment of a schedule of rates which encourage increased consumption. It is my belief that the only way to encourage increased sales, to insure profitable returns to the companies, and to provide the most economical service to the public, is by means of a system of rate charges which consistently decrease as a result of increased consumption. The consumers of the commonwealth should share in any returns to the companies in excess of a fair rate of return, and the consumers' share in excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates. To best accomplish these ends, it is my opinion that the institution of a sliding scale system of rate determination will best serve the interests of the companies and of the commonwealth. It is highly important, in the establishment of such a system of rate regulation, that we determine, first, what is a fair rate of return; second, what is a fair and equitable rate base; third, what is the proper basis of participation by the consumers and the companies in any excess earnings which might arise, above a determined fair rate of return; and fourth, that the state regulatory commission vigilantly supervise the proper operation of this arrangement.

Therefore I recommend the following:—

That the department of public utilities be authorized to determine by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, first, a fair rate of return; second, a fair rate base; and third, the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity in the commonwealth.

That to accomplish this end, the staff of the department of public utilities be reenforced to adequately supervise, regulate and administer such a plan, if adopted.

Norfolk State Hospital

The 1935 session of the General Court enacted a bil lauthorizing the establishment of the Norfolk state hospital for the criminally insane, the same to be under the jurisdiction of the department of mental diseases. It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at $1,750,000, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the department of correction.

The existing structures at the Bridgewater state hospital for the care of the criminally insane are not only inadequate but totally unsuited for the purpose intended. I accordingy recommend an appropriation in the sum of $1,750,000 for the erection at Norfolk of a hospital for the criminally insane, to be under the supervision of the department of mental diseases.

Public Health

Due to a recently enacted law in a neighboring state, providing for the annual registration of physicians practicing in that state, it is estimated by the board of registration in medicine that there are at the present time more than 1000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons.

The existence of so large a number of untrained, unqualified and incompetent men constitutes a menace to the health and well-being of the entire public, and that essential safeguards may be provided, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation making it a criminal offense, punishable by a fine and imprisonment, for any individual to practice as a physician or surgeon without the required annual registration issued in conformity with such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the board of registration in medicine. In this connection I beg to direct your attention to the fact that persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests and to register annually, namely, barbers, dentists, embalmers, optometrists and hairdressers, and certainly there can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons from the passing of a test, and the annual registration plus the payment of a proper fee.

The Rutland state sanatorium, which was the first institution of its kind to be established in the country, and which is nationally famous for the successful treatment of tuberculosis, has long outlived its usefulness. The structures at present in use were erected nearly a half century ago, when the ward rather than a single room method of housing patients was in operation. This method is today regarded as neither desirable nor beneficial for the mod-

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ern treatment of tuberculosis; and further, the buildings are fire hazards, being constructed almost wholly of wood, and should be razed and replaced with modern construction. Sufficient land is available to provide for the erection of new structures without in any way impairing the operation of the present hospitalization facilities.

Additional accommodations for employes added to the department force here and at the Pondville cancer hospital are necessary, and provision should be made for the same during the present year.

State House Building

The annual expenditure for quarters leased for the use of departments of the state today is in excess of $80,000, notwithstanding the fact that sufficient land owned by the state is available upon which to erect a structure where departments of the state could be housed that are now so located as to prove expensive and retard efficiency in the conduct of the business of the state.

I accordingly recommend that an appropriation in the sum of $1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the state Capitol.

State Planning Board

The creation of a state planning board, and the acceptance of membership without compensation by the outstanding authorities on planning in the commonwealth, is a most noteworthy accomplishment. The ferocity of the struggle for supremacy in commerce and industry can be met successfully only through the instrumentality of a group whose efforts shall be directed primarily to the study of ways and means of promoting the industrial and commercial stability of the state, as well as to its physical and social development.

The state planning board has been conducting an intensive study, since its creation, of a master plan coordinating the many projects for the development of the natural and human resources of the commonwealth. Included among these are the improvement of marketing facilities for farm and dairy products; the promotion of navigation and sanitation upon the three important waterways—the Connecticut, the Merrimac and the Blackstone rivers; and the arrangement of interstate compacts with our neighboring states for the better handling of this work and of other matters of mutual interest.

This master plan includes within its framework the basic problems affecting Massachusetts industry and employment opportunities, bringing into clear relief the steps which must be taken to speed the rehabilitation of industry in our commonwealth. It encompasses the improvement of transportation facilities, the safeguarding of the health of our people, and the conservation and development of our great natural resources, which should make our state one of the most attractive recreational centers in the Union.

Through the instrumentality of the state planning board, conferences have been held with similar boards in the other New England states, and a comprehensive plan of action beneficial to the people of the commonwealth and to New England should shortly represent the fruits of their efforts. These represent in part some of the important and too long neglected measures, the successful accomplishment of which must inevitably prove of enduring benefit to the people of the commonwealth.

In view of the fact that a state planning board has been created, there appears to be no valid reason for the continuance of the metropolitan planning division, and I accordingly recommend its abolishment, since its continuance would represent a duplication of effort and expense.

Finance

The borrowing of money both by the state and the cities and towns renders necessary recourse to banks outside Massachusetts. A change in the law to permit larger deposits of state, city and town funds in banks outside of the commonwealth is essential. It is recommended that legislation be passed which will encourage the lending of money by our financial institutions for business enterprises and home construction as a means of developing property values in Massachusetts.

It is gratifying to me, and I am quite certain most pleasing to the citizenship, to know that the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935, found the state treasury not only with a free cash balance in the general fund, but also the largest free cash balance during the last five years, in the amount of $2,486,043.34. In addition to this balance in the general fund there was also free cash in the highway fund in the amount of $371,085.05.

The term "free cash" is used in the accounting system of the commonwealth to designate the total sum available at the end of the fiscal year, which is free and clear of all obligations. This is the amount remaining after all revenues, including the state tax, have been collected, and after all bills have been paid, and all necessary sums reserved to meet obligations which are due but which have, for any reason, not yet been paid.

These figures make no provision concerning deposits in banks closed in 1933, as such provision depends on legislative action. The amount due from such banks, which is being decreased by dividends, was $1,526,457.78.

The existence of these free cash balances at the end of the year demonstrates that the budget for 1935 was safely balanced in both the general fund and the highway fund. The exceptional credit enjoyed by the commonwealth during the past year was evidenced by the fact that issuance of bonds for state activities not only found ready buyers, but the state sold these bonds at a more advantageous price than even the federal government could obtain for its securities.

District Court Reform

In my inaugural message I pointed out the necessity of making substantial changes in the organization of the district courts so as to enable them to bear a substantial burden of the civil litigation which is now congesting the dockets of the superior court, and at the same time to abolish the custom now prevailing in those courts which permits an associate or special justice of a district court to appear as counsel in district courts before other justices.

Due to the fact that more people come into contact with the district courts than any other courts of the commonwealth, and obtain their views of the administration of justice from their experience in these courts, it is of primary importance that they should function efficiently and be so administered as to avoid the slightest suspicion that a litigant must employ a justice of the court as his attorney to assure the winning of his case. As the jurisdiction of these courts has been increased, so that in civil cases they now have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court, it becomes increasingly important that they be so organized as to handle this increased business with efficiency and free from the abuse described.

The supreme judicial court has recently adopted a rule prohibiting district court justices and clerks from appearing as counsel in criminal cases in any of the courts of the commonwealth. This action justifies the recommendation which I made repeatedly during the last session of the Legislature. I now urge you to carry the restriction a step farther and prohibit practice by the district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. I also renew my recommendation that the district courts be established on a circuit basis. Presiding justices should be given the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation, and appointments of presiding justices in the future should be made only on that basis. I further recommend that the present system of remuneration of special justices be abolished, and that special justices be paid on a per hour basis, as are auditors and masters. If the circuit system is established there will progressively be less need for so large a number of special justices, as the presiding justices become more and more full-time judges.

Pursuant to the suggestion of my inaugural message, a recess commission was appointed by authority of the Legislature to study the district court system and other matters relating to the judicial system of the commonwealth. That committee has held hearings and received recommendations of various organizations, including bar associations, dealing with the arrangement of the district courts in circuits, the assignment of a sufficient number of district court justices to full-time work to enable them to handle, without calling on special justices, the civil work which these courts perform, and the adoption on the civil side of the courts of the provision now in force on the criminal side, permitting the disposition of litigation pending in the superior court by district court justices assigned for that purpose and other matters—and its recommendations should be seriously considered in conjunction with these suggestions.

Penal Institutions

I renew my recommendations of last year with reference to the abandonment of State prison at Charlestown and the utilization of the site as a receiving station, and the adoption of legislation making provision in a sufficient amount for suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

The profession of humanitarian principles with reference to law violaters constitutes a mockery just so long as the State prison at Charlestown, unsanitary, overcrowded, and a relic of barbarism, is utilized as a place for the incarceration of persons convicted of law violations. The records of persons participating in the recent jail break at the State prison at Charlestown constitutes an indictment of our institutional system in that the chief offenders in each case served terms at the Lyman School, Concord reformatory, and ultimately at State prison. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders with habitual criminals makes, in institutions where juvenile offenders are now committed, simply a training school for superior knowledge of how crimes are committed.

An amendment to the existing law, making provision for the imprisonment of first offenders only at Concord reformatory, should prove a material contributing factor in the correction of existing abuses, and in the conduct in our prison institutions of what has been justly termed a "college of crime."

The necessity for a change in the placing out of state wards and the segregation of prisoners, both male and female, also the establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases, and radical changes in the parole system, represent in my opinion

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important steps that should be undertaken as speedily as possible. The present system with reference to these various classes of cases has been subject to but slight change for a long period of years, with the result that important reforms possible of accomplishment have been retarded. The subject, however, is of such prime importance and covers such a vast field that it would appear advisable to appoint a committee, consisting not only of members of the legislative assembly but leaders in religious and civic walks of life, to make a comprehensive study, with a report upon the entire subject matter with recommendations to be submitted to the Legislature in 1937.

Revenue and Retrenchment

The special commission, established under authority of chapter 63 of the resolves of 1935 to investigate and study the taxation of tangible and intangible property and related matters, labored conscientiously and brought forth a report as complete as the limited time and limited resources of the commission permitted.

The members of the commission themselves do not appear to be in agreement with all of the recommendations proposed, however, and this difference of opinion is apparently reflected and emphasized in the public mind. The one and only point upon which there is unanimity of opinion is that relief is needed. How best to bring about that relief is controversial in the extreme.

I believe that much can be said for many of the proposals of the recess commission. On the other hand, some of them would bear oppressively upon certain classes of our citizens, and others have even given rise to question as to their constitutionality.

No student of government today can fail to be impressed with the great complexity of the tax problem and the impossibility of properly approaching it without simultaneously considering the volume of expenditures. Expenditures, however, did not come within the scope of the resolve creating the present commission.

Study of Tax Problem

Similar commissions have been set up year after year with corresponding limitations. I believe that the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program. The entire thought and effort of public officials has been directed solely to ways and means of increasing revenue, with rarely any attention given to the more important subject, namely, the development of a program for the reduction in the cost of government which has been constantly increasing and to which insufficient attention has been given.

I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, such commission to be given ample time for the work, and supplied with adequate funds for the employment of all needed expert assistance.

The problem of commanding reliable revenue sources to meet the expenditure requirements in maintaining the standard of government established in Massachusetts continues to demand our best thought and effort in securing the necessary funds without bearing too heavily upon the home owners in our taxing program.

"State Tax"

The deficiency bill annually enacted by the General Court under the title of "state tax" represents an assessment upon each city and town which is reflected as a portion of the local property tax bill, which with the county tax covers all charges other than those made for purely local needs. The amount established by the Legislature as a "state tax" upon a city and town is in practice deducted from revenues collected by the state for distribution before the balance is distributed for municipal purposes, but the amount assessed is found in the determination of local tax rate and thus is made to appear as a direct tax for state purposes upon property locally situated. Under a budget system the balancing by an assessment of a deficiency seems inconsistent, even though prior to the adoption of the budget law such a course was unavoidable. The state budget should be balanced by revenue definitely identified in an amount sufficient to balance the expenditures proposed. Present conditions prevent any appreciable addition to the revenue flowing from certain established tax sources, but those sources that can contribute without injury should be required to furnish the additional revenue to balance the budget in caring for the essential expenditures of the state.

I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any "state tax" upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear. The taxpayers obligated to contribute to the support of government under the provisions of the personal income tax law have experienced no added burdens by an inincrease in the rates, as those applied to income received have not changed since the enactment of the law effective as of January 1, 1917. This group of taxpayers, while including many who are also the possessors of real estate, is represented by a much larger proportion who do not contribute at all in the form of direct tax on property. This is also true of corporations and certain other taxpayers. The 10 per cent assessment levied under existing law for 1935 upon the tax against individuals, estates and corporations should be continued by a reenactment for the current year as one source of revenue which will tend to eliminate the state tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner.

Gas Tax and Truck Fees

In recognition of the principle that a tax structure should in some of its aspects have a broad base, a continuation for a period of five years is recommended for the imposition of an additional tax on the sale and use of gasoline. Massachusetts with a three cent tax on each gallon of gasoline is one of the few states with a rate well below the average for the states of the Union, which is said to approximate 5 1-3 cents. In establishing a comparable rate on each gallon of gasoline consumed, a larger number of people are permitted without any deprivation to contribute to the support of the necessary functions of the government in caring for the poor and unfortunate in mind and body. In comparing the fees charged for the operation of trucks over the highways of the commonwealth with other states of the Union, it is apparent that those employed in Massachusetts are not comparable with the requirement for road construction that will provide sufficient strength to carry trucks. With the thought of increasing revenue where sorely needed and without hardship, it is recommended that the fees for the operation of motor trucks in Massachusetts be doubled so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers. Admittedly the trucks do much to divest revenue which has in the past flowed to support the railroads of the state.

The social security program, established to bring within its scope the many humanitarian activities that Massachusetts has long practiced, makes unnecessary the earmarking of revenue from the tax on alcoholic beverages for the purposes which now are included in the social security program.

It is recommended that the sum now available in the state treasury over and above that which was required to reimburse the cities and towns for old age assistance and subsequent revenue from these sources be appropriated to the general fund. In addition to this, I recommend that a tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon as defined in the alcoholic beverage act be established on alcohol, which having been freed from taxation has deprived the commonwealth of necessary revenue, and is operating to allow unfair competition with others engaged in the alcoholic beverage business.

Racing Commission Receipts

The total receipts collected by the State Racing commission for the year 1935 was $1,614,981.89, and unquestionably this important item of revenue would have been lost to the state and enjoyed by the adjoining states of Rhode Island and New Hampshire were it not for the creation of the State Racing commission.

When licenses were issued in 1935, I announced that it was not my purpose to permit of any changes in the system of fees to be levied for a period of two years, and while this decision should still continue applicable to horse racing and fairs, in view of the fact that in no one of these cases have they proven unduly profitable, there is, however, no way to justify a failure to change the terms with reference to dog racing. The revenue from dog racing for the year 1935 received by the state racing commission was $704,156.73, divided as follows: 3½ per cent handle, $541,032.70; breakage, $117,816.03; association license fees, $5308. An increase in the handle to be taken by the state racing commission from the present schedule of 3½ per cent to 5 per cent would, in my opinion, work no very great hardship upon the operators of dog racing, and should prove beneficial to the commonwealth, resulting, as it would, provided the basis of 1935 was maintained in 1936, in an increase in revenue approximating one quarter of a million dollars, and I accordingly recommend legislation making provision for the increase as herein set forth. This additional revenue will be credited to the general fund and will assist in the elimination of the state tax and in aiding the home owner.

Tax on Cigarets

A majority of the states of the Union have for a number of years made a tax on cigarets and tobacco products a part of their tax structure. This form of taxation lays a very light hand upon the shoulders of the taxpayers, and, being controled by the extent to which the use of tobacco is employed, prevents any heavy burden from falling at any time upon any individual, but in the aggregate represents a very substantial source of revenue for the relief of the home owner. It is recommended that a tax of two cents be laid upon each package of cigarets and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products, for the purpose of increasing the general fund and thus relieving the state of the necessity of assessing a state tax upon the cities and towns.

The smaller merchants of the state have long suffered competition with slot machines which do not contribute materially to the support of govern-

continued

ment, and as these devices tend to care more and more for the small articles of trade, it is recommended that in order not to lose a source of revenue which has been heretofore possible through taxing the small merchant, a fee of at least $5 per year be placed on every slot machine, the receipts of which shall be credited to the general fund, which will tend to make it possible to abandon the state tax and put the state under its budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

There are now in existence in the treasury of the commonwealth three funds in which substantial sums are held. Annual payments from these funds are small. It would be better accounting for amounts which now go into these funds to go directly into the general fund, and for such payments as are now made from these funds to be paid from the general fund. These three funds are the military and naval service fund of 1919, the escheated estates fund, and the unclaimed dividends fund. I recommend that legislation be enacted to transfer the existing balances in these funds to the general fund; and to provide that any payment which may become due from the military and naval service fund shall be made from the general fund; and that estates which escheat, and dividends which are not claimed, shall go directly into the general fund, and shall, if claimed within six years, be paid therefrom to claimants certified as entitled thereto by the methods at present provided by law.

Recreational Development

Cooperation upon the part of the New England states in directing the attention of the public to the recreational advantages and the benefits to be derived from a sojourn in New England proved so beneficial, both financially and otherwise, in 1935 as to justify a continuance of the appropriation for 1936. Even more important than the increased revenue received was the recognition upon the part of government officials of the New England states as to the importance of joint action upon major problems affecting the industrial and commercial interests of the six states.

Numerous meetings have been held during 1935 by the New England states officials at which problems the equitable solution of which may prove of enduring value to entire New England have been considered. These problems include not only railroad transportation but navigation, public health and sanitation. The chief executives of the New England states have expressed a desire that joint action continue with reference to the promotion of tourist and vacation business which last year in New England represented some $700,000,000 as against $500,000,000 in 1934, and I accordingly recommend to your honorable bodies the authorization of an expenditure in an amount similar to that made available in 1935, namely, $100,000.

The conservation of bird and fish life, not only for the stocking of the streams of Massachusetts but for the increasing of insectivorous birds so essential to the protection of crops through the destruction of harmful insects, makes necessary a renewal of my recommendation of 1935 for an appropriation for this purpose in the sum of $100,000.

Harvard College Tercentenary

During the three centuries that Harvard university has been in existence, the fame of this institution as a reservoir for the education of the youth of the land and the promotion of ideals conducive to individual and national welfare has increased with each succeeding century.

Harvard university has been singularly blessed with exceptional leadership, which in time of crisis and in time of peace has been most notable. The lapse of three centuries finds the university occupying a preeminent position among educational institutions of the world, based upon service and sacrifice to God and country.

The General Court of the Company of Massachusetts Bay, which convened in Boston upon September 18, 1636, voted to establish Harvard college, and later the charter of 1650 was confirmed by chapter V of the constitution of Massachusetts which was adopted in 1780. The Legislature of Massachusetts since that date has from time to time in the language of the constitution made "such alterations in the government of the said university as shall be conducive to its advantage and the interest of the republic of letters."

The founding of Harvard college by the Company of Massachusetts Bay marked the initial step in the movement for higher education in the United States of America, and in consequence of the harmonious relations which have obtained between the government of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the officers in charge of the conduct of Harvard university, it is fitting that the commonwealth participate in the observance of the tercentenary of America's first and leading educational institution.

I accordingly recommend the adoption by your honorable bodies, the Senate of Massachusetts and the House of Representatives, of a joint resolution making provision for the appointment of a committee to represent the commonwealth of Massachusetts in the exercises to be held upon the tercentenary of the establishment of Harvard college, September 18, 1936.

War Memorial

Gratitude for the services rendered by the citizens of Massachusetts who served during the period of the World war can best be expressed through the erection of a memorial structure of sufficient size to provide accommodations for veterans of all wars. Such a structure, centrally located, could not only serve as a central meeting place for the veterans of all wars, but the assembly hall could be utilized for convention purposes when the occasion requires. Similar memorials to citizens who have served their state in the hour of crisis have been erected throughout the Union, yet to the present time no action has been taken upon the erection of a suitable memorial by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I accordingly recommend for your consideration the early authorization of an appropriation for the erection of such a memorial.

Conclusion

The necessity for increased economy in the departments of the state government as a means of reducing the burden borne by the home owners and by industry is a subject that is engrossing the attention of every citizen of the commonwealth at the present time. The department heads in charge of various departments of the commonwealth have been requested from time to time during the year to recommend economies that might result in lowering the cost of administering the particular departments, but to the present time the recommendations are scarcely worth considering. The adoption of the taxation program as recommended this year should prove a material factor in lowering the tax rate on the cities and towns in the commonwealth, since it will mark a change in the custom that has so long obtained of levying an average of $10,000,000 each year upon the cities and towns as an offset to the deficit in the cost of operation of the state. This relief, however, to my mind, represents but a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the state, is adopted.

I accordingly recommend the appointment of a committee, consisting of members of the two branches of the Legislature, not to exceed six in the aggregate, with a committee of 10 representing the real estate and business interests of the commonwealth, to study and report upon a program through which a reduction in the cost of operating the activities of the state may be possible.

With faith in Almighty God and animated by the lesson of fortitude and courage, a heritage decreed us by the Pilgrim Fathers, may we assay with high resolve the task confronting us, and may the fruit of our efforts reflect not only wisdom but service of an ennobling order for the people of the entire commonwealth.

Concluded

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Gov Curley has been much criticised in some quarters for failure to bring about more satisfactory performance of his "work and wages" program. As the time approached for his accounting to the voters with the opening of another session of the Legislature, it became necessary to explain the disappointments of the situation. And it may have been imagined by the governor's critics that he would find the explanation somewhat embarrassing in view of the fact that, in the early months of his administration, he had persisted so long in his optimism. He repeatedly forecast liberal federal aid and legislative cooperation for ambitious work relief projects, such as extensive valley waterway development and measures to do away with river pollution, which failed to materialize.

The governor's lengthy annual message, however, shows no sign of embarrassment. He admits he has been disappointed. He had hoped to see his "work and wages" program well under way at the beginning of this new year but he throws the blame on last year's state Legislature for preventing fulfilment of his program by limited appropriations. He also criticises the federal government for tardiness in adoption of a program for the same purpose. In thus admitting his disappointment and stating his opinion as to where the blame lies, however, he by no means abandons his spirit of optimism. He simply shifts his emphasis from his "work and

Continued

REPUBLICAN

wages" slogan to a broader appeal for "social justice" and hails the trend toward employment insurance and old-age security as signs of the dawn of a new day.

Gov Curley boldly points out that many of the measures he advocates for state action and others which he indorses for the nation would once have been feared as "the guintessence of socialism." But he does not fear them. He puts an idealistic zeal into his appeal for action, citing scripture to support his prediction that "out of evil cometh good." Thus the governor launches the new year's work with an address that has national as well as state sigficance, from which it may be inferred that his message to the Legislature is not merely an outline of the program he would like to see accomplished at the State House but an opening gun in his campaign for election to the United States Senate.

Meanwhile, the presentation of some three score recommendations for action by the present session of the Legislature, indicates that Gov Curley does not propose to relax his work as a state executive even though he has announced his intention to seek the senatorial nomination. He has outlined proposals that would make the present session even more lengthy than last year's session if an attempt were made to act upon them all. He makes constructive suggestions notably for new forms of revenue to replace the burdensome "state tax," also for progressive development and administration of state institutions. His proposals for heavily increased expenditure to carry out these latter plans will give cause for cautious procedure, but the governor counterbalances his appeal for larger appropriations in some measure by pointing with satisfaction to the state's largest free cash balance in five years. This same practice of balancing one proposal against another is seen in the governor's approval of biennial legislative sessions while at the same time advocating substitution of a single chamber for the present House and Senate.

Presentation of such an extensive program proves clearly enough that Gov Curley is giving a large measure of attention to state affairs; for the business of an executive is generally recognized to be the task of thinking out new ideas for policies of administration and improvement. At the same time, his enthusiastic "social justice" battle cry gives a broader national aspect to his message. Apparently he intends his present program to have a two-fold purpose. He is playing the role of an aggressive state business manager. At the same time, he is preparing the way for his coming crusade on national issues in the senatorial campaign next fall.

Concluded

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

WATT ASSAILS GOVERNOR FOR GOODWIN 'ALIBI'

Charges Curley Deluded and Did Not Make Thorough Investigation

Special to The Daily News

Boston, Jan. 2—Robert J. Watt, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, whose assistant, Kenneth Taylor of Springfield is to join him in his activities at the state house Monday, today made a statement on the Curley-Goodwin Haverhill Shoe workers controversy, saying if the governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank A. Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, "that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary."

Watt declared that when the governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly "the extraordinary capacity and services of Llabor Organizer Goodwin, it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story."

Watt casts doubt upon the governor's statement he made a thorough investigation of Goodwin's activities, pointing out he was too busy "parparing his able and far-reaching annual address" to permit his "customary accuracy." He maintains Goodwin's eloquence was accepted by the governor as "actula facts."

Watt says it is "still a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed the wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 per cent," and resulted in removal of seven shoe factories from Brockton throwing out of work 1800 to 2000 workers who were employed before Goodwin entered the city's labor mart.

If any trouble results in Haverhill it must rest largely upon the shoulders of Woodwin and his Allied Brotherhood, Watt warns and "no one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice."

When shown the Watt statement the governor said. "This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin, and I know of no one who can contribute more to the festivities of the new year than the two of them.'

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

SALTONSTALL HAS "WASTED TIME," CURLEY REPLIES

Governor Notes That He Fails to Present One Constructive and Helpful Suggestion.

(Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Jan. 2 — Declaring that because of his long service as a legislator Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House of Representatives should be at least able to present one constructive and helpful suggestion, Gov. Curley today warned that if the presiding officer of the lower branch of the Legislature failed to present such suggestion "it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

The Governor's statement was issued in reply to Saltonstall's comment yesterday criticizing the Governor's annual message as one that "whispered economy and shouted extravagance."

"In his desire to be critical," the Governor said, "I fear that Mr. Saltonstall has overlooked the important fact, as pointed out in the measure, that the overcrowding and lack of accommodations in the institutions in the State has resulted over a long period of years, and is something for which I am not responsible. It is the responsibility of officials who had charge of the administration of the State.

"Durin gthe greater period of the time overcrowding has existed, Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the Legislature or as speaker of the House. If they had provided for their duties and obligations to the wards of the State, there would be no occasion for a major expenditure at this time. Such an expenditure is necessary if we are to preserve the honor and good name of the Commonwealth and discharge our obligations.

"I am unaware of any recommendation from him during his long service that would be conducive to more economical administration of government or of increasing revenue so the burden, all too heavy on owners of real estate, might be reduced.

"I estimate that about $8,000,000 will be necessary to cover the cost of the building program as outlined, $1,000,000 for correction institutions, $1,000,000 for the Public Health Department, $1,000,000 for additional quarters for State departments, $2,000,000 for a war memorial, and $3,000,000 for additional buildings for the Mental Disease Department. Such a bond issue would be amortized over a 20 year period and the annal outlay for such purposes would be $400,000, and the new sources of revenue recommended in my message would not only amply provide for the amortization of the bond issue but would make it possible to reduce the tax rate in every city and town $2 on each $1000 of valuation through ending the custom of a levying on cities and towns the sum of $10,000,000 to offset a deficit in the cost of operating the activities of the State."

ment, and as these devices tend to care more and more for the small articles of trade, it is recommended that in order not to lose a source of revenue which has been heretofore possible through taxing the small merchant, a fee of at least $5 per year be placed on every slot machine, the receipts of which shall be credited to the general fund, which will tend to make it possible to abandon the state tax and put the state under its budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

There are now in existence in the treasury of the commonwealth three funds in which substantial sums are held. Annual payments from these funds are small. It would be better accounting for amounts which now go into these funds to go directly into the general fund, and for such payments as are now made from these funds to be paid from the general fund. These three funds are the military and naval service fund of 1919, the escheated estates fund, and the unclaimed dividends fund. I recommend that legislation be enacted to transfer the existing balances in these funds to the general fund; and to provide that any payment which may become due from the military and naval service fund shall be made from the general fund; and that estates which escheat, and dividends which are not claimed, shall go directly into the general fund, and shall, if claimed within six years, be paid therefrom to claimants certified as entitled thereto by the methods at present provided by law.

Recreational Development

Cooperation upon the part of the New England states in directing the attention of the public to the recreational advantages and the benefits to be derived from a sojourn in New England proved so beneficial, both financially and otherwise, in 1935 as to justify a continuance of the appropriation for 1936. Even more important than the increased revenue received was the recognition upon the part of government officials of the New England states as to the importance of joint action upon major problems affecting the industrial and commercial interests of the six states.

Numerous meetings have been held during 1935 by the New England states officials at which problems the equitable solution of which may prove of enduring value to entire New England have been considered. These problems include not only railroad transportation but navigation, public health and sanitation. The chief executives of the New England states have expressed a desire that joint action continue with reference to the promotion of tourist and vacation business which last year in New England represented some $700,000,000 as against $500,000,000 in 1934, and I accordingly recommend to your honorable bodies the authorization of an expenditure in an amount similar to that made available in 1935, namely, $100,000.

The conservation of bird and fish life, not only for the stocking of the streams of Massachusetts but for the increasing of insectivorous birds so essential to the protection of crops through the destruction of harmful insects, makes necessary a renewal of my recommendation of 1935 for an appropriation for this purpose in the sum of $100,000.

Harvard College Tercentenary

During the three centuries that Harvard university has been in existence, the fame of this institution as a reservoir for the education of the youth of the land and the promotion of ideals conducive to individual and national welfare has increased with each succeeding century.

Harvard university has been singularly blessed with exceptional leadership, which in time of crisis and in time of peace has been most notable. The lapse of three centuries finds the university occupying a preeminent position among educational institutions of the world, based upon service and sacrifice to God and country.

The General Court of the Company of Massachusetts Bay, which convened in Boston upon September 18, 1636, voted to establish Harvard college, and later the charter of 1650 was confirmed by chapter V of the constitution of Massachusetts which was adopted in 1780. The Legislature of Massachusetts since that date has from time to time in the language of the constitution made "such alterations in the government of the said university as shall be conducive to its advantage and the interest of the republic of letters."

The founding of Harvard college by the Company of Massachusetts Bay marked the initial step in the movement for higher education in the United States of America, and in consequence of the harmonious relations which have obtained between the government of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the officers in charge of the conduct of Harvard university, it is fitting that the commonwealth participate in the observance of the tercentenary of America's first and leading educational institution.

I accordingly recommend the adoption by your honorable bodies, the Senate of Massachusetts and the House of Representatives, of a joint resolution making provision for the appointment of a committee to represent the commonwealth of Massachusetts in the exercises to be held upon the tercentenary of the establishment of Harvard college, September 18, 1936.

War Memorial

Gratitude for the services rendered by the citizens of Massachusetts who served during the period of the World war can best be expressed through the erection of a memorial structure of sufficient size to provide accommodations for veterans of all wars. Such a structure, centrally located, could not only serve as a central meeting place for the veterans of all wars, but the assembly hall could be utilized for convention purposes when the occasion requires. Similar memorials to citizens who have served their state in the hour of crisis have been erected throughout the Union, yet to the present time no action has been taken upon the erection of a suitable memorial by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I accordingly recommend for your consideration the early authorization of an appropriation for the erection of such a memorial.

Conclusion

The necessity for increased economy in the departments of the state government as a means of reducing the burden borne by the home owners and by industry is a subject that is engrossing the attention of every citizen of the commonwealth at the present time. The department heads in charge of various departments of the commonwealth have been requested from time to time during the year to recommend economies that might result in lowering the cost of administering the particular departments, but to the present time the recommendations are scarcely worth considering. The adoption of the taxation program as recommended this year should prove a material factor in lowering the tax rate on the cities and towns in the commonwealth, since it will mark a change in the custom that has so long obtained of levying an average of $10,000,000 each year upon the cities and towns as an offset to the deficit in the cost of operation of the state. This relief, however, to my mind, represents but a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the state, is adopted.

I accordingly recommend the appointment of a committee, consisting of members of the two branches of the Legislature, not to exceed six in the aggregate, with a committee of 10 representing the real estate and business interests of the commonwealth, to study and report upon a program through which a reduction in the cost of operating the activities of the state may be possible.

With faith in Almighty God and animated by the lesson of fortitude and courage, a heritage decreed us by the Pilgrim Fathers, may we assay with high resolve the task confronting us, and may the fruit of our efforts reflect not only wisdom but service of an ennobling order for the people of the entire commonwealth.

Concluded

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Gov Curley has been much criticised in some quarters for failure to bring about more satisfactory performance of his "work and wages" program. As the time approached for his accounting to the voters with the opening of another session of the Legislature, it became necessary to explain the disappointments of the situation. And it may have been imagined by the governor's critics that he would find the explanation somewhat embarrassing in view of the fact that, in the early months of his administration, he had persisted so long in his optimism. He repeatedly forecast liberal federal aid and legislative cooperation for ambitious work relief projects, such as extensive valley waterway development and measures to do away with river pollution, which failed to materialize.

The governor's lengthy annual message, however, shows no sign of embarrassment. He admits he has been disappointed. He had hoped to see his "work and wages" program well under way at the beginning of this new year but he throws the blame on last year's state Legislature for preventing fulfilment of his program by limited appropriations. He also criticises the federal government for tardiness in adoption of a program for the same purpose. In thus admitting his disappointment and stating his opinion as to where the blame lies, however, he by no means abandons his spirit of optimism. He simply shifts his emphasis from his "work and

Continued

wages" slogan to a broader appeal for "social justice" and hails the trend toward employment insurance and old-age security as signs of the dawn of a new day.

Gov Curley boldly points out that many of the measures he advocates for state action and others which he indorses for the nation would once have been feared as "the guintessence of socialism." But he does not fear them. He puts an idealistic zeal into his appeal for action, citing scripture to support his prediction that "out of evil cometh good." Thus the governor launches the new year's work with an address that has national as well as state sigficance, from which it may be inferred that his message to the Legislature is not merely an outline of the program he would like to see accomplished at the State House but an opening gun in his campaign for election to the United States Senate.

Meanwhile, the presentation of some three score recommendations for action by the present session of the Legislature, indicates that Gov Curley does not propose to relax his work as a state executive even though he has announced his intention to seek the senatorial nomination. He has outlined proposals that would make the present session even more lengthy than last year's session if an attempt were made to act upon them all. He makes constructive suggestions notably for new forms of revenue to replace the burdensome "state tax," also for progressive development and administration of state institutions. His proposals for heavily increased expenditure to carry out these latter plans will give cause for cautious procedure, but the governor counterbalances his appeal for larger appropriations in some measure by pointing with satisfaction to the state's largest free cash balance in five years. This same practice of balancing one proposal against another is seen in the governor's approval of biennial legislative sessions while at the same time advocating substitution of a single chamber for the present House and Senate.

Presentation of such an extensive program proves clearly enough that Gov Curley is giving a large measure of attention to state affairs; for the business of an executive is generally recognized to be the task of thinking out new ideas for policies of administration and improvement. At the same time, his enthusiastic "social justice" battle cry gives a broader national aspect to his message. Apparently he intends his present program to have a twofold purpose. He is playing the role of an aggressive state business manager. At the same time, he is preparing the way for his coming crusade on national issues in the senatorial campaign next fall.

Concluded

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

WATT ASSAILS GOVERNOR FOR GOODWIN 'ALIBI'

Charges Curley Deluded and Did Not Make Thorough Investigation

Special to The Daily News

Boston, Jan. 2—Robert J. Watt, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, whose assistant, Kenneth Taylor of Springfield is to join him in his activities at the state house Monday, today made a statement on the Curley-Goodwin Haverhill Shoe workers controversy, saying if the governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank A. Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, "that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary."

Watt declared that when the governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly "the extraordinary capacity and services of Llabor Organizer Goodwin, it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story."

Watt casts doubt upon the governor's statement he made a thorough investigation of Goodwin's activities, pointing out he was too busy "parparing his able and far-reaching annual address" to permit his "customary accuracy." He maintains Goodwin's eloquence was accepted by the governor as "actula facts."

Watt says it is "still a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed the wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 per cent," and resulted in removal of seven shoe factories from Brockton throwing out of work 1800 to 2000 workers who were employed before Goodwin entered the city's labor mart.

If any trouble results in Haverhill it must rest largely upon the shoulders of Woodwin and his Allied Brotherhood, Watt warns and "no one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice."

When shown the Watt statement the governor said. "This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin, and I know of no one who can contribute more to the festivities of the new year than the two of them.'

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

SALTONSTALL HAS "WASTED TIME," CURLEY REPLIES

Governor Notes That He Fails to Present One Constructive and Helpful Suggestion.

(Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Jan. 2 — Declaring that because of his long service as a legislator Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House of Representatives should be at least able to present one constructive and helpful suggestion, Gov. Curley today warned that if the presiding officer of the lower branch of the Legislature failed to present such suggestion "it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

The Governor's statement was issued in reply to Saltonstall's comment yesterday criticizing the Governor's annual message as one that "whispered economy and shouted extravagance."

"In his desire to be critical," the Governor said, "I fear that Mr. Saltonstall has overlooked the important fact, as pointed out in the measure, that the overcrowding and lack of accommodations in the institutions in the State has resulted over a long period of years, and is something for which I am not responsible. It is the responsibility of officials who had charge of the administration of the State.

"Durin gthe greater period of the time overcrowding has existed, Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the Legislature or as speaker of the House. If they had provided for their duties and obligations to the wards of the State, there would be no occasion for a major expenditure at this time. Such an expenditure is necessary if we are to preserve the honor and good name of the Commonwealth and discharge our obligations.

"I am unaware of any recommendation from him during his long service that would be conducive to more economical administration of government or of increasing revenue so the burden, all too heavy on owners of real estate, might be reduced.

"I estimate that about $8,000,000 will be necessary to cover the cost of the building program as outlined, $1,000,000 for correction institutions, $1,000,000 for the Public Health Department, $1,000,000 for additional quarters for State departments, $2,000,000 for a war memorial, and $3,000,000 for additional buildings for the Mental Disease Department. Such a bond issue would be amortized over a 20 year period and the annal outlay for such purposes would be $400,000, and the new sources of revenue recommended in my message would not only amply provide for the amortization of the bond issue but would make it possible to reduce the tax rate in every city and town $2 on each $1000 of valuation through ending the custom of a levying on cities and towns the sum of $10,000,000 to offset a deficit in the cost of operating the activities of the State."

Continued

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Chief Recommendations Made By Gov. Curley in His Address

The chief recommendations in Gov. Curley's address are listed below, under the headings used in the address.

Labor

1. Put nurses in State institutions under the Workmen's Compensation Act.
2. Reorganize the Department of Labor and Industries to take over the duties of the Industrial Accident Board.
3. Keep children out of gainful employment until the age of 16, to give work to adults.

Industrial and Economic

1. Have more inspectors in the Registry of Motor Vehicles for faster and better investigation of accidents Strengthen law requiring reports of accidents. Put governors on cars of auto law violators restricting speed to 30 miles an hour.
2. Reduce mortgage interest rate below the present 5½ per cent.
3. Enact law for the protection of installment buyers, requiring finance companies and merchants to have uniform, simple contract clearly stating the actual credit costs.
4. Establish commission to study and plan for promotion of economic education both in secondary schools and among the adult population.
5. Amend the State housing authority act to permit cities and towns to appropriate money to assist in slum clearance and low cost housing projects. Authorize State authority, with State funds, to proceed with such projects in place where no local housing authority exists.
6. Amend the State Unemployment Insurance Act to make it conform to all the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act.

Law Enforcement

Enact legislation permitting adoption by Massachusetts of interstate compacts for cooperative efforts in preventing crime and apprehending criminals.

Constitutional Convention

1. Adopt constitutional amendment to make possible a unicameral legislature, a reduction in the membership of the Legislature, and biennial sessions.
2. Enact legislation permitting judges of all State-wide courts to retire at the age of 70 with full salary, still to be bound to perform such service as the Chief Justice shall require.

Mental Diseases

1. Enlarge institutions for the mentally ill to accommodate 24,000 mental patients at once and an annual increase of 450 patients for several years. Also provide living quarters in these institutions for at least 1500 more employes.
2. Increase the capacity of the three State schools for the feeble minded to 2000 apiece, and build an additional school.
3. Appropriate $1,750,000 for a State hospital for the mentally ill at Norfolk, under control of the Department of Mental Diseases.
4. Build a new hospital for the criminal insane at Bridgewater.
5. Erect new fireproof buildings to house the Boston State Hospital.
6. Equip and staff with trained personnel the new research building for mental diseases now standing at the Wrentham State Hospital.

Public Utilities

1. Authorize the Department of Public Utilities to determine by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, first, a fair rate of return; second, a fair rate base; third, the basis of participation by the public and the companies in the excess earnings of public utilities engaged in distributing gas and electricity in the State.
2. To accomplish this end, reinforce the staff of the Department of Public Utilities to supervise, regulate and administer adequately such a plan, if adopted.

Public Health

1. Enact a law making it a criminal offense for any individual to practise as a physician or surgeon without annual registration in conformity with such provisions as may be set up by the Board of Registration in Medicine, and the payment of a proper fee.
2. Raze the present buildings at the Rutland State Sanatorium and replace them with modern structures, and provide additional accommodations for employes added to this institution and to the Pondville Cancer Hospital.

State House Building

Appropriate $1,000,000 for an addition to the State Capitol.

State Planning Board

Abolish the Metropolitan Planning Division and place its duties with the State Planning Board.

Finance

1. Change the law to permit larger deposits of public funds in banks outside the Commonwealth.
2. Pass laws to encourage the lending of money by financial institutions for business enterprise and home building.

Judiciary

1. Prohibit the practise by district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. (Such judges are now prevented from practising in criminal cases in their own courts by a ruling of the Supreme Judicial Court.
2. Establish district courts on a circuit basis, with judges on full time basis with adequate pay.
3. Pay special justices on a per hour basis.

Penal Institutions

1. Abandon Charlestown State Prison and erect a new one at Norfolk.
2. Imprison only first offenders at Concord Reformatory "to end the conduct in our prison institutions of what has been termed a 'college of crime'."
3. Appoint a committee to study the placing-out of State wards, the segregation of prisoners, the establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of social diseases, and radical changes in the parole system.

Revenue and Retrenchment

1. Set up a commission with adequate funds to study the tax problem and the expenditure problem of the State and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program, with emphasis on the reduction in cost of government.
2. Secure sufficient revenue to support State expenditures to obviate the necessity of laying any State tax on cities and towns.
3. Continue in 1936 the 10 per cent assessment levied in 1935 upon the income taxes of individuals, corporations and estates.
4. Continue for five years the imposition of an additional tax of three cents on gasoline.
5. Double the fees for the operation of motor trucks in Massachusetts.
6. The social security program having made unnecessary the earmarking of revenue from liquor taxes for old age assistance, etc., the sum now available in the State treasury over and above that required to reimburse cities and towns for old age assistance, and subsequent revenue from this source, be appropriated to the General Fund. In addition, levy a tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol.
7. Increase from 3½ to 5 per cent the amount taken by the State Racing Commission from the dog racing handle, the revenue to go to the General Fund.
8. Levy a tax of two cents on each package of cigarets and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products, the revenue to go to the General Fund.
9. Place a fee of at least $5 a year on every slot machine, the revenue to go to the General Fund.

Recreational Development

1. Authorize the expenditure of $100,000 in 1936 to promote the tourist and vacation business of the State.
2. Appropriate expenditures of $100,000 for conservation of fish and bird life, including stocking of waters.

War Memorial

Appropriate a sum for construction, as a war memorial of a building of sufficient size to provide accommodations for the veterans of all wars, and an assembly hall for convention purposes. (The building presumably would be built in Boston).

Conclusion

Appoint a committee of members of the Legislature and of business men to study and report upon a program to reduce the cost of operating State activities.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Curley Hails 'The Dawn Of New Day' as State Legislature Convenes

GOVERNOR URGES 'SOCIAL JUSTICE' IN LONG MESSAGE

Presents 59 Recommendations for Action in 1936—New Taxation Suggestions

ASKS APPROPRIATIONS OF VAST PROPORTIONS

Says Limited Funds Voted by Legislature Prevented Fulfilment of 'Work and Wages' Program

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 1—Gov James M. Curley, in an unusually long annual message, today espoused a "social justice" program as the outstanding requirement of Massachusetts and the nation as a whole. Shifting his emphasis to this broadly generalized slogan, he declared that the program called for in his original "work and wages" battle cry had failed to come up to his expectations because the appropriations granted by last year's Legislature were too limited. In support of his appeal for "social justice" and for changes in state administration, the governor made 59 distinct recommendations. His message was more than 12,000 words in length and required one hour and 25 minutes for him to read it to the assembled branches of the Legislature.

Small Crowd on Hand

The governor began speaking at 12.02 and finished at 1.28. The crowd that heard this address was the smallest at such an occasion in many years. The seats on the house floor were well filled at the start, as were those in the gallery and the speaker's gallery was crowded with the governor's guests. But before the governor had finished, there were plenty of vacant seats in the public galleries and on the floor as well.

Only two brief bursts of applause interrupted the governor, one when he spoke of the progressive legislation under his leadership and the other in his advocacy of better treatment for the public charges. The governor's cold bothered him somewhat, requiring frequent resort to his handkerchief. Also, it was noticeable that his usual resonant and clear voice was held to a comparatively low pitch that required the absolute attention of all to follow his words.

Appropriations Asked

His recommendations were notable for the vast appropriations called for, not only directly, but indirectly because of the numerous increases in departmental personnel that he urged. He also recommended numerous additional taxes. New hospitals, new prisons, new quarters to house additional employes made necessary for such workers by the 48-hour law that he pushed through the last Legislature; more inspectors in the motor vehicles registry to investigate accidents to motor cars, or the repeal of the compulsory automobile insurance law; additions to the scope of the workmen's compensation law; changes in the state housing law to permit local or state authorities to indulge in slum clearance and low-cost housing projects independent of federal assistance; a new state school; razing of the Rutland tuberculosis hospital and replacement with a modern tuberculosis hospital; $100,000 to advertise the state to tourists and vacationists; a like sum for stocking streams and increasing insectivorous birds, and a war memorial to Massachusetts soldiers and sailors—these are a few of his recommendations that have a direct bearing on the state's financial burden.

The governor departed from his prepared speech, when in discussing finances, revenues and his proposed abolition of the state tax, he expressed the opinion that if the state tax were abolished, it would result in a $2 reduction in the tax rate of every municipality in the state.

After finishing his remarks on new taxes, the governor assured legislators that if they adopted his tax program, a $2 reduction in municipal tax rates could be obtained, a reiteration of the previous statement.

Because so many departments and divisions are now housed outside the State House, entailing heavy rent-paying, the governor recommended an appropriation of $1,000,000 to construct an addition to that building, which recommendation is regarded as a forerunner of a recommendation to take additional land adjacent to the State House by eminent domain.

The governor was lavish in his praise of accomplishments under his leadership and of the progressive and humane legislation of the last Legislature, and called upon the legislators, "with faith in Almighty God," to tackle their new tasks and solve them in a manner to "reflect not only wisdom but service of an ennobling order for the people of the entire commonwealth."

Sees "Dawn of New Day"

Of the "social justice" program, he declared it marks "the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation." A short time later he assailed the federal authorities for tardiness in adopting this program. He recommended that nurses be included in the scope of the workmen's compensation law, and would have the department of labor and industries reorganized to provide more adequate reporting of current trade and industry; likewise, he would have this department take over the industrial accident board, now a separate department, to prevent duplication and overlapping of effort.

To prevent the competition of youth in industry and to insure the young a better training, he renewed his recommendation that the compulsory school attendance age be increased from the present 14 to 16. Also he renewed his recommendation for economic education in the secondary schools and among the adult population to better enable them to meet the new problems of life, with special commission study of this subject.

In the face of the present agitation over the increased cost of guest coverage for automobile owners, the governor declared a stop has been put to the increasing cost of placing a car on the highways. He excoriated "venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants," and blamed small claimants for nullifying the "excellent state record" in this law's enforcement. He would increase the personnel of the motor vehicles registry to provide enough inspectors to investigate all automobile accidents, failing which he declared repeal of this law seemingly about to be adopted in New York after a careful study of its workings in Massachusetts, is the only alternative.

Calling attention to his successful efforts to require banks to reduce the rate on mortgages from 6 to 5½ per cent, he urged a further reduction to 5 per cent. He recommended that the abuses of instalment buying be minimized by requiring a contract on every sale.

Urges Unicameral Legislature

Whereas he recommended last year a reduction by 50 per cent of both

Continued

branches of the Legislature, this year he goes a long step further by recommending legislation to permit a unicameral body, with reduced membership, and to permit biennial sessions.

Somewhat in accord with the assertion of former Dist-Atty Robert T. Bushnell at Lynn Sunday night, he goes after elderly judges. He recommends a law to permit voluntary retirement at the age of 70 on full service pay, and a reasonable time to permit the judges now on the benches who are beyond that age to remove themselves under like pensions. Yet, he would have these retired judges subject to call for duty by the chief justices, if their health and strength permit.

Regarding the problem of district court judges, recently prohibited by a mandate of the supreme judicial court from practicing on the criminal side of any district court in the state, he would frame a law to prohibit them from practicing on the civil side of their own courts. Furthermore, he would place the district courts on a circuit system, with only full-time judges, which would ban them from law practice altogether. He would take a further cut at special justices by eliminating their pay by the day and putting them on an hourly basis of compensation.

Sliding Scale Rate Proposed

If another recommendation is adopted, the public utilities department would be required to put into effect a sliding-scale system of rate-making for gas and electric companies.

Recounting advantages criminals now enjoy, he would have Massachusetts make a compact with one or more other states to eliminate the state boundary lines as a haven-line of refuge for such culprits.

"A low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth" was the way he dealt with the last Legislature's failure to provide the $1,750,000 to construct the mental diseases hospital at Norfolk Prison colony, which it authorized. So insistent was the governor in having this million and three-quarters dollars appropriated that he recommended or urged it in three distinct parts of his long message.

He would have 12 new state hospitals, each capable of caring for 2000 persons, erected for the mental diseases department, and additional quarters to house employes at various state institutions where many additional employes had to be added because of his 48-hour bill for such workers, passed by the last Legislature. Again, as he has on numerous occasions during the past year, he recommended money be appropriated to instal sprinkler and fire-alarm systems at state institutions, maintaining the state wards are entitled to this protection.

That there are 1000 persons in the state practicing as doctors or surgeons is his belief, the governor declared, and he would require them to register annually under penalty of fine or imprisonment as criminals.

Frequent recourse of the state treasurer and municipal authorities to banks outside the state to obtain loans was referred to and the governor recommended a change in the law to permit larger deposits of state and municipal funds in out-of-state banks, as well as passage of legislation to encourage lending money by Massachusetts financial institutions for business enterprise and home construction as a means of developing property values, which have suffered materially from the depression.

The governor claimed the largest free cash balance in the general fund in five years, or since the depression drained heavily on state resources; likewise, a goodly balance in the highway fund. He pointed out the exceptionally fine financial standing of the state, as shown by low rates on its bonds—better than even the federal government could obtain for its securities. However, he explained that the term "free cash" means the total sum available free and clear of obligations—the amount remaining after all revenues, including the state tax, have been collected, and "all necessary sums reserved to meet obligations which are due but which have, for any reason, not yet been paid."

For Increased Revenue

Numerous suggestions for increasing the general revenue of the commonwealth were made, with a view to eliminating the assessment of the state tax on municipalities. He would increase the state "take" from dog-racing from 3½ to 5 per cent, but would permit the horse-racing groups to continue to pay only 3½ per cent for another year, at least. He would continue the additional one-cent tax on gasoline, several times promised the motorists as only a temporary tax, for another five years.

His 10 per cent surtax, devised to meet a deficiency anticipated in 1935 in framing his budget, the governor would continue another year, also. He would earmark the revenue from the alcoholic beverages tax for social security purposes, and place a 40-cent proof gallon tax on alcohol, to go into the general fund along with any excess old age assistance moneys and such revenue of the future.

Smokers of tobacco would pay heavily under another recommendation—that a state tax of two cents a package be placed on cigarets and a corresponding tax be put on other tobacco products.

Slot machines are earning money but paying nothing for the privilege, the governor said. He recommended a fee of $5 on each and every machine in operation in the state.

Harvard's tercentenary celebration comes in September of next year and the governor recommends establishment of a committee to attend as representatives of the commonwealth. He recommends other special commissions—one to make a thorough, exhaustive study of the taxation laws; another to study the problem of housing prisoners differently, of providing a social diseases hospital, and related subjects; another for a thorough study of the taxation problems; and finally, a committee of legislators and real estate and business representatives to study and report a program to reduce the cost of state governmental activities.

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

LABOR OFFICIAL SCORES GOODWIN FOR ACTIVITIES

Watt Declares That Auto Registrar Has Practically Ruined Shoe Industry in Brockton.

(Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Jan. 2—The row that developed last week over the activities of Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin in labor affairs and which almost caused Gov. Curley to oust him, flared anew today with Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, issuing a blistering statement presenting labor's side of the story and accusing Goodwin of having practically ruined the shoe industry in Brockton.

Goodwin got into a controversy with organized labor on the question of organizing Haverhill shoe workers. Gov. Curley, after protests had been made, ordered Goodwin to cease his labor activities or resign as Registrar. Goodwin defied the Governor to remove him, insisting on his rights to think and act as he pleased so long as it did not interfere with the duties of his state position.

Governor Backs Down

After thinking it over and further conferences with Goodwin, the Governor reversed his stand and said that he could find nothing wrong with Goodwin's conduct and stated that he had but one course to pursue, namely to keep Mr. Goodwin on as Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

It is at this point that Mr. Watt steps into the picture to assert that "if the Governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary, even from employers and employes in Haverhill whose affairs have been so seriously menaced by Goodwin's meddling."

Secretary Watt suggests that the Governor was so occupied with preparing his annual message that "it must have interfered with his customary accuracy."

"It appears," Watt continued, "that it took the eloquence of the registrar himself, rather than a study of the actual facts, to justify the Governor's surprising statement.

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 per cent, which have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in the Brockton district in which between 1800 and 2000 workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived, and which have transferred much of the production of the W. L. Douglas factory to Binghampton, N. Y., and Rochester, N. H."

Watt goes on to declare that if any trouble results in Haverhill the responsibility must rest largely on the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin.

Further Watt charged that no one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's "pose of altruism and self sacrifice" and that no one who looks over the record of the Legislature will find any evidence of his "working for the welfare of the working people of the State."

Gov. Curley stated that Watt had shown him the statement before releasing it to the press. "This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin," said the Governor, "and I know of no one who can contribute to the festivities of the Near Year better than the two of them."

A little later he added: "It looks to me as though Goodwin and the State Federation for Labor are going to have a party."

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Governor Claims Limited Funds Blocked His Plans

Boston, Jan. 2—The text of Gov James M. Curley's annual message to the Legislature follows in full:—

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:—

The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country, marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people. In common with every American citizen, it was my belief, at the time of the assemblage of the Legislature in 1935, that a program of work and wages, both in the nation, the states, and subdivisions of the states, would be in full operation. I believed that New Year's day in 1936 would find the people of America transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, and prosperity so general in the nation that no worthy individual seeking opportunity to employ the talents of brain and hand with which God had endowed him would be denied the opportunity.

In Massachusetts I advocated an independent course for the absorption of the unemployed, realizing the intricate and ponderous character of federal government agencies and their inability to provide work and wages within a reasonable time.

In the commonwealth this administration has discharged its portion of the obligation imposed by the Legislature, which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages.

We are embarking upon a program of social justice that five years ago would have been regarded as the quintessence of socialism. We are beginning to properly evaluate the true concept of the scriptural admonition, "I am my brother's keeper."

Compensation Law

The adoption by the 1935 Legislature of a state unemployment compensation law as the state's contribution to the social welfare program represents the most forward step undertaken for the welfare of humanity in the history of the nation. The adoption of the program in its entirety is today taxing the thought and ingenuity of the ablest minds in the land. They are endeavoring to devise a method whereby the individual citizen and his family may be safeguarded from recurring periods of depression, with its toll of misery and unemployment. They are seeking compensatory protection for women and men of advanced years, as well as protection for the maimed and the blind.

The operation of the program for social justice should represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation.

To the womanhood and manhood of the nation it will serve as a guarantee of protection from powerful agencies beyond the ability of the individual to control, namely, industrial depression and unemployment. To the children and youth of the nation it will represent a fulfillment of the pledge of equality of opportunity and the transformation from theory to reality of this constitutional guarantee. It is the most important subject that has confronted the people of the American nation in its entire history. Its adoption is inevitable. Its operation is a fulfillment of the Biblical promise that "out of evil cometh good."

Against its adoption will be found arrayed the same reactionary elements that have opposed every great reform in the history of the nation, actuated in large measure either by personal selfishness or by fear of confiscation of property, which not infrequently has been accumulated through the sweating of the wasted bodies of women and children in industry. It is unfortunate that this element of American society overlooks the all-important fact that we leave this world as we enter it; that the only thing we leave behind when we depart this life is the record of service and sacrifice to God and fellowman that we ourselves write while here.

May Be Jeopardized

Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public is prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people.

The failure of the Legislature to act promptly, coupled with the tardy adoption of a program by the federal government, has wrought great hardship to countless thousands of the citizens who have been unable to comprehend the delay, and in many cases the inaction of both federal and state agencies. With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, but it is accepted by every forward-looking intelligent individual that both the federal and state governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment.

That we have entered upon a new era in the social and economic life of the nation is generally accepted. For the security of the nation and the well-being of the people, a change from the old order is not only imperative but inevitable. As an offset to increased production, we are reluctantly giving consideration to the acceptance of a shorter working week as one method of making a reality of the theory of the right of the individual to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Legislative session of 1935 was notable not alone for the fact that it was the longest session in the history of the commonwealth, but for the additional fact that it marked the enactment of more progressive and humane legislation than any previous session.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Among the measures of prime importance enacted were those dealing with workmen's compensation, which marked the end of the atrocious practice of discontinuing payments to persons permanently incapacitated at the end of five years and the making of provision for payment during the lifetime of the individual. Equally important from the standpoint of the worker was the amendment to the law defining the "average weekly wage," thereby ending the vicious practice of payment to a worker suffering injury in his employment insufficient to provide for even the most meager of his needs.

Dependents of the workers are no longer subject to privation because of the penalties imposed by money lenders in the matter of the attachment of wages to an extent which rendered the borrower helpless, resulting in privation to his dependents.

The workmen's compensation act as enacted makes provision for the protection of laborers, workmen and mechanics and certain other classes of employes, but no provision has been made for the protection of nurses in the institutions. The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law-enforcing or fire-protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and, in my opinion, are entitled to protection.

I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group within the provisions of the workmen's compensation act.

Displacing Exploitation

The basic well-being of a nation is guarded by the progress of its working people. It has been the history of modern civilization that economic justice must displace selfish exploitation if the political and social structure of the community is to endure.

Many fundamental changes must be made here in Massachusetts to translate the principle of economic justice into law. We would welcome the opportunity to do so without delay, but Massachusetts is but a part of the American workshop and market place. Our most grievous difficulties are, unfortunately, outside the realm of our jurisdiction. Conscientious employers and their employes in this sovereign commonwealth are, in too many instances, fettered by the practices of sweatshop proprietors a hundred or a thousand miles away.

Fortunately, there are many matters on which we can proceed without competitive challenge. During the last session of the Great and General Court, an unprecedented progress was made in establishing or amending basic labor laws. The executive department has taken steps to vitalize the whole scope of new and old legislation by assuring an alert and sympathetic administration of the department of labor and industries.

Reorganization Urged

Reorganization of the department of labor and industries is essential if the interests of employer, employe and taxpayer alike are to be served. This department will not fulfil the functions necessary under modern conditions until it combines an adequate and reliable reporting of our current trade and industry with the competent planning of a state-wide program.

The obvious first step in this reorganization, however, is for the department to assume the duties of the Industrial Accident board. My opinion, supplemented by the surveys of competent authorities, is that the division of jurisdiction between these two agencies causes much wasteful overlapping of effort, and defeats the purpose which should be the primary objective of both—the prevention of industrial accidents and disease.

Legislation is necessary to permit the department of labor and industries to take over the Industrial Accident board's duties, and I trust it will be authorized promptly.

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Forty-eight Hour Law

The inhuman practice of compelling an institutional employe to labor for such a long period of time as to impair both health and mentality, and render impossible the character of kind and humane treatment that unfortunate wards of the state are entitled to receive, has happily ended through the adoption of the 48 hour law.

The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the state, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries,—the wards of the state.

Employment of Minors

With the excess unemployed adults seeking work and wages for the maintenance of themselves and their families, I renew the recommendations of last year, since no excuse seems to exist for a continuance of the employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

While sympathy and praise are deserved for children who seek to contribute to the support of their families, the net effect of their competition is to deprive some worthy adults of work or to drive down the compensation for such work. These children, during their most receptive years, are deprived of the training so necessary to equip them properly for the present-day arduous activities in trade or industry.

If the years of employment are to be shortened, it is much wiser to keep these children in school, at least until they are 16, so that they may more aptly earn their way when they do start. Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Compulsory Insurance

For the first time since the law has been in effect, a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road. The cost of compulsory insurance is based upon claim payment, and all of our efforts in the field of accident prevention will be nullified unless we can keep down the cost of claim payments.

Accidents are important, but claims are nearly equally important. Twenty accidents at a hundred dollars per claim may produce a cost of $2000, and, on the other hand, one accident may produce a cost of $5000. Accidents are a fair index to claims, but statistics show that claim payments cannot be measured by the number of accidents.

A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance. The full effect of this amendment will not be experienced until next year, but it is in effect partial repeal. The presence of guest coverage in the law offered the least protection to the individual and the greatest temptation to collusion and exaggerated claims. By eliminating the guest from the compulsory insurance coverage the cost of placing a car on the road was reduced by 8.4 per cent.

Now that the guest has been eliminated from this law we should turn public attention to another weak spot, —the occupant of the nonnegligent car. While we have the greatest of sympathy for any one who is riding in a car and is injured by the negligence of some one else, we must, nevertheless, realize that claims in this class have grown from 14,000 in 1927 to 39,000 in 1934. The remarkable part of the picture is that 32,000 out of the 39,000, in 1934, represent claims for less than $100. Preliminary figures for 1935 indicate that there will be a further increase in the number of these claims for this year. Thus does the small claimant nullify the excellent record of our state.

In the same period of time there has been no appreciable increase in the claims made and paid for death and injury of pedestrians on the highways of the commonwealth, so that it must be apparent to every thoughtful individual that there is serious question as to the validity of the large number of the 39,000 claims by occupants of automobiles that were made in 1934 and an equally large if not larger number for the year 1935.

The problem, then, of lowering the cost of placing a car on the road is the reduction of such claims and the elimination of the false and groundless claims. I believe that this can be effected by adequate provision for sufficient personnel in the registry division and immediate investigation of accidents and more stringent provisions for immediate report. If this is not done, I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law. There is need for immediate and drastic action. Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped. A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved. I, therefore, renew my recommendation of a year ago that additional inspectors be authorized in the registry of motor vehicles, and that the law relating to report of accidents be strengthened. In addition it is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to instal governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

Mortgage Interest Rates

The reduction in mortgage interest rates from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent, which it has been estimated represents a saving to the people of the commonwealth of approximately $12,000,000, has been a contributing factor in the lightening of the burden of the home owner, but in view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction.

Instalment Buying

One of the additional measures essential to the further protection of the public, both from exploiters and from themselves, is a uniform instalment sales law. With that need in mind, I appointed last spring, from the membership of the governor's advisory committee, a subcommittee known as the committee on consumer credit, to which I assigned the difficult task of drafting a uniform instalment sales law that would guarantee protection and a square deal to the public, and at the same time reestablish the confidence in instalment buying that is essential to the protection of this important industry.

That committee has not only reviewed all that has been written on the subject, and studied all the related laws of all the other states, but has conducted extensive research on its own initiative to determine the facts within the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The committee has also been in constant cooperation with the commission which was created by the General Court last summer to consider the advisability of legislation for the regulation of instalment selling and financing. The commission has filed its report, together with a recommended bill. The committee on consumer credit fully agrees with the findings of the commission and favors the passage of the proposed bill.

The findings of the commission fully substantiate the statements I made last June in a coast-to-coast radio address. At that time I cited many abuses in the business of instalment selling and financing. I pointed out that there is so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay. I deplored the fact that there are no standard practices in instalment contracts or in methods of figuring rates, or any uniform basis for carrying charges which appears logical or defensible. The report of the commission presents extensive evidence in support of each of these assertions. The report shows, in fact, that many sellers of many different commodities are now charging, on unpaid balances, rates well above 100 per cent per annum. It is my conviction that few, if any, merchants would charge the exorbitant rates cited in the report of the commission, if all instalment sellers were required by law to hand each buyer, at the time of sale, a simple contract in which the total carrying charge was stated as a true per cent, per month, on the unpaid balance.

The law proposed by the commission would help, and it should be passed. The law fails to reach, however, a majority of the cases of reprehensible instalment sales, for the law regulates only the finance companies. It provides no control over dealers. The commission rightly urges that consideration be given to a feasible and just means of regulating all instalment sales. With this opinion, the committee on consumer credit concurs, and has drafted a bill designed to accomplish that purpose.

That is precisely the protection which borrowers now have under the uniform small loan law, first adopted by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and now in force in 26 other states. The law works. In this state, during a single year, 189,536 loans were made by licensed companies, and not a single borrower complained that there was any concealment of the rate charged, or any other violation of any of the stringent provisions of the law. What the state has done for the protection of those who borrow from loan companies, the state can now do for the protection of instalment buyers who, in effect, borrow from merchants.

The instalment business is an essential institution in American life, and the enactment of a law through which credit costs were clearly stated and gradually reduced through open competition would mean not only a larger return for the consumer's dollar, but also an increase in the business of reputable instalment companies; and I am firm in the belief that a majority of the instalment companies operating in Massachusetts are reputable. The bill which has been filed is for the protection both of the purchaser and of the reputable merchant. I look forward with confidence to the support of the measure.

Economic Education

In the inaugural address, I dwelt at length on the need for the development of economic education to the end that our people may be better equipped to understand the workings of our machine civilization, and to make such changes in the ordering of our economic life as will assure more liberty, more security and more shared prosperity for all. Fundamentally, the ills that we have suffered for several years past trace back to our inability to run our very complicated business machine. There is no guarantee that prosperity will be enduring unless the electorate, economically enlightened, brings economic intelligence constantly to the polls. An electorate that is economically bewildered will be easily led astray, in campaigning days, by the specious reasoning of those who oppose all change, because

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they profit by things as they are; and no less by the impractical proposals of those who seem to believe that we can attain Utopia overnight. An electorate well-grounded in the principles of economic democracy and committed to its objectives will not be easily deceived. The need for economic education, I submit, is imperative.

I renew, accordingly, my recommendation of last year, that steps be taken to promote economic education, not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. There may be opposition to this proposal on the part of those who do not appreciate what the secondary schools are doing by way of turning out students who are not economic informed. I accordingly now recommend, specificially that a commission be organized to study the situation and report its findings and recommendations.

Housing

The return of prosperity which has definitely begun should mark an end of the custom that has obtained during the past five years of two or more families sharing a home, or an apartment, thereby causing a demand for homes, and making necessary a building construction program. Lack of employment and depleted incomes have created a constant demand for low-priced rental property, occupancy of which should not be permitted in the interest of public health, and the use of which is not infrequently compulsory upon the part of the occupant. Unwholesome, unhealthful, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed "slum areas," is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determination and courage to terminate the same. I am hopeful that at some time we will possess the necessary requisites, and in the event this does occur, it is imperative that there be no impediments to favorable and essential action.

Last year the Legislature, in accordance with my recommendation, enacted legislation providing for the establishment of bodies politic and corporate within the several cities and towns of the commonwealth, to be known as "housing authorities," with power to enter upon slum clearance and law-cost housing projects. The statute then enacted provided for the receipt by housing authorities of aid from the federal government in accordance with the act of Congress and the rules and practices of the federal officers charged with the duty of subsidizing housing projects through public corporations created and controled by the states. In the statute enacted last year no provision was made for contributions by the city or town in which a housing authority was located, except the relatively small amount required for organization expenses. Three housing authorities have been organized under the act, but no grants of federal funds have been made as anticipated, for the federal officers have now taken the position that no grants will be made to local housing authorities unless the state or the municipality in which the project is located makes a substantial contribution to the cost of the project.

I therefore recommend that the housing authority act enacted last year (St. 1935, c. 449) be amended so as to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to housing authorities within their respective limits in order to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and lower-cost housing projects. Such appropriations should be entirely optional with the cities and towns, and the amount to be appropriated should be definitely limited to the capitalized value of the annual loss sustained by the cities in the maintenance of the sub-standard area to be cleared, so that the contribution will constitute no real burden upon the taxpayers of the city or town, but will at the same time provide healthier, pleasanter and more sanitary dwellings for a large group in the community, and employment for a substantial amount of labor in the building trades.

In many instances where there is need of slum clearance and low-cost housing, the municipal authorities prove unwilling to take the initiative, and in each case, however great the need, the State Board of Housing under existing legislation is without authority to take any steps to relieve the situation. I recommend, therefore, that in cities and towns in which no housing authority exists, or in which such authority as exists is inactive, the State Board of Housing be authorized to proceed under proper limitations with a low-cost housing project, whether it relates to new houses or the rehabilitation of sound but obsolete existing structures, and that state funds be appropriated to meet the cost of such projects.

Unemployment Insurance

One of the outstanding achievements of the year 1935 was the creation of the Unemployment Compensation commission. This commission is designed to safeguard the welfare of the people of the nation through unemployment insurance, and real old age assistance, and adequate safeguards and care for the maimed and blind children of the state.

The unemployment insurance act should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power.

The law was enacted prior to its adoption by the federal government, and that maximum compensation under the federal program may not be denied the commonwealth I respectfully urge the adoption of such amendments to the existing law as may be necessary, to the end that it conforms to the provisions of the federal act.

The prevailing opinion as expressed by the head of the American Federation of Labor relative to the enactment of legislation by the General Court in 1935 is best summed up in his own language in which he states that "Massachusetts has become the laboratory for liberal progressive legislation, since more laws in the interest of the worker were enacted in 1935 in Massachusetts than in any 10-year period in the history of the commonwealth." It is highly desirable that the exceptional record established in 1935 be maintained during 1936, and I am quite certain that this is possible, provided that we recognize at all times the fact that we are simply the servants of the people, elected to carry out their will and to do so in conformity with our oath and with our desire to serve and to be of service.

Law Enforcement

The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law-enforcing agencies have been removed. The 73d Congress enacted an interstate compact permitting cooperative efforts, through agreements between two or more states, through which the haven of refuge ever in the past open to the criminal world, known as the border line between states, may be eliminated, and the law-enforcing officials of one state permitted to pursue law violators into another state.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as will permit of the immediate adoption of the provision now permissible in consequence of federal legislation recently enacted.

Narcotic Drug Act

The narcotic drug act adopted by the Legislature, conforming as it does with the federal legislation, has already proven of inestimable benefit both to the drug addicts and to the victims of the drug addicts,—the public as a whole.

Unicameral Legislature

In my inaugural message I recommend that the size of the Legislature be reduced by diminishing the number of members of the two branches, and with sessions held biennialy.

The chief advantage of these changes would be an obvious economy, a saving for our hard-pressed taxpayers. I not only adhere to this belief at the present time, but I am convinced that still further economies might be achieved through the adoption of the unicameral Legislature similar to the system now in operation in Nebraska.

There is no need for two chambers today. Historically, the Senate, or "upper" house, was to act as an aristocratic check on the more democratic "lower" house, similar to the English Lords-Commons relationship. Yet the progress of political democracy has emasculated the House of Lords, and in our own state has fortunately made both our Senate and our House of Representatives truly democratic bodies. Nor is there the basis for two chambers that we find in Washington, where one house is made up of representatives of governmental units and the other consists of men chosen by population groups of equal size. In our commonwealth the members of both houses are representative of population groups of equal size, and so duplicate constituencies.

One great advantage in the unicameral Legislature is that it does away with the conference committee that exists to reconcile the differences in a measure passed by both houses, and that often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody. These secret meetings of conference committees are undemocratic, uneconomic, undesirable—yet absolutely necessary under our present two-house system. The members of these committees are appointed by the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate, and considering the inordinate power resting in the hands of the committees, one can appreciate the concentration of authority in the hands of the two appointing powers. This situation partly explains the somewhat bitter struggle over the election of the Senate president one year ago.

Furthermore, the unicameral system enables us to place responsibility, and to conduct the business of government efficiently and economically. All votes would be taken in the open and subject to rollcall, and each act would be transacted under the spotlight of publicity. It would enable the representative to act so that the voter could follow his record,—without confusion, without evasion, without subterfuge, but in clearly defined votes and statements.

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I therefore recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions.

Retirement of Judges

Our system of judicial selection and tenure has preserved the independence, and consequently the impartiality, of our judiciary, and has attracted to the service of the commonwealth judges who have ranked among the best in this country or abroad. The defect in our system has been the absence of a workable provision for the retirement of judges who, because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office. A pension system formerly helped to that end, but it was abolished in 1920, except for a few vestiges. It is possible to cure that defect and at the same time make the judicial office more secure and more attractive to men with the high qualities required. A provision for voluntary retirement from full active service at 70, without resort to the processes of removal under part 2, chapter 3, article 1 of the constitution, or compulsory retirement under amendment LVIII, would, if coupled with a sufficiently favorable retirement allowance instead of the inadequate one given by existing statutes to judges retired under amendment LXIII, relieve aging judges from the necessity of trying with failing strength to perform the full duties of an arduous office. Practically all of them would gladly avail themselves of such a provision. The commonwealth would be assured of a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, without need of drastic action against men who have given long and honorable service, and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers.

Accordingly I recommend the enactment of legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of statewide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary from full active service, just as federal judges now may do. Present judges of greater age should be given a reasonable time in which to elect to retire on the same terms. Judges so retired should remain bound, as they are not bound under the federal system, to perform such service as their health and strength may permit, upon request of the chief justice of the court. There is always need of such additional service. The supreme judicial court has long been overworked, and the superior court has long been unable to keep up with its business. It has been necessary to draft district court judges for service in the superior court in criminal cases, and to refer many civil cases to masters and auditors, at great public expense. Retired judges could be very useful. A study of the vital statistics of the judiciary leads to a belief that the cost of the proposed plan, not compensated by service, would be small. The details of the proposed plan have been carefully studied, and it appears not to be open to sound objection. The proposed plan serves at one stroke to relieve the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the commonwealth.

Mental Diseases

The brutal disregard for the welfare of those whose plea seldom receives attention is evidenced in the failure to equip a research building completed in 1931 at considerable expenditure of public money, and which to the present time remains unused, due to the failure of the Legislature to provide the sum of $25,000 for equipment. The appropriations authorized in 1933, which the public was led to believe would provide additional bed space, has added but few beds to the accommodations of the department of mental diseases, the entire sum being found necessary for administration, fire protection and other important essentials neglected over a period of a quarter of a century. The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth.

The problem of the proper care of mental defectives demands serious consideration coupled with encouraging action by the Legislature, and that every member of the Legislature may be in possession of the facts, I am including in my annual message a report from the department of mental diseases, which is not only a most illuminating document but a most thorough indictment of neglect not only of a sworn duty but of an obligation to those who, because of their mental condition, are not in a position to voice a united protest against a continuance of conditions both disgraceful and dangerous.

Report to Governor

The following is an abstract of a report to the governor from the deputy commissioner of the department of mental diseases:—

"I am fully aware that your excellency is greatly concerned and anxious that the cost of state government be not increased, and that wherever possible decrease in this cost be accomplished. I also know from the many things I have heard you say that your excellency is greatly concerned about the type of care and treatment accorded the unfortunates of this commonwealth. When you consider that the great majority of the citizens who are in the state hospitals are there against their wills, and that the commonwealth has assumed the responsibility of their care and treatment, I feel that I can say without successful contradiction that they are entitled to the best care and treatment the commonwealth can possibly give them, and that the commonwealth is not only duty bound but obligated to see that they get it."

The writer then goes on to prove that due economy has been maintained in this department, and that its institutions have been maintained at a net weekly per capita cost of only $5.96. From persons in the institutions who are able to pay, the department has collected an average of $750,000 per year. There is no good reason why we should slump to a lower level of treatment.

Supervises 16 Institutions

The department of mental diseases supervises 16 state institutions, 13 for the care of the mentally ill and three for the feeble-minded. The working capacity of the state hospitals caring for the former was 17,671 as of November 1, 1935. Into this space were crowded 21,023 patients. This figure shows 3200 (or, roughly, 17 per cent) patients more than the working capacity of the hospitals justifies, thus making difficult proper segregation, retarding recovery, and making very uncomfortable the living conditions of permanent patients.

The department believes that a unit caring for not more than 2000 patients is the maximum for efficient administration. Before adding greater housing facilities to existing institutions the money allowed this department from the bond issue of 1933 and the PWA has been largely spent for renewing outmoded and inefficient service accommodations, and in enlarging those possible of enlargement. The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2000 patients each as speedily as possible. This would mean the enlargement of 12 state institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients, and for an average annual increase of 450 patients for several years to come. The department is prepared to put such a program into operation at short notice.

The new 48 hour legislation for state hospital employes has given greatly improved service, but there remain 1324 additional employes who have no facilities for living in the institution buildings as the department believes they should do. Plus those employes whose living quarters are undesirable, there should be new living quarters provided for at least 1500.

The three state schools under this department are taking care of 5051 patients, where the rated working capacity is 3893—an overcrowding of about 30 per cent. There are 3200 applications on file for patients for whom there are no possible accommodations. This number is constantly increasing, because during the depression the relatives of these people have been forced, often against their will, to seek relief from the commonwealth.

If these schools were brought up to a 2000 working capacity apiece, the existing crowding would be remedied and about 1000 could be taken off the waiting list. To provide for the whole waiting list would need an additional school of 2000 capacity. Obviously an extra school is greatly needed.

In the Bridgewater state hospital for the criminally insane there are at present 897 patients. Sixty-five per cent of them are ordinary mental cases who are at Bridgewater because of a previous conflict with the law. Only 35 per cent need more secure care than the civil state hospital usually provides. The present state hospital for the criminally insane is under the department of correction, whereas I believe that the greater number of patients there do not need correctional treatment so much as mental care and treatment by the department of mental diseases.

No Funds for Building

Because this is generally believed to be advisable the Legislature of 1935 (chapter 421 of the acts of 1935) passed an act enabling the establishment of a state hospital for the mentally ill at Norfolk, to be under the control of the department of mental diseases. But the Legislature provided no funds for its building. To build this institution will require about one and three-quarters million dollars. This appropriation is urgently needed.

At Bridgewater, also, are 500 defective delinquents on indeterminate sentence. They are not natural criminals but get into trouble because of their feeble-mindedness. There are not sufficient accommodations for them at present. A new hospital for the criminally insane would release proper facilities for them at Bridgewater.

In spite of constant care there is considerable fire hazard at the various institutions. A disastrous fire is always a possibility. There is need of greater protection, such as sprinkler systems. We have budgeted for this protection, if the money is made available. Many buildings at the Boston state hospital are probably beyond protection by sprinkler systems, and in the long run modern fireproof buildings would be more economical.

The department has collected figures on the cost of replacing obsolete electric wiring, and is removing this fire hazard as fast as money is made available.

Probably the most indefensible item in the report is that which has to do with the new research building at the Wrentham state school which was to be used especially for research into the problem of mental defect.

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Massachusetts is the first state in the Union to legally establish a division of mental hygiene. This division is a part of the department of mental diseases and handles problems relating to the cause of and prevention of mental diseases, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy and other conditions of abnormal mentality.

A building has been erected at Wrentham for this necessary preventive purpose, but no money has been supplied for equipping it. It stands empty. It could be equipped for as little as $12,000, and the department urges such provision as soon as possible. But bricks and mortar, this report concludes, do not alone make hospitals. There must be also a sufficient number of adequately trained personnel to perform the duties for which these buildings are established.

In 1935 the question of providing proper accommodations for the mental defectives of the commonwealth was considered solely from the standpoint of politics, and the needs of the unfortunate charges were disregarded. Neither the plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well-being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the commonwealth.

The neglect of state wards, and more particularly the mental defectives, represents the most drab and sordid chapter possible of recording in the annals of the commonwealth. A forward step was undertaken in 1935 in the establishment of the 48-hour week as against the 70 and 80-hour week heretofore in vogue, but the failure to provide the necessary money on the plea of economy for the housing of the additional employes represents but an additional chapter in the program of chicanery so long practiced in the case of mental defectives. It is on a par with the failure to provide funds for protection from conflagration at any time during the existence of the department of mental diseases. The mental defectives are human beings, and it is clearly the duty of the state to safeguard their lives, and this is not done so long as they are herded in buildings of inflammable construction, with steel doors and steel mesh on the windows, and devoid of either sprinklers or fire alarm systems in a majority of the buildings.

A waiting list of 3800 for admission to the schools for feeble-minded children, and the declaration by the officials in charge that no admissions had been made during a period of four years, and that none can be guaranteed for a period of four more years unless construction is undertaken at once, presents a situation for which my predecessors in office have been responsible, and the responsibility for which must be shared now by the members of the Legislature and myself.

The overcrowding of the institutions for mental defectives today is 17 per cent in excess of the bed capacity, or some 4200 more patients than can properly be accommodated in the institutions of this department. Attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the law-making bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit.

Public Utilities

The reduction in the rates for electric power in the homes, which was put in operation in April of 1935, will represent during the 12-month period a saving in excess of $2,000,000 to users of electricity, and the commission designated to perfect a sliding scale arrangement is confident that the adoption of a plan upon which they have been working with industry and fidelity during the past year should ultimately result in a further substantial saving in the charges for electricity, which, translated into simpler language, means a further reduction in the cost of living with benefit to the people, and through increased consumption without injury to the producer.

Public service corporations are granted franchise rights and privileges that obviously are of great value. The community, therefore, is entitled to enjoy the greatest possible service at the least possible cost, commensurate with a fair return upon the capital prudently invested by the public service companies. The good of the community, and the greatest opportunity for continued successful operation of the companies, can best be realized through the establishment of a schedule of rates which encourage increased consumption. It is my belief that the only way to encourage increased sales, to insure profitable returns to the companies, and to provide the most economical service to the public, is by means of a system of rate charges which consistently decrease as a result of increased consumption. The consumers of the commonwealth should share in any returns to the companies in excess of a fair rate of return, and the consumers' share in excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates. To best accomplish these ends, it is my opinion that the institution of a sliding scale system of rate determination will best serve the interests of the companies and of the commonwealth. It is highly important, in the establishment of such a system of rate regulation, that we determine, first, what is a
ir rate of return; second, what is
fair and equitable rate base; third,
t is the proper basis of partici-
n by the consumers and the
anies in any excess earnings
h might arise, above a deter-
d fair rate of return; and fourth,
the state regulatory commis-
vigilantly supervise the proper
tion of this arrangement.
erefore I recommend the fol-
g:—
t the department of public
s be authorized to determine
eement with the companies, or
se, first, a fair rate of return;
fair rate base; and third,
of participation by the
companies in excess earn-
olic utilities engaged in the
distribution of gas and electricity in the commonwealth.

That to accomplish this end, the staff of the department of public utilities be reenforced to adequately supervise, regulate and administer such a plan, if adopted.

Norfolk State Hospital

The 1935 session of the General Court enacted a bil lauthorizing the establishment of the Norfolk state hospital for the criminally insane, the same to be under the jurisdiction of the department of mental diseases. It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at $1,750,000, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the department of correction.

The existing structures at the Bridgewater state hospital for the care of the criminally insane are not only inadequate but totally unsuited for the purpose intended. I accordingy recommend an appropriation in the sum of $1,750,000 for the erection at Norfolk of a hospital for the criminally insane, to be under the supervision of the department of mental diseases.

Public Health

Due to a recently enacted law in a neighboring state, providing for the annual registration of physicians practicing in that state, it is estimated by the board of registration in medicine that there are at the present time more than 1000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons.

The existence of so large a number of untrained, unqualified and incompetent men constitutes a menace to the health and well-being of the entire public, and that essential safeguards may be provided, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation making it a criminal offense, punishable by a fine and imprisonment, for any individual to practice as a physician or surgeon without the required annual registration issued in conformity with such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the board of registration in medicine. In this connection I beg to direct your attention to the fact that persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests and to register annually, namely, barbers, dentists, embalmers, optometrists and hairdressers, and certainly there can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons from the passing of a test, and the annual registration plus the payment of a proper fee.

The Rutland state sanatorium, which was the first institution of its kind to be established in the country, and which is nationally famous for the successful treatment of tuberculosis, has long outlived its usefulness. The structures at present in use were erected nearly a half century ago, when the ward rather than a single room method of housing patients was in operation. This method is today regarded as neither desirable nor beneficial for the modern treatment of tuberculosis; and further, the buildings are fire hazards, being constructed almost wholly of wood, and should be razed and replaced with modern construction. Sufficient land is available to provide for the erection of new structures without in any way impairing the operation of the present hospitalization facilities.

Additional accommodations for employes added to the department force here and at the Pondville cancer hospital are necessary, and provision should be made for the same during the present year.

State House Building

The annual expenditure for quarters leased for the use of departments of the state today is in excess of $80,000, notwithstanding the fact that sufficient land owned by the state is available upon which to erect a structure where departments of the state could be housed that are now so located as to prove expensive and retard efficiency in the conduct of the business of the state.

I accordingly recommend that an appropriation in the sum of $1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the state Capitol.

State Planning Board

The creation of a state planning board, and the acceptance of membership without compensation by the outstanding authorities on planning in the commonwealth, is a most noteworthy accomplishment. The ferocity of the struggle for supremacy in commerce and industry can be met successfully only through the instrumentality of a group whose efforts shall be directed primarily to the study of ways and means of pro-

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I therefore recommend the adop-

moting the industrial and commercial stability of the state, as well as to its physical and social development.

The state planning board has been conducting an intensive study, since its creation, of a master plan coordinating the many projects for the development of the natural and human resources of the commonwealth. Included among these are the improvement of marketing facilities for farm and dairy products; the promotion of navigation and sanitation upon the three important waterways—the Connecticut, the Merrimac and the Blackstone rivers; and the arrangement of interstate compacts with our neighboring states for the better handling of this work and of other matters of mutual interest.

This master plan includes within its framework the basic problems affecting Massachusetts industry and employment opportunities, bringing into clear relief the steps which must be taken to speed the rehabilitation of industry in our commonwealth. It encompasses the improvement of transportation facilities, the safeguarding of the health of our people, and the conservation and development of our great natural resources, which should make our state one of the most attractive recreational centers in the Union.

Through the instrumentality of the state planning board, conferences have been held with similar boards in the other New England states, and a comprehensive plan of action beneficial to the people of the commonwealth and to New England should shortly represent the fruits of their efforts. These represent in part some of the important and too long neglected measures, the successful accomplishment of which must inevitably prove of enduring benefit to the people of the commonwealth.

In view of the fact that a state planning board has been created, there appears to be no valid reason for the continuance of the metropolitan planning division, and I accordingly recommend its abolishment, since its continuance would represent a duplication of effort and expense.

Finance

The borrowing of money both by the state and the cities and towns renders necessary recourse to banks outside Massachusetts. A change in the law to permit larger deposits of state, city and town funds in banks outside of the commonwealth is essential. It is recommended that legislation be passed which will encourage the lending of money by our financial institutions for business enterprises and home construction as a means of developing property values in Massachusetts.

It is gratifying to me, and I am quite certain most pleasing to the citizenship, to know that the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935, found the state treasury not only with a free cash balance in the general fund, but also the largest free cash balance during the last five years, in the amount of $2,486,043.34. In addition to this balance in the general fund there was also free cash in the highway fund in the amount of $371,-085.05.

The term "free cash" is used in the accounting system of the commonwealth to designate the total sum available at the end of the fiscal year, which is free and clear of all obligations. This is the amount remaining after all revenues, including the state tax, have been collected, and after all bills have been paid, and all necessary sums reserved to meet obligations which are due but which have, for any reason, not yet been paid.

These figures make no provision concerning deposits in banks closed in 1933, as such provision depends on legislative action. The amount due from such banks, which is being decreased by dividends, was $1,526,-457.78.

The existence of these free cash balances at the end of the year demonstrates that the budget for 1935 was safely balanced in both the general fund and the highway fund. The exceptional credit enjoyed by the commonwealth during the past year was evidenced by the fact that issuance of bonds for state activities not only found ready buyers, but the state sold these bonds at a more advantageous price than even the federal government could obtain for its securities.

District Court Reform

In my inaugural message I pointed out the necessity of making substantial changes in the organization of the district courts so as to enable them to bear a substantial burden of the civil litigation which is now congesting the dockets of the superior court, and at the same time to abolish the custom now prevailing in those courts which permits an associate or special justice of a district court to appear as counsel in district courts before other justices.

Due to the fact that more people come into contact with the district courts than any other courts of the commonwealth, and obtain their views of the administration of justice from their experience in these courts, it is of primary importance that they should function efficiently and be so administered as to avoid the slightest suspicion that a litigant must employ a justice of the court as his attorney to assure the winning of his case. As the jurisdiction of these courts has been increased, so that in civil cases they now have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court, it becomes increasingly important that they be so organized as to handle this increased business with efficiency and free from the abuse described.

The supreme judicial court has recently adopted a rule prohibiting district court justices and clerks from appearing as counsel in criminal cases in any of the courts of the commonwealth. This action justifies the recommendation which I made repeatedly during the last session of the Legislature. I now urge you to carry the restriction a step farther and prohibit practice by the district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. I also renew my recommendation that the district courts be established on a circuit basis. Presiding justices should be given the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation, and appointments of presiding justices in the future should be made only on that basis. I further recommend that the present system of remuneration of special justices be abolished, and that special justices be paid on a per hour basis, as are auditors and masters. If the circuit system is established there will progressively be less need for so large a number of special justices, as the presiding justices become more and more full-time judges.

Pursuant to the suggestion of my inaugural message, a recess commission was appointed by authority of the Legislature to study the district court system and other matters relating to the judicial system of the commonwealth. That committee has held hearings and received recommendations of various organizations, including bar associations, dealing with the arrangement of the district courts in circuits, the assignment of a sufficient number of district court justices to full-time work to enable them to handle, without calling on special justices, the civil work which these courts perform, and the adoption on the civil side of the courts of the provision now in force on the criminal side, permitting the disposition of litigation pending in the superior court by district court justices assigned for that purpose and other matters—and its recommendations should be seriously considered in conjunction with these suggestions.

Penal Institutions

I renew my recommendations of last year with reference to the abandonment of State prison at Charlestown and the utilization of the site as a receiving station, and the adoption of legislation making provision in a sufficient amount for suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

The profession of humanitarian principles with reference to law violaters constitutes a mockery just so long as the State prison at Charlestown, unsanitary, overcrowded, and a relic of barbarism, is utilized as a place for the incarceration of persons convicted of law violations. The records of persons participating in the recent jail break at the State prison at Charlestown constitutes an indictment of our institutional system in that the chief offenders in each case served terms at the Lyman School, Concord reformatory, and ultimately at State prison. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders with habitual criminals makes, in institutions where juvenile offenders are now committed, simply a training school for superior knowledge of how crimes are committed.

An amendment to the existing law, making provision for the imprisonment of first offenders only at Concord reformatory, should prove a material contributing factor in the correction of existing abuses, and in the conduct in our prison institutions of what has been justly termed a "college of crime."

The necessity for a change in the placing out of state wards and the segregation of prisoners, both male and female, also the establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases, and radical changes in the parole system, represent in my opinion important steps that should be undertaken as speedily as possible. The present system with reference to these various classes of cases has been subject to but slight change for a long period of years, with the result that important reforms possible of accomplishment have been retarded. The subject, however, is of such prime importance and covers such a vast field that it would appear advisable to appoint a committee, consisting not only of members of the legislative assembly but leaders in religious and civic walks of life, to make a comprehensive study, with a report upon the entire subject matter with recommendations to be submitted to the Legislature in 1937.

Revenue and Retrenchment

The special commission, established under authority of chapter 63 of the resolves of 1935 to investigate and study the taxation of tangible and intangible property and related matters, labored conscientiously and brought forth a report as complete as the limited time and limited resources of the commission permitted.

The members of the commission themselves do not appear to be in agreement with all of the recommendations proposed, however, and this difference of opinion is apparently reflected and emphasized in the public mind. The one and only

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point upon which there is unanimity of opinion is that relief is needed. How best to bring about that relief is controversial in the extreme.

I believe that much can be said for many of the proposals of the recess commission. On the other hand, some of them would bear oppressively upon certain classes of our citizens, and others have even given rise to question as to their constitutionality.

No student of government today can fail to be impressed with the great complexity of the tax problem and the impossibility of properly approaching it without simultaneously considering the volume of expenditures. Expenditures, however, did not come within the scope of the resolve creating the present commission.

Study of Tax Problem

Similar commissions have been set up year after year with corresponding limitations. I believe that the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program. The entire thought and effort of public officials has been directed solely to ways and means of increasing revenue, with rarely any attention given to the more important subject, namely, the development of a program for the reduction in the cost of government which has been constantly increasing and to which insufficient attention has been given.

I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, such commission to be given ample time for the work, and supplied with adequate funds for the employment of all needed expert assistance.

The problem of commanding reliable revenue sources to meet the expenditure requirements in maintaining the standard of government established in Massachusetts continues to demand our best thought and effort in securing the necessary funds without bearing too heavily upon the home owners in our taxing program.

"State Tax"

The deficiency bill annually enacted by the General Court under the title of "state tax" represents an assessment upon each city and town which is reflected as a portion of the local property tax bill, which with the county tax covers all charges other than those made for purely local needs. The amount established by the Legislature as a "state tax" upon a city and town is in practice deducted from revenues collected by the state for distribution before the balance is distributed for municipal purposes, but the amount assessed is found in the determination of local tax rate and thus is made to appear as a direct tax for state purposes upon property locally situated. Under a budget system the balancing by an assessment of a deficiency seems inconsistent, even though prior to the adoption of the budget law such a course was unavoidable. The state budget should be balanced by revenue definitely identified in an amount sufficient to balance the expenditures proposed. Present conditions prevent any appreciable addition to the revenue flowing from certain established tax sources, but those sources that can contribute without injury should be required to furnish the additional revenue to balance the budget in caring for the essential expenditures of the state.

I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any "state tax" upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear. The taxpayers obligated to contribute to the support of government under the provisions of the personal income tax law have experienced no added burdens by an increase in the rates, as those applied to income received have not changed since the enactment of the law effective as of January 1, 1917. This group of taxpayers, while including many who are also the possessors of real estate, is represented by a much larger proportion who do not contribute at all in the form of direct tax on property. This is also true of corporations and certain other taxpayers. The 10 per cent assessment levied under existing law for 1935 upon the tax against individuals, estates and corporations should be continued by a reenactment for the current year as one source of revenue which will tend to eliminate the state tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner.

Gas Tax and Truck Fees

In recognition of the principle that a tax structure should in some of its aspects have a broad base, a continuation for a period of five years is recommended for the imposition of an additional tax on the sale and use of gasoline. Massachusetts with a three cent tax on each gallon of gasoline is one of the few states with a rate well below the average for the states of the Union, which is said to approximate 5 1-3 cents. In establishing a comparable rate on each gallon of gasoline consumed, a larger number of people are permitted without any deprivation to contribute to the support of the necessary functions of the government in caring for the poor and unfortunate in mind and body. In comparing the fees charged for the operation of trucks over the highways of the commonwealth with other states of the Union, it is apparent that those employed in Massachusetts are not comparable with the requirement for road construction that will provide sufficient strength to carry trucks. With the thought of increasing revenue where sorely needed and without hardship, it is recommended that the fees for the operation of motor trucks in Massachusetts be doubled so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers. Admittedly the trucks do much to divest revenue which has in the past flowed to support the railroads of the state.

The social security program, established to bring within its scope the many humanitarian activities that Massachusetts has long practiced, makes unnecessary the earmarking of revenue from the tax on alcoholic beverages for the purposes which now are included in the social security program.

It is recommended that the sum now available in the state treasury over and above that which was required to reimburse the cities and towns for old age assistance and subsequent revenue, from these sources be appropriated to the general fund. In addition to this, I recommend that a tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon as defined in the alcoholic beverage act be established on alcohol, which having been freed from taxation has deprived the commonwealth of necessary revenue, and is operating to allow unfair competition with others engaged in the alcoholic beverage business.

Racing Commission Receipts

The total receipts collected by the State Racing commission for the year 1935 was $1,614,981.89, and unquestionably this important item of revenue would have been lost to the state and enjoyed by the adjoining states of Rhode Island and New Hampshire were it not for the creation of the State Racing commission.

When licenses were issued in 1935, I announced that it was not my purpose to permit of any changes in the system of fees to be levied for a period of two years, and while this decision should still continue applicable to horse racing and fairs, in view of the fact that in no one of these cases have they proven unduly profitable, there is, however, no way to justify failure to change the terms with reference to dog racing. The revenue from dog racing for the year 1935 received by the state racing commission was $704,156.73, divided as follows: 3½ per cent handle, $541,032.70; breakage, $117,816.03; association license fees, $5308. An increase in the handle to be taken by the state racing commission from the present schedule of 3½ per cent to 5 per cent would, in my opinion, work no very great hardship upon the operators of dog racing, and should prove beneficial to the commonwealth, resulting, as it would, provided the basis of 1935 was maintained in 1936, in an increase in revenue approximating one quarter of a million dollars, and I accordingly recommend legislation making provision for the increase as herein set forth. This additional revenue will be credited to the general fund and will assist in the elimination of the state tax and in aiding the home owner.

Tax on Cigarets

A majority of the states of the Union have for a number of years made a tax on cigarets and tobacco products a part of their tax structure. This form of taxation lays a very light hand upon the shoulders of the taxpayers, and, being controled by the extent to which the use of tobacco is employed, prevents any heavy burden from falling at any time upon any individual, but in the aggregate represents a very substantial source of revenue for the relief of the home owner. It is recommended that a tax of two cents be laid upon each package of cigarets and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products, for the purpose of increasing the general fund and thus relieving the state of the necessity of assessing a state tax upon the cities and towns.

The smaller merchants of the state have long suffered competition with slot machines which do not contribute materially to the support of government, and as these devices tend to care more and more for the small articles of trade, it is recommended that in order not to lose a source of revenue which has been heretofore possible through taxing the small merchant, a fee of at least $5 per year be placed on every slot machine, the receipts of which shall be credited to the general fund, which will tend to make it possible to abandon the state tax and put the state under its budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

There are now in existence in the treasury of the commonwealth three funds in which substantial sums are held. Annual payments from these funds are small. It would be better accounting for amounts which now go into these funds to go directly into the general fund, and for such payments as are now made from these funds to be paid from the general fund. These three funds are the military and naval service fund of 1919, the escheated estates fund, and the unclaimed dividends fund. I recommend that legislation be enacted to transfer the existing balances in these funds to the general fund; and to provide that any payment which may become due from the military and naval service fund shall be made from the general fund; and that estates which escheat, and dividends which are not claimed, shall go directly into the general

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I therefore recommend the adoption of a department of mental diseases [illegible] mental patients, and for an average

fund, and shall, if claimed within six years, be paid therefrom to claimants certified as entitled thereto by the methods at present provided by law.

Recreational Development

Cooperation upon the part of the New England states in directing the attention of the public to the recreational advantages and the benefits to be derived from a sojourn in New England proved so beneficial, both financially and otherwise, in 1935 as to justify a continuance of the appropriation for 1936. Even more important than the increased revenue received was the recognition upon the part of government officials of the New England states as to the importance of joint action upon major problems affecting the industrial and commercial interests of the six states.

Numerous meetings have been held during 1935 by the New England states officials at which problems the equitable solution of which may prove of enduring value to entire New England have been considered. These problems include not only railroad transportation but navigation, public health and sanitation. The chief executives of the New England states have expressed a desire that joint action continue with reference to the promotion of tourist and vacation business which last year in New England represented some $700,000,000 as against $500,000,000 in 1934, and I accordingly recommend to your honorable bodies the authorization of an expenditure in an amount similar to that made available in 1935, namely, $100,000.

The conservation of bird and fish life, not only for the stocking of the streams of Massachusetts but for the increasing of insectivorous birds so essential to the protection of crops through the destruction of harmful insects, makes necessary a renewal of my recommendation of 1935 for an appropriation for this purpose in the sum of $100,000.

Harvard College Tercentenary

During the three centuries that Harvard university has been in existence, the fame of this institution as a reservoir for the education of the youth of the land and the promotion of ideals conducive to individual and national welfare has increased with each succeeding century.

Harvard university has been singularly blessed with exceptional leadership, which in time of crisis and in time of peace has been most notable. The lapse of three centuries finds the university occupying a preeminent position among educational institutions of the world, based upon service and sacrifice to God and country.

The General Court of the Company of Massachusetts Bay, which convened in Boston upon September 18, 1636, voted to establish Harvard college, and later the charter of 1650 was confirmed by chapter V of the constitution of Massachusetts which was adopted in 1780. The Legislature of Massachusetts since that date has from time to time in the language of the constitution made "such alterations in the government of the said university as shall be conducive to its advantage and the interest of the republic of letters."

The founding of Harvard college by the Company of Massachusetts Bay marked the initial step in the movement for higher education in the United States of America, and in consequence of the harmonious relations which have obtained between the government of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the officers in charge of the conduct of Harvard university, it is fitting that the commonwealth participate in the observance of the tercentenary of America's first and leading educational institution.

I accordingly recommend the adoption by your honorable bodies, the Senate of Massachusetts and the House of Representatives, of a joint resolution making provision for the appointment of a committee to represent the commonwealth of Massachusetts in the exercises to be held upon the tercentenary of the establishment of Harvard college, September 18, 1936.

War Memorial

Gratitude for the services rendered by the citizens of Massachusetts who served during the period of the World war can best be expressed through the erection of a memorial structure of sufficient size to provide accommodations for veterans of all wars. Such a structure, centrally located, could not only serve as a central meeting place for the veterans of all wars, but the assembly hall could be utilized for convention purposes when the occasion requires. Similar memorials to citizens who have served their state in the hour of crisis have been erected throughout the Union, yet to the present time no action has been taken upon the erection of a suitable memorial by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I accordingly recommend for your consideration the early authorization of an appropriation for the erection of such a memorial.

Conclusion

The necessity for increased economy in the departments of the state government as a means of reducing the burden borne by the home owners and by industry is a subject that is engrossing the attention of every citizen of the commonwealth at the present time. The department heads in charge of various departments of the commonwealth have been requested from time to time during the year to recommend economies that might result in lowering the cost of administering the particular departments, but to the present time the recommendations are scarcely worth considering. The adoption of the taxation program as recommended this year should prove a material factor in lowering the tax rate on the cities and towns in the commonwealth, since it will mark a change in the custom that has so long obtained of levying an average of $10,000,000 each year upon the cities and towns as an offset to the deficit in the cost of operation of the state. This relief, however, to my mind, represents but a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the state, is adopted.

I accordingly recommend the appointment of a committee, consisting of members of the two branches of the Legislature, not to exceed six in the aggregate, with a committee of 10 representing the real estate and business interests of the commonwealth, to study and report upon a program through which a reduction in the cost of operating the activities of the state may be possible.

With faith in Almighty God and animated by the lesson of fortitude and courage, a heritage decreed us by the Pilgrim Fathers, may we assay with high resolve the task confronting us, and may the fruit of our efforts reflect not only wisdom but service of an ennobling order for the people of the entire commonwealth.

Conclu Ded

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Curley's Plan to Retire Judges at 70 Called "Awful Under the Circumstances"

Boston Bar Official Says Governor Would Obtain Control Over Courts—Marshman to Lead Fight Against Proposed State Tax on Cigarets

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley's program to retire judges of high state courts on reaching 70 years of age was described as "awful under the circumstances," today by Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association.

"I am in favor of some plan to provide for the retirement of judges," Cabot asserted, "but I should certainly be concerned at the prospect of giving anyone the power to forcibly retire all judges at the age of 70. . . . It would mean giving the Governor the opportunity to obtain absolute control over the courts of the State. . . . It would be far better to take the chance of having to get along with one or two judges from time to time who might be approaching senility than it would be to throw overboard a large section of the best members of the bench."

The Governor's proposal to levy a two cent tax on each package of cigarets also was opposed. Clarence D. Hunter, Boston wholesaler, and Clarence Marshman, of Springfield, head of the State Retail Tobacco Dealers announced retail and wholesale tobacco organizations would hold special meetings within a week to map plans for blocking any move to tax tobacco.

The Governor's tax recommendation was criticized by Norman McDonald of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. He declared: "He seems to want economical reforms in the interests of the taxpayers, but only after he himself is out of the State House. What the people want and what they are going to insist upon is economy right now and relief from the depressing burden of taxation that is burdening the life of everybody who owns property in the state."

GAZETTE
Taunton, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Work Begins at the Bourne Guards Camp

Work on the W. P. A. projects providing for construction of roads on the site selected for the new National Guard camp in Bourne is getting rapidly underway, according to Capt. Oscar C. Bohlin of the Governor's staff, who is supervising the work.

Capt. Bohlin said last night approximately 375 men will be at work this morning and several hundred more by next week. The work is sponsored by the Commonwealth and the W. P. A. has supplied $77,000 to pay the wages of workers and purchase materials and equipment.

Work is started near Falmouth, about two miles from Coonamessett ranch. One project calls for construction of 12,600 feet of two-lane roadway on the site of the present unimproved single lane roadway, from the camp site to route 28, a part of Howard and Turpentine roads from Ward-Swift road to the Pocasset-Forestdale roads, W. P. A. officials said.

The Federal allotment for this is $42,000, of which $35,196 is for the labor of an average of 207 men seven months. The state has contributed an additional $2598 for this work.

The other project underway calls for construction of 7000 feet of three-lane class A road around the military camp area. The Federal allotment for this particular project is $35,000 of which $28,847 is for the wages of 243 men for seven months.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

LYMAN CREDITED WITH STATEMENT

Curley Says Corrections Head Claims State Prisons Are Smouldering

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Governor Curley this afternoon credited Commissioner of Corrections Arthur T. Lyman with the statement that prisons of the state are smouldering because of the alleged policy of the Parole Board in refusing to release prisoners who have served two-thirds of their sentences.

The Governor also said the commissioner had discussed with him the failure of the Parole Board to confer with him regarding the possible release of prisoners.

The Governor's Council, some of its members fostering a move to induce the Governor to place charges against the Parole Board for its alleged policy so that their removal can be acted on, will have a public hearing tomorrow at which Lyman, the Parole Board and heads of penal institutions will be heard.

The Governor already has expressed sympathy with the move and said today he would submit to the council letters he has received from prisoners.

"Conditions certainly seem to justify an investigation," the Governor said.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Says Prisoners Resent Parole Board Practice

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Inmates of Massachusetts prisons were described by Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, to Gov. James M. Curley today as "smouldering" in resentment at parole board practices.

Lyman discussed the situation with the Governor at a conference on the public hearing the Executive Council will hold tomorrow on prison and parole board administration.

CALL
Woonsocket, R. I.
JAN 2 1936

Quotations From Governor Curley's Message To Bay State Legislature

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Quotations from Governor James M. Curley's annual message to the Legislature:

"Work and wages"—"The Legislature * * * provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

Townsend plan—Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the Social Security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities, it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the people."

Nurses—"I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group (nurses) within the provisions of the workmen's compensation act."

Forty-eight hour law — "The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2,500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the State, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries—the wards of the State."

Minors—"Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16."

Compulsory insurance—"There is need for immediate and drastic action * * * It is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars, limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license."

Installment selling—"Many abuses * * * so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay."

Mortgage rates—"In view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction."

Housing — "Unwholesome, unhealthful, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed slum areas, is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determination and courage to terminate the same."

Legislature—"I recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions."

State institutions—"Neither the plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the Commonwealth."

Utility rates—"The consumers of the Commonwealth should share in any returns to the companies in excess earnings which should take the form of reduced rates."

Physicians' registration — "Persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests * * * There can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons."

State House building—"I recommend that an appropriation in the sum of $1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the State capitol."

Finance—"It is gratifying to me to know the fiscal year end found the State Treasury with * * * the largest free cash balance during the last five years * * * $2,486,043."

CALL
Woonsocket, R. I.
JAN 2 1936

Curley Wants Job Given To Burrell

Directs Long To Make Former G.O.P. Treasurer Tax Assessor

BOSTON, Jan. 2—At the direction of Gov. Curley, Henry F. Long, State tax commissioner yesterday appointed Fred Jefferson Burrell, of Medford, former Republican State treasurer, to be a deputy assessor of income taxes at an annual salary of $2,500. The appointment was laid on the table for one week by the executive council.

Commissioner Long also asked the council to approve his promotion of John F. Gibbons, of Cambridge, a deputy income tax assessor, to be an assessor. Action also was deferred on this appointment.

Elected State Treasurer in 1919, Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920, at the request of Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Burrell's practices. Nominated when objections were raised to some for the same office again in 1930, he was defeated at the election by State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley of Republicans at the suggestion of James Jackson, of Westwood, who succeeded Burrell as treasurer.

Former State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook also has a position in the income tax division.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

CURLEY MAKES FIFTH CHANGE IN HIS STAFF

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 1. — The fifth change in Governor Curley's secretarial staff since he was inaugurated a year ago occurred today when Joseph P. McAllister of Boston, an assistant secretary, was appointed assistant administrative secretary in the Department of Public Utilities. The minimum salary is twenty-five hundred dollars a year.

NEWS-TRIBUNE
Waltham, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

The Governor's Message.

Although stressing the necessity for economy and with a proposal to have a commission make a study of taxes and expenditures that the budget of the state may be put on a real debit and credit standard as one of the salient features of his annual message to the legislature, Governor Curley makes several recommendations which will entail large expenditures. To make possible the abolition of the state tax — the difference between the state's revenue and expenditures — a number of taxes are proposed. The relief of real estate from part of the burden it has been carrying is the purported object of the new taxes.

Some of his proposals are likely to meet with little favor from a legislature supposed to represent the people. Some of them would be unjust and burdensome, placing a higher tax on commodities which already are overtaxed. To others little legitimate objection can be raised. The eight principal recommendations for new revenues to the state are a continuation of the ten per cent surtax on the incomes of individuals, estates and corporations; an increase in the gasoline tax for a five years period; doubling of the fees for motor trucks operating in the state; transfer to the general fund of receipts from the tax on intoxicating beverages not used for old age assistance; forty cents a gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol; twe cents a package tax on cigarettes and a corresponding on slot vending machines; and an increase of from three and a half to five per cent in the states share of the money handled at the dog racing tracks.

How many of these suggestions will be received by the public can be imagined. The legislature has so far resisted the temptation to add drastically to the gasoline tax, though the "gentleman's agreement" made when the tax was first imposed has been broken. Cigarettes, also, are now overtaxed; and we imagine that the truckmen will not agree to have their expenses doubled, in addition to an extra gasoline cost, without a protest that is likely to be effective.

Probably the most radical recommendation made is in relation to the legislature itself. The governor would have biennial sessions and a smaller legislature, as he recommended in his inaugural address. This time he goes farther and advises a single chamber.

"There is no need for two chambers today," the governor says, . . . "In our Commonwealth the members of both houses are representative of population groups of equal size, and so duplicate constituencies.

"One great advantage of the unicameral legislature is that it does away with the conference committee that exists to reconcile the differences in a measure passed by houses, and that often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody. These secret meetings of conference committees are undemocratic, undesirable — yet absolutely necessary under our present two-house system. . . . Furthermore, the unicameral system enables us to place responsibility, and to conduct the business of government efficiently and economically. All votes would be taken in the open and subject to roll call, and each act would be transacted under the spot light of publicity. It would enable the representative to act so that the voter could follow his record, — without confusion, without evasion, without subterfuge, but in clearly defined votes and statements."

We believe that in the not-distant future the unicameral system will be adopted generally. But until the plan has had a chance to justify itself in Nebraska, or to demonstrate its impracticability, the states — Massachusetts among them — would do well to move slowly. While a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions would undoubtedly be accepted by the people, it is doubtful whether the abolition of the senate or the reduction in the number of members of the legislature would be approved. Massachusetts voters are, on the whole, inclined to be conservative. At any rate they want to be shown that a change is advantageous. A premature movement for a legislature of a single chamber might delay its adoption instead of hastening it.

The governor renews his recommendation — originally made by Governor Ely — that the district courts be established on a circuit basis, with justices giving their full time to the work and eventually doing away with the necessity for special justices. He also asks the legislature to go farther than the Supreme Court did in its ruling that special justices should not try criminal cases as counsel in any court of the Commonwealth, and prohibit practice by district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. The recommendations made by the governor with relation to the courts, including that for the voluntary retirement of judges of the three courts with state wide jurisdiction at the age of seventy and with a pension equal to their full salary, are in line with progress and must eventually be adopted. The judiciary of Massachusetts is far superior to that in most states of the Union, even down to the district courts, the caliber of whose judges has improved in the past twenty years. The governor's recommendations for improvement in the system will, if carried out, be a benefit both to the judges themselves and to the public.

The recommendations of the governor regarding the prison system are somewhat disappointing, in that they do not go far enough. He advises the abandonment of the State Prison at

cont

Charlestown, utilizing the site as a receiving station, and the use of the so-called reformatory at Concord for first offenders. With these recommendations nearly all will be in accord. He does not recommend the isolation of habitual criminals, as advised by former Senator Lewis Parkhurst, but would enlarge the Norfolk prison to receive "persons convicted of felonies." This does not provide for the proper classification of offenders. The Norfolk colony is no place for the type of criminal that is becoming too prevalent — the gangster, the armed bandit and the racketeer. These desperadoes, with the habitual criminal, should be removed from contact with the occasional or accidental offender, placed under the strictest discipline and confined in a place where their chances of escape can be reduced to a minimum. With what the governor has to say about the prison system as it is now, we can agree heartily.

"The profession of humanitarian principals with reference to law violators constitutes a mockery just so long as the State Prison at Charlestown, unsanitary, overcrowded, and a relic of barbarism, is utilized as a place for the incarceration of persons convicted of law violations. The records of persons participating in the recent jail breaks at the State Prison at Charlestown constitutes an indictment of our institutional system in that the chief offenders in each case served terms at the Lyman School, Concord Reformatory, and ultimately at State Prison. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders with habitual criminals makes, in institutions where juvenile offenders are now committed, simply a training school for superior knowledge of how crimes are committed. An amendment to the existing law, making provision for the imprisonment of first offenders only at Concord Reformatory, should prove a material contributing factor in the correction of existing abuses, and in the conduct in our prison institutions of what has been justly termed a 'college of crime.'"

The governor suggests the appointment of a committee of legislators and leaders in religious and civic life to make a study of the whole question and report to the legislature of 1937.

Concluded

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TIMES
Woburn, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Allot $1,000,000 For Harbor Work

WPA funds of $1,000,000 have been allocated to give Boston a ship channel 40 feet deep at mean low water and 600 feet wide, from President Roads to a point opposite pier 1, Commonwealth pier, East Boston. The grant is the balance of ERA funds returned to Washington because of the abandonment of ERA projects.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received word from the office of Lt.-Col. John J. Kingman, district engineer of the war department stationed in Boston, Monday, of the approval of this project, which is one that the maritime association has sought for six or eight years. The present channel is 35 feet in depth at mean low water. This new improvement will give Boston the deepest main ship channel on the Atlantic seaboard.

The specifications for the work have been drafted at Col. Kingman's office and bids will be advertised for on or about Jan. 15, the bid to be opened about Feb. 5.

The channel will make the port of Boston accessible by the heavy draft Atlantic liners which have been barred hitherto by lack of a deep channel.

Davis said yesterday: "I am deeply gratified with this announcement from Washington. It fills a want that has long been felt. Gov. Curley and I have long sought this.

It is expected that persons interested in building up the maritime business of Boston will attempt to have the big transatlantic liners make Boston a port of call.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

SEVEN NEW TAX SOURCES ASKED BY GOV. CURLEY

Extensive Public Buildings Program and Unicameral Legislature Urged

ANNUAL MESSAGE

Recommendations Include Accommodations For 24,000 in Hospitals

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Governor Curley went before the second annual session of the 149th Legislature today with a program calling for seven new sources of revenue by taxation, an extensive public buildings program, a unicameral legislature, holding biennial sessions, abolishment or reduction of the state tax, voluntary retirement of judges at full pay at 70 years of age, restriction of law practice by clerks and justices of District Courts, and a commission to study means of reducing governmental costs.

The Governor delivered his annual message before a joint session of the House and Senate. His tax and revenue program included continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on inheritance, income and corporation taxes, a 40-cent tax on alcohol, a 2-cent tax on a package of cigarettes and a corresponding tax on other tobaccos, a five dollar annual tax on slot machines and an increase from 3½ to 5 per cent in the state's take on dog racing.

Departing from his prepared address while discussing finances and his proposal for abolishment or reduction of the state tax, Governor Curley said that if the tax were abolished he believed there would be a $2 reduction in the tax rate of all cities and towns of the state. At the end of his remarks on finances, the Governor reiterated the tax rate drop assertion.

Buildings Program

In his public buildings program, the Governor claimed a need of accommodations for twenty-four thousand patients in state hospitals, said the State Prison should be demolished and a receiving station erected on its site, asked for new buildings at the Rutland Sanatorium and generally was emphatic in establishing needs, although offering no specific method of financing the cost which would be several millions of dollars. One million dollars was recommended for a State House addition.

More motor vehicle inspectors with a bearing on accidents and their reduction, without which the Governor said he saw the necessity of repealing the compulsory automobile insurance law, a sliding scale rate for public utilities, further reduction in mortgage interest rates, a uniform installment sales law, one hundred thousand dollars to advertise Massachusetts, merger of the Industrial Accident Board with the Board of Labor and Industries and revision of the state unemployment law to conform to the federal act were among the many recommendations.

Job Situation

After a fling at the inability of Federal agencies to furnish employment because of their intricate and ponderous character, the Governor charged that the Legislature provided funds in such small amount and so grudgingly that it was impossible to fulfill the promise of work and wages. While he charges the Legislature with failure to act promptly and says the Federal program was tardily adopted, the Governor contended that state has transferred men and women from welfare rolls to payrolls, but says that "in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment.

The Governor asserted that the 1935 Legislature was notable not alone for the longest session in the state's history, but because it enacted more progressive and humane legislation than any other previous Legislature. Dealing with the 1935 record, he expressed satisfaction on changes in the workmen's compensation law and recommends that nurses in institutions come under provisions of the law.

Trade Reports Cited

Legislation allowing the Department of Labor and Industries to take over duties of the Industrial Accident Board is recommended by the Governor, after a claim that reorganization of the Department of Labor and Industries is essential in the interests of employer, employe and taxpayers. Reliable reports on current trade and industry and a competent statewide planning program are necessary steps, Governor Curley said.

The Governor said that division of jurisdiction between the accident board and the department results in wasteful duplication of effort and defeats the primary objective of both — prevention of industrial accidents and disease.

A recommendation of last year that the compulsory school age be raised from 14 to 16 years was renewed.

Turning to last year's legislative action on compulsory insurance, Governor Curley said that elimination of the guest clause had reduced by 8.4 per cent the cost of putting a car on the road. Referring to a growing number of small claims, the Governor said further lowered cost of putting a car on the ground can be achieved by reducing groundless claims.

Renews 1935 Pica

He renewed a 1935 recommendation that the Registry of Motor-Vehicles force be increased and that the accident laws be strengthened. Worthy of legislative consideration, he said, was the matter of governor installation on automobiles to limit speed to 30 miles an hour. Unless there is a sufficient registry personnel, immediate accident investigation and immediate report, the Governor said he saw no alternative "but repeal of the compulsory insurance law."

Although the reduction in mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5½ per cent has benefitted home owners, the Governor said he believed, in view of the "plentitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions" there is a need of further reduction.

Classing instalment buying an essenial institution, Governor Curley favored a law through which open credit costs would be stated and "gradually reduced through open competition."

Economic Education

Another repeated 1935 recommendation was for action to promote economic education in the secondary schools and among the adult population.

Devoting a lengthy section of his address to housing, Governor Curley recommended that the 1935 law allowing cities and towns to set up housing authorities to carry out slum clearance and low cost housing, be amended to allow cities and towns to appropriate money to carry on the work. He said such appropriations should be optional and limited to "the capitalized value of the annual loss sustained by cities and towns in the maintenance of the substandard area to be cleared."

Where there are no housing authorities or an authority which fails to proceed, regardless of the need, the Governor recommended that the State Board of Housing be empowered to proceed with the work.

Calling creation of the Unemployment Insurance Commission an outstanding 1935 achievement, Governor Curley recommended that that the state act, passed prior to the Federal act, be amended so that it will conform to national legislation, thus assuring the state maximum compensation under the Federal program.

Referring to laws passed by the 73d Congress for interstate compacts permitting co-operative state effort in pursuing criminals, the Governor recommended legislative action to allow immediate adoption of provisions allowable under the Federal law.

A unicameral legislature, reduced in membership from that of the present two chambers system, and biennial sessions were recommended by Governor Curley after he had recalled that last year he had favored reduced legislative membership of both House and Senate, with sessions held biennially. He said a two chamber legislature is not necessary because a single chamber would be representative in its membership of the people. He said a single chamber places responsibility, that each act would be transacted under the spotlight of publicity. It

Continued

would enable the representative to act so that the voter could follow his record "without confusion, evasion, without subterfuge." It would also mean economy, he said.

State Hospitals

Governor Curley, after terming present pensions for judges inadequate, recommended legislation to allow a judge of any of the three courts of statewide jurisdiction to voluntarily retire at the age of 70 years at a full salary. He said that the retired judges should be bound, as Federal judges are, to perform such duties as their health and strength permits. He said the Supreme Court has long been overworked and that the Superior Court is unable to keep pace with its work.

"The details of the proposed plan have been carefully studied and it appears not to be open to sound objection," he said. "The proposed plan serves at one stroke to relieve the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the Commonwealth."

Taking up needs of the Department of Mental Diseases, the Governor said failure of the 1935 Legislature to provide one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for a hospital for the criminal insane, after authorizing the building, "savors of a law order of knavery." He outlined an extensive building program, but made no recommendation as to how it should be financed. He recommended one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the hospital for the criminal insane.

Greater Fire Protection

Picturing the needs as grave, the Governor said each state hospital should be enlarged to accommodate two thousand patients each or a total of twenty-four thousand. He said that living accommodations should be provided for fifteen hundred additional employes under the 48-hour law for state institution employes, a piece of 1935 legislation of which he spoke with satisfaction several times during his address. He said the three schools operated by the Department of Mental Diseases should have an additional capacity of two thousand.

Greater fire protection was listed as another institution need.

Proper accommodations for mental defectives in 1935 was considered wholly from a political standpoint, Governor Curley charged—a possible reference to defeat of his public buildings bond issue by the Legislature. He said that mental institutions are overcrowded 17 per cent in excess of bed capacity.

"Attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the tax payer should no longer be tolerated," the Governor said, and added that further disregard would "stamp the law making bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit."

Favoring a sliding scale rate for public utilities, Governor Curley recommended that the Department of Public Utilities "determine by agreement with the companies or otherwise, a fair rate of return, a fair rate base and participation of the public in excess public utilities earnings in Massachusetts. To do this he favored re-enforcement of the Public Utilities Department staff to administer the plan, if adopted.

With the Board of Registration in Medicine estimating one thousand persons are practicing medicine or surgery illegally in Massachusetts, the Governor recommends that failure to register for such practice be punishable as a criminal offense.

Rutland Sanatorium

Of the Rutland Sanatorium, the Governor said: "The Rutland State Sanatorium, which was the first institution of its kind to be established in the country, and which is nationally famous for the successful treatment of tuberculosis, has long outlived its usefulness. The structures at present in use were erected nearly a half century ago, when the ward rather than a single room method of housing patients was in operation. This method is today regarded as neither desirable nor beneficial for the modern treatment of tuberculosis; and further, the buildings are fire hazards, being constructed almost wholly of wood, and should be razed and replaced with modern construction. Sufficient land is available to provide for the erection of new structures without in any way impairing the operation of the present hospitalization facilities.

"Additional accommodations for employes added to the department force here and at the Pondville Cancer Hospital are necessary, and provision should be made for the same during the present year."

A recommendation that one million dollars be appropriated to build a State House addition was recommended, after he had set forth that the state spends eighty thousand dollars annually to house departments now quartered outside the building.

Cash Surplus

The Governor recommended abolition of the Metropolitan Planning Board, in view of creation of a state planning board, whose outlined activities include promotion of navigation and sanitation for the Connecticut, Merrimac and Blackstone Rivers.

Borrowing money by the state and the cities and towns makes necessary recourse to banks outside the state, the Governor said. He added the law should be changed to permit state, city and town deposits in banks outside the state and that laws should be passed encouraging loans by financial institutions to business and for home construction.

There was $2,486,043.04 in cash at the end of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, Governor Curley said, demonstrating "that the budget was safely balanced in both the General and Highway Fund.

Court Aaction Cited

Citing Supreme Court action forbidding justices and clerks of District Courts from appearing in criminal cases in any courts, the Governor recommends legislation to bar them also from the civil side of their courts. He renewed his recommendation that District Courts be put on a circuit court basis and said that such a system would make for a lessening need of special justices. He favored abolishing the present plan of paying special justices by having them paid on an hourly basis, like auditors and masters.

A 1935 recommendation for abandonment of the State Prison, utilization of its site for a receiving station and quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies was renewed.

A committee of legislators, leaders in religious and civic life, to study a change in placing state wards, segregation of prisoners and "radical changes in the parole system" was advocated.

Some proposals of the special recess taxation commission would be oppressive to certain classes and others could be questioned constitutionally, the Governor said. He said the entire thought of public officials had been directed to increasing revenue, with rarely any attention to reducing government cost. He recommended a commission to study taxation and expenditures.

Would Continue Surtax

Legislation to provide revenue so that the state tax may be abolished was favored by Governor Curley.

The 10 per cent surtax of 1935, producing about three million dollars annually, is recommended for continuation. It was a one year and applied to inheritance, income and corporation taxes. The Governor said it would be one source of revenue that would tend to decrease the state tax.

The Governor recommended a five year continuation of the one cent additional gasoline tax and also that "fees for operation of motor trucks in Massachusetts be doubled so they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers."

With the Social Security program unnecessary the earmarking of alcoholic tax beverage revenue for purposes now included in its program, the Governor said, recommendation was made that the sum above that necessary to reimburse cities and towns for old age assistance be turned into the general fund.

Alcohol Tax

The Governor recommended a 40-cent tax on each proof gallon of alcohol, which, freed from taxation, had deprived the state of necessary revenue. He favored an increase of 3½ to 5 per cent of the state's take on dog racing. It would provide additional revenue of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the Governor estimated. He favored its inclusion in the general fund to aid in reducing the state tax.

The Governor recommended a two cent tax on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding tax on other tobaccos as another state tax reduction measure. No change in the take on horse racing was recommended, the Governor saying he had held last year the arrangement then fixed should prevail for two years.

A $5 tax on slot machines was favored, with the revenue to be applied to the general fund and through that to reduce the state tax. Transfer of money in the naval service fund of 1919, states which escheat and the unclaimed dividend fund to the General Fund was recommended.

$100,000 For Advertising

The Governor recommended one hundred thousand dollars for state advertising purposes, as in 1395, and a like amount for conservation of fish and bird life and for stocking streams.

Cont

Legislative action for the appointment of a committee to represent the state at the tercentenary celebration at Harvard College in September was favored by the Governor.

Erection of a suitable war memorial was also favored.

Turning to economy in his conclusion, Governor Curley recommended authorization for a committee of six legislators and ten men representing real estate and business interests to study and report a program for reduction of state operating costs.

Concluded

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

CLAIMS THAT ROE APPROACHED HIM

Boston Insurance Broker in Charges Against Hub Mayor's Relative

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A Boston insurance broker, testifying before the Boston Finance Commission, declared today he was approached by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's brother-in law concerning the award of city contracts.

Sydney F. Sharp, the witness, told Chairman E. Mark Sullivan at a public hearing, that Louis E. Roe, the Mayor's brother-in-law, warned him his client, a contractor, would not get any awards unless the bond was transferred to Roe.

Sharp, saying his client apparently never got a city contract although he was covered by $75,200 bond and second low bidder for ash removal contracts, charged City Councilor James P. Finley also demanded Roe be given the bond.

Sharp quoted Roe as saying: "I will get him (the contractor) a lot of business on snow plows and the ash collection and then you will get some business, too."

The commission's investigation, members said, was directed at Roe and the awards of city contracts.

In 1934 the commission, since revamped by Gov. James M. Curley, cleared Roe of suspicion that there had been an agreement to give him the bulk or any part of the city's insurance or bonding business by the Administration.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

Governor's Address

Governor Curley's annual address to the Legislature yesterday was an ably prepared paper. It reads well, and it contains a number of sound observations and recommendations about the government of the commonwealth. But on the one issue in which more than any other the people are interested—the issue of economy—the address is a disappointment. For it is at variance with the Governor's own record, and at the same time it gives little promise of a real change in the Governor's free-spending policies.

The Governor is inclined to blame others for the failure or partial failure of his "work and wages" program. He refers to "tardy" action by the federal government and to the "limited amount" which the Legislature appropriated for expansion of public works for the purpose of providing employment.

He is fully justified in his remarks regarding the "intricate and ponderous character" of federal agencies. Indeed the federal work-relief effort, from the beginning in 1933, has been so bound up in red tape and so muddled by controversies and disappointments concerning the amounts of money apportioned to the various states, that the Governor had good reason to advocate "an independent course for the absorption of the unemployed" in Massachusetts.

But a big-spending policy for state employment of the jobless would have been sound only if accompanied by vigorous retrenchment in other matters. Here is where the Governor erred. In urging his "work and wages" program he failed to give due consideration to the taxpayer. By the 48-hour law for employes of state institutions, and by other extravagant measures, the burden on the taxpayer was increased—and the money for public employment of the jobless must in the end come from the taxpayers, from the people who can pay taxes because they are making profits or earning wages in private industry. The jobless cannot be genuinely helped, in the long run, by imposing excessive burdens on the non-jobless. There cannot be helpful state spending in one direction, unless there is careful state saving in other directions.

It is the same with the Governor's recommendation for appointment of a commission to study taxation, and with his reference to the need of a "program for the reduction in the cost of government," and with his proposals for "relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear." This is excellent, but it is largely a gesture and will be largely a gesture—until the state proceeds actually to reduce the cost of its government.

ITEM
Wakefield, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

More and Higher Taxes, Big Spending Asked By Governor

By ARTHUR W. WOODMAN
Daily Item Staff Correspondent

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 2

Heralding a new era of "social justice", Governor James M. Curley laid down before the Massachusetts legislature a broad plan for "social security", overshadowed by a detailed program of state building at institutions and a fiscal policy containing multitudinous unpopular tax proposals.

Reforms in structure by adoption of a unicameral legislature, reduction of membership and adoption of biennial sessions were urged by the chief executive in his annual message to the General Court before large throngs in the House of Representatives.

Slightly touching on a definite program of "social security" for which he has definitely declared himself, the governor reviewed his success and failure of the past year, hailing his victories as the foundation of a social security platform. Explaining the failure of the "work and wages" program, now a much-mourned slogan, the governor asserted the responsibility rests with the legislature "which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

An amazing feature of the New Year's Day address was the taxation financial program drafted by the governor.

Features outlined include a continuation of the 10 per cent surtax, adopted last year, continuation for five years of the additional gasoline tax, doubled license fee for trucks on the highway, additional taxes on dog racing, with horses remaining free from a tax increase, transfer of alcoholic taxes from the special old age assistance fund to the general fund, a 40 cents a gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol, a two-cent cigarette tax and a five-dollar license fee for slot machines.

To the end that the state tax be dismissed, these new forms of taxation are recommended.

Judicial reforms are urged on the legislature, which, if adopted would clear the Supreme Judicial Court of the elder jurists. The judges, according to the governor "because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office". Under the pension plan devised by the governor to retire jurists at full pay when they reach the age of 70, his claim is that the "Commonwealth would be assured of a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, without the need of drastic action against men who have given long and honorable service and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers."

In accord with recent trends, Governor Curley announced himself wholeheartedly in favor of a vast spending program designed to produce a building program at state institutions without listing contemplated expenditures and devoid of gubernatorial recommendation for financing the projects.

Throughout the entire message appeared eulogies of his administration in 1935 and the benefits produced under his guidance. His condemnation of the legislature which blocked his proposals was carried through his 1936 New Year's greeting as he requested additional funds to complete the unfinished program proposed a year ago.

Additional buildings, equipment for newly erected hospitals, finances for additional personnel, housing for added workers and new buildings to relieve overcrowding are asked without provision for the appropriation of funds to carry through the program.

In line with the federal government housing act, slum clearance and low cost housing developments are a vital part of the "social security" program which was today laid before the legislature for consideration.

Contrary to his opening words to the General Court wherein he hailed the new year as the "end of the depression", asserting that "The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people," the governor hailed a new program of social welfare overburdened with reminders of the "scriptural admonition, 'I am my brother's keeper'."

Throughout his discussion of legislative reforms is noted a definite trend of the new democracy to centralize governmental authority.

Economy in operating government is hailed as the cause for a reduction in the number of legislators, abolition of a legislative branch and creation of biennial sessions.

Removal of the stumbling block of numbers, with the control of law making in the hands of the selected few, farther removed from the voting public, is contrary to the intent of the framers of the constitution of the Commonwealth, carried farther with later amendments, providing for large delegations to be selected by the voters as spokesmen, during a time when population was not as great as today.

Control of governmental authority, and absorption of local governmental functions, admittedly passes from the hands of the electorate into the autocratic domination of a distant minority, with the limiting of governmental bodies.

In keeping with the desires of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the governor has urged upon the General Court an increase in the compulsory school age from 14 to 16, the main purpose given, to stimulate employment for the adult unemployed.

In whipping the legislature publicly, Governor Curley left the House chamber, with a perplexed legislature wondering just how they may justify the enormous expenditures urged by the governor while their 1935 financial escapade still leaves a disagreeable birthmark on their political faces.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

CURLEY AWAITING REPORT ON GARDNER

Worcester Man Was Branded Pyromaniac by District Attorney

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Governor Curley said today he expected a report this afternoon from Dr. Winfred Overholser, commissioner of mental diseases, concerning Henry A. Gardner, serving a State Prison sentence for setting fire to two churches and other buildings in Worcester.

Following a public hearing before the pardons committee of the Governor's Council at which commutation of Gardner's sentence to make him eligible for immediate parole was opposed, the Governor asked that Gardner be examined by a board of psychiatrists.

District Attorney Owen A. Hoban of Worcester asked that this be done, branding Gardner a "true pyromaniac."

CALL
Woonsocket, R. I.
JAN 2 1936

Curley's Message Draws Criticism From Republicans

Speaker Saltonstall And Senator Parkman Take Exceptions To Speech

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Blunt and sharp criticism of Governor James M. Curley's message to the second session of the 149th Massachusetts Legislature came today from a State senator and the Speaker of the House, both Republicans.

"Bluntly, it shouts extravagance and whispers economy," said Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Democratic governor's message, delivered yesterday.

"A welter of vague generalities," was the comment of State Senator Henry Parkman.

"The governor's address sounded well," Saltonstall said, "but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies.

"In one statement he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"The governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government, but in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings of course to be made to the legislature after the governor's term has expired."

The governor has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator.

"It is significant," Saltonstall said, "that the governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the Legislature. Last year he wanted the executive council abolished. Now he controls it, he makes no reference to it whatever."

Senator Parkman, referring to that part of Governor Curley's message pertaining to the housing of mental defectives, said:

"The governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives * * * and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the Legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on an appropriation for highways and sidewalks."

Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association, described the retirement plan for judges as "awful under the circumstances."

"I am in favor of some plan to provide for the retirement of judges," Cabot asserted, "but I should certainly be concerned at the prospect of giving anyone the power to forcibly retire all judges at the age of 70. * * * It would mean giving the governor the opportunity to obtain absolute control over the courts of the State. * * * It would be far better to take the chance of having to get along with one or two judges from time to time who might be approaching senility than it would be to throw overboard a large section of the best members of the bench."

The governor's tax recommendation was criticized by Norman McDonald, of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. He declared "He seems to want economical reforms in the interests of the taxpayers, but only after he himself is out of the State House. What the people want and what they are going to insist upon is economy right now and relief from the depressing burden of taxation that is burdening the life of everybody who owns property in the State."

The governor's proposal to levy a two cent tax on each package of cigarettes also was opposed. Clarence D. Hunter, a Boston wholesaler, and Clarence Marshman, of Springfield, head of the State Retail Tobacco Dealers, announced both organizations would hold special meetings within a week to map plans for blocking any move to tax tobacco.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

McCooey, Swanson Out for Worcester

Democrat Wants War Memorial Here

This is the fourth in a series of articles on a discussion of the plans of the Worcester members of the General Court for legislation which will benefit this city.—EDITOR.

Dr. Joseph P. McCooey, Democratic representative from Ward 7, will continue his fight to have the State War Memorial to War Veterans erected in Worcester. Dr. McCooey, the first Democrat to represent his party in the House from Republican Ward 7, was instrumental in bringing the legislative committee here last year to look over the Worcester Memorial Auditorium.

Rep. Martin Swanson, Republican, Ward 1, is seeking to reduce taxes, instead of increasing them to gain an additional $17,000,000 in state revenue, he announced today. He has filed a resolution with the clerk of the House for a commission to study taxation in an attempt to reduce taxes.

Mr. Swanson said he disagreed with the report submitted recently by the special recess commission appointed to study ways of getting additional revenue by taxation.

Dr. McCooey is in favor of a War Memorial being constructed in Worcester because of its central location in the state. He hopes to be able to put the measure through this year.

Governor Curley in his mid-term address to the joint session of the Legislature yesterday mentioned the War Memorial.

Dr. McCooey took a great interest last year in the passage of the 48-hour work week for employes of state institutions. His speech last year from the floor of the House is said to have swayed many votes.

The measure passed by both branches was approved by the Governor, and is now law, increasing employment.

TIMES
Woburn, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Legislature in Session on Beacon Hill Today

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (INS)—Legislative wheels on Beacon Hill began to grind today as the second session of the 149th General Court settled down to business with taxation and economy in government costs the local points. The anticipated short session, according to capitol observers, will be marked by a battle for political advantage between the administration forces of Governor James M. Curley and those of speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

LABOR LEADER FLAYS CURLEY AND GOODWIN

Robert T. Watt Criticizes Both for Controversy on Registrar's Union Activities at Haverhill

GIVES PUBLIC "OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY"

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Governor Curley and Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin were lashed in a statement today by Robert T. Watt, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the Unemployment Insurance Commission through appointment of the Governor.

Usually regarded as a warm Curley supporter because of the frequent commendatory statements he has issued as a labor leader, Watt criticized the Governor and Goodwin in connection with their recent tilt in which the Governor told Goodwin to either abandon his labor union activities in Haverhill or resign as registrar, only to find later Goodwin's actions justified.

Watt, who remains as a labor union official while holding a state position, but does not take union pay, said:

"If the Governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary, even from employers and employes in Haverhill whose affairs have been menaced so seriously by Goodwin's meddling.

"Other Side of Story"

"When the Governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly the extraordinary capacity and services of Labor Organizer Goodwin it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story.

"Of course, the Governor claims to have made a thorough investigation of Goodwin's activities in interfering in such matters. The fact that the G[illegible]or has been so busy preparing [illegible]able and far reaching annual ad[illegible]ess must have interfered with his customary accuracy. It appears that it took the eloquence of the registrar himself rather than a study of the actual facts to justify the Governors surprising statement."

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 per cent, which have seen the removal or closing of seven more shoe factories in the Brockton district in which between eighteen hundred and two thousand workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived and which have transferred much of the production of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. factory to Binghamton, N. Y., and Rochester, N. H.

"Strange Sort of Peace"

"If the questions raised by Mr. Goodwin are to be greeted by sluggings in Haverhill, as in one union meeting in Brockton, it will be a strange sort of peace that the Governor predicts for other communities into which the Allied Brotherhood may be established through the eloquent salesmanship of the registrar.

"Such happy results as those in Brockton which the registrar fails to mention when he interferes in Haverhill, where between 26 and 30 factories have signed agreements with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, are a sad contrast with the 35 years of co-operation between the Brockton employers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union during which time only two strikes occurred.

"It is undoubtedly true that Red agitation is unlikely to be heard in any community in which the registrar's voice is being exercised. But surely the law abiding workers of Haverhill will find little peace and comfort in any conflict which Goodwin has aroused against the amicable agreement so recently negotiated by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union with the manufacturers of that city.

"If any trouble results in Haverhill, the responsibility must rest solely on the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and the Allied Brotherhood. No one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self sacrifice. No one who scans the legislative record of our Commonwealth will find any evidence of him or his Brotherhood advancing the welfare of the working people of the state.

"But anyone who cares to read, the Brockton Enterprise of Sept. 12, 1934, will find Mr. Goodwin's statement of thanks to the Brotherhood for financing his radio and newspaper campaign for Governor, ample reason to explain his own activities in Brockton, his interference in Haverhill and his ability to convince the Governor that he works for the shoe workers welfare."

Governor Curley said that Watt had shown him the statement.

"This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin," the Governor said, "and I know of no one who can contribute more to the festivities of the New Year than the two of them." He added it looked as though "Goodwin and the Federation of Labor were going to have a party."

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

$8,000,000 NEEDED IN CURLEY PROGRAM

Governor Answers Charges Fired by Speaker Saltonstall

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 2—Govenor Curley today set eight million dollars as the cost of the Public Buil[illegible]ngs Program which he outlined [illegible] day in his annual message [illegible] Legislature. At the same time, t[illegible] Govenor hit back at Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House, who criticised the message on the ground that it shrieked of extravagance and whispered economy.

The govenor said one million dollars would be needed for correction institutions, one million [illegible]dollars for the Public Health Department, a like amount for a state building to house departments now quartered outside the State House, two million dollars for a memorial and three million dollars for additional buildings for the department of mental diseases.

He said such a program could be handled with a bond issue to be authorized over a 20-year period with an annual outlay of four hundred thousand dollars.

"The new sources of revenue recommended in my message would not only amply provide for the amortization of the bond issue but would make it possible to reduce the taxrate in every city and town two dollars on each one thousand of valuation through ending the custom of levying on cities and towns the sum of ten million dollars to offset a deficit in the cost of operating the activities of the state."

Governor Curley said that after the length of time the speaker had served in the Legislature he "ought to be in position to present one constructive and helpful suggestion. If he fails to do so it would appear that his years here have been wasted."

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

LEGISLATURE IN 149TH SESSION

Senate Harmony Move Made—House Wants Faster Work

DEAN TRANSFERRED

Chilmark Representative Taken From Ways and Means Committee

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Moving for harmony in a Senate ruffled by dissension last year, and with a plea in the House chamber for a more expeditious handling of business to assure a shorter session, the second meeting of the 149th session of the Massachusetts Legislature today began its 1936 deliberations. For exactly one hour and twenty-five minutes the House and Senate, in joint session, listened to the annual message of Governor Curley in which he outlined more than 50 recommendations.

As adjournment was taken, with both bodies to meet tomorrow with the understanding that no business will be handled and that adjournment will be taken until Monday, the Senate organization, with one exception, was the same as at the beginning of 1935. Pres. James G. Moran met with no opposition and Sen. Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham resumed the Republican floor leadership. With Sen. Samuel H. Wragg of Needham he was officially back on the rules committee, the presidential cabinet, with last session differences presumably adjusted.

Cotton Declines

Senators Wragg and Nicholson, together with Sen. Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, resigned during the 1935 session in a row following Moran's vote that broke a tie and passed the Curley sponsored 48-hour week law for employes of state institutions. Senator Cotton declined today to resume his place on the Rules Committee, although President Moran said he had asked him to.

No reason was given for the Cotton refusal, but it was said that he wanted to be free to act in any situation that might develop this year. Senator Cotton's place on the Rules Committee was filled by appointment of Sen. Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams. Conferences looking to adjustment of the situation were held several days ago and for a time Cotton was regarded as in the fold with others in the harmony move.

Rep. Ernest J. Dean of Chilmark, serving also as Commissioner of Conservation under gubernatorial appointment, was taken from the powerful Ways and Means Committee and transferred to the Committee on Public Safety.

It was said that if Dean, ardent Republican supporter of Governor Curley's bond issue last year, remained a Ways and Means member he would be in the position of passing on committee recommendations for appropriations in his own department.

Sternlof Named

Rep. Axel U. Sternlof of Worcester, named in a special election to succeed the late Rep. Victor E. Rolander, was appointed to the Committee on Public Welfare. Rep. John W. Lasell of Northbridge was transferred from the Committees on Public Welfare and Transportation to the Ways and Means Committee. Rep. William Stickwell of Maynard, another new member, was named to the Harbors and Public Lands and the Agriculture Committee.

In his address to the House, Speaker Saltonstall asked for a general speeding up of House work. The Moran address to the Senate struck a harmony note. Last year he was elected largely by Democratic votes with a subsequent break with Republicans who set up a steering committee and proceeded without him.

Shorter Session?

While many members indicated a desire to shorten this session, ending it before the pre-primary conventions in June, others were not so optimistic. The broad, all inclusive tax and general program presented by the Governor offers some highly controversial material.

As the harmony call was sounded in the Senate, Senator Nicholson opened a drive to remove Sen. William S. Conroy of Fall River as a member of the Industrial Accident Board. If, he said, the board could function without Conroy during the legislative session it could get along without him at other times. He filed a bill to reduce the membership of the board from seven to six, with the last appointed member, who would be Conroy, to be eliminated.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Gardner Sanity Report Tomorrow

Expected Today but Curley Leaves Office Early

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 2—Owing to the fact that Gov. James M. Curley has left the State House for the day, Secretary Edward Hoy announced the Gardner report will not be made public until tomorrow. The report has not yet been received from the Department of Mental Diseases and upon receipt will be shown to the Governor before being released.

Dr. Winfred Overholser, state commissioner of mental diseases, this afternoon stated he has not received the Clark and Gardner reports from the psychiatrists and did not expect them until some time tomorrow. He said he would immediately turn the reports over to Gov. Curley and would allow him to make them public.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

PAROLE BOARD HEARING NEAR

Curley's Council Expected To Ask Removal of Olney and Gavin

SESSION ON MONDAY

Charges That Paroles Due Prisoners Were Refused Are Repeated

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The fight by some members of the Governor's council to replace the entire State Board of Parole on the ground that its policy has created prison unrest was indicated tonight as eventually centering on only two board members.

Reiterating charges that the board, Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, all of Boston, arbitrarily refused parole to prisoners who have served two-thirds of their sentence, the council today voted to hold a public hearing on the matter Monday.

Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, members of the parole board, and superintendents of penal institutions will be asked to appear.

After the council meeting today, there were reports that the council element seeking a change might not press energetically for the removal of Mr. Bullock, but might concentrate on Mr. Olney and Mr. Gavin. The latter has been outspoken in his assertion that he would not vote to change the present policy.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

G. O. P. HAMMER CURLEY PLEAS

Saltonstall Strikes Out At 'Inconsistencies' Anent Economy

PARKMAN JOINS HIM

Senator Terms Speech of Governor 'Long and Pretty Dull'

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 1. — Bitter criticism and satirical shafts were hurled at Governor Curley's annual legislative message by Republican leaders tonight. The lengthy message, bristling with recommendations, was humored by Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House and Sen. Henry Parkman of Boston.

"Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy," Speaker Saltonstall said, after charging the Governor with inconsistencies, after he had said that Mr. Curley's attack significantly had shifted from the Governor's Council, "now that he controls it," to the Legislature. The Speaker said the Governor wanted the Council abolished last year, but in today's message made no mention of it.

Drastic Action

Senator Parkman said: "Very likely as the case against Dolan, the Curley city treasurer, gets hotter, we shall hear more of the dire need of taking the 'drastic action' referred to. No doubt it will be placed on high public grounds."

Senator Parkman said he was in hearty accord with the Governor's recommendation that the law requiring prompt and accurate reports of accidents be tightened.

"Long and Dull"

Senator Parkman termed the Governor's speech "long and pretty dull."

"As an ardent champion of economy, thrift and capable administration, he will be a sight for the gods," Senator Parkman said in referring to the Governor's economy recommendations.

"The Governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives and others in the Department of Mental Diseases and would like to have the public believe his predecessors were responsible.

"He forgets he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building, but preferred to insist upon a highway appropriation with an appropriation of three million, six hundred thousand dollars for sidewalks.

"Obviously, in his mind there were greater possibilities in granite curbing than in the care of the unfortunate wards of the state."

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Make the Session Short

Nothing contained in the Governor's lengthy message was of such timely importance as the admonition presented yesterday to the House in the address by Speaker Leverett Saltonstall. He reminded the members that the last session of the Legislature had been the longest in the history of the state.

He showed them, in detail, how time had been wasted. With an average legislative day of only two hours, roll calls alone consumed nineteen legislative days. More time was wasted in debates on the floor over committee reports on matters of slight public importance. These are practices that can be curtailed.

As he pointed out, only such laws are needed now as will increase the general confidence that conditions are improving and that better times are ahead. A long session—especially a long session which gets nowhere—is a weariness to the people, and intensifies their discontent.

All the legislation that can be deemed essential could be passed in a few weeks, if the members chose to devote themselves to redeeming the unfortunate record made last year. It is not the time consumed on important measures that prolongs a session to undue lengths, it is the time frittered away in aimless activity and in empty oratory.

The public has become thoroughly tired of this. No better advice could be offered the Legislature than the Speaker's injunction to make this a short and businesslike session.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

FELONS SCORE BOARD

Curley Told of Parole Abuses

Governor Curley disclosed today he has been receiving scores of letters from prisoners charging the parole board with abuse.

Some of the letters, it was learned, claim board members call the prisoners before them, taunt and bait them, and then set them back, although two-thirds of their terms might be up.

Governor Curley, after a long conference with Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, declared:

"John Backus, my secretary, today presented me with a large number of letters from prisoners and various institutions.

"All complain about the parole board.

"Commissioner Lyman tells me that for some time the Parole Board has failed to consult with him on matters of vital importance in prisons.

"It has been made very clear to me that the prisons are smouldering because of the action of the Parole Board in setting back prisoners known as good conduct men, two-thirds of whose terms are up.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

FIRST FAMILY GREETS GOVERNOR—The whole first family of the Commonwealth was on hand to greet Governor Curley following his brilliant annual message to the joint session of the Massachusetts Legislature, which convened yesterday at the Capitol. The group is shown in His Excellency's suite in the State House. They are, left to right, Colonel Edward C. Donnelly, son-in-law, George Curley, Mar Francis Curley, Governor Curley, Paul Curl In his speech the governor advocated a dozer ing a unicameral legislature, an increased ta decreased gas and electric rates.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

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AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

FIRST FAMILY GREETS GOVERNOR—The whole first family of the Commonwealth was on hand to greet Governor Curley following his brilliant annual message to the joint session of the Massachusetts Legislature, which convened yesterday at the Capitol. The group is shown in His Excellency's suite in the State House. They are, left to right, Colonel Edward C. Donnelly, son-in-law, George Curley, Mar Francis Curley, Governor Curley, Paul Curl In his speech the governor advocated a doze ing a unicameral legislature, an increased t decreased gas and electric rates.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

CURLEY REBUKES LEGISLATURE

Economy Sought On Beacon Hill

ADMINISTRATION FACES FIGHT BY SALTONSTALL

By BERNARD J. DOHERTY

Smarting from the gubernatorial rebuke for obstructing the "work and wages" program, and admonished to turn its attention to the more important subject of economy in government costs rather than devising new ways in which to burden the taxpayers, the 1936 legislature today settled down to the business of the session.

While the problems facing the legislature are varied and perplexing, a short session is anticipated.

The session will be marked by a sharp struggle for political advantage between the administration forces and the cohorts of Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the G. O. P. nomination for governor.

Governor Curley in his annual message, made more than 50 recommendations, reviewed his own achievements, and pointed out legislative shortcomings.

He pointed to the fact that the fiscal year ended last November 30 with a free cash balance in the general fund, the largest in five years, and free cash amounting to $371,085 in the highway fund.

Declaring that the entire thought and effort of public officials has been directed to ways and means of increasing revenue, with rarely any attention given to the more important subject of developing a program for the reduction in the cost of government, the governor demanded creation of a special commission to bring in such a program.

Hat in Ring

Speaker Saltonstall, in a brief address to the House, urged the only such new laws as will accelerate and not retard the "growing confidence" that better times are ahead.

Shortly after adjournment the speaker, in a separate statement, urged his own candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor "as the one who can wage the most successful fight against the Democratic nominee."

For the sake of harmony within the Republican ranks, leaders of the revolt in the G. O. P. membership agreed to make no attempt to oust the President and Senators Samuel H. Wragg of Needham and Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, agreed to recall their resignations from the rules committee. The third Republican member of that committee, Senator Joseph Cotton of Lexington, decided to stand pat and Senator Theodore H. Plunkett of Adams was named to his place on the committee.

President Moran, it was learned, will "play ball" with his own party in the upper branch, believing that he has discharged any debt which he owed to Democratic members for support in 1935 when he was elevated to the presiding position.

Ends State Tax

The governor recommended the abolishment of the state tax, usually about $10,000,000, that is assessed upon the cities and towns to make up the deficit between revenue and expenditures in the state budget. The doing away with this tax would go towards the relief of real estate, the governor pointed out.

He proposed as new sources of revenue, part of which would displace the state tax, a tax of two cents a package on cigarettes and a proportionate tax on other tobacco products; a levy of 40 cents a gallon on alcohol sold for beverage purposes; continuation of the 10 per cent sur taxes on individual incomes, inheritances and corporations; release of incomes from liquor receipts of approximately $4,000,000 from going towards old age assistance to the general fund, now that the federal social security bill is a law; continuance for five years of the gas tax at three cents a gallon, one cent of which was added for a limited time only; jacking up the state receipts from dog racing from 3½ to 5 per cent, and a tax of $5 on each slot machine.

Little chance is believed to exist for the acceptance by the Legislature of the tobacco tax. This proposal is not new, and has always been overwhelmingly voted down.

Opposes Commission

The new revenue proposals of the governor are a severe blow to the recommendations of the special legislative commission which sat during the recess of the Legislature.

This commission's program revised the state income tax law to do away with many exemptions and to bring approximately 200,000 additional small salaried persons into the taxable group.

The governor termed the Legislature's disregard for the welfare of mental disease patients as "brutal."

Institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2000 mental patients and living facilities provided for 1324 additional employes created through the adoption of the 48-hour work week, he said. The three state schools in this department, he stated, are overcrowded also and a new school capable of taking care of 2000 is needed.

Because of the limitations of the state and federal governments, the governor added, private industry must be looked to for the permanent transfer of the unemployed to payrolls.

He recommended retirement for judges of the three courts having state-wide jurisdiction, at the age of 70 with full salary.

Barely mentioned was a recommendation for drastic changes in the parole board system. Because of the move to oust the present board, this suggestion attracted considerable attention.

In embracing the Federal security act, the Governor took a fling at the Townsend plan, when he declared:

"Although many well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public is prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

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Boston, Mass.
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CURLEY SCORES SALTONSTALL

Lays Overcrowding of Insane to Him

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ASKS HILL ECONOMY

By BERNARD J. DOHERTY

Governor Curley today linked up Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House with those responsible for failure to provide adequate accommodations for the insane and mentally defective in state institutions.

Asked if he wanted to reply to the Saltonstall criticism of his message to the Legislature, namely that extravagance was shouted while economy was but whispered, the governor called upon the speaker to present one constructive and helpful suggestion.

"If he fails to do so," the Governor added, "it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

"In his desire to be critical," the Governor said, "I am fearful that Mr. Saltonstall has overlooked the important fact, as pointed out in the message, of overcrowding and lack of accommodations in the institutions of the State which has obtained over a long period of time, and is something for which I am not responsible.

"It is the responsibility of officials who had charge of the administration of the State.

"During the greater period of the time overcrowding has existed, Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the Legislature or as Speaker of the House. If they had provided for their duties and obligations to the wards of the state there would be no occasion for a major expenditure at this time.

"Such an expenditure is necessary if we are to preserve the honor and good name of the Commonwealth and discharge our obligations.

"I am unaware of any recommendation from him, during his long service, that would be conducive to more economical administration of government or of increasing revenue so the burden, all too heavy on owners of real estate, might be reduced."

The governor estimated that the building program as outlined would amount to $8,000,000, which could be amortized over a 20-year period at an annual outlay of $400,000.

The new sources of revenue outlined in the message will not only take care of this outlay but will make possible a reduction of the tax rate in the cities and towns of about $2 on each $1000 of valuation, he stated.

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AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

THE SENATOR SAYS:

Paroles From Jobs Loom for Olney and Gavin

Fight to Keep Bullock "In" But Even That Seems Due to Fail

THE SENATOR:

He sees all and knows all that's going on in Massachusetts politics and most of it he finds amusing or amazing, or both. Best of all, he tells about it.

Meet him below and listen in with him regularly in the Boston Sunday Advertiser and Boston Evening American.

* * *

When The Senator comes in it is so quiet you can hear the blind robin calling to his mate and nobody is saying anything to anybody.

This condition is because of the large and early representation of silent sufferers who celebrate the New Year by wearing paper caps, rattling noise-makers and going broke for a headache. Even the calling of the blind robin disturbs them.

THE SENATOR

"Timmy," says The Senator, "this resembles a gathering of the doomed parole board. What is the idea?"

"Shhh!" says Timmy. "Do not speak above a whisper. The boys are listening to the echoes of the dish-pan thumping and do not wish to be disturbed. What will you have, Senator?"

"Timmy," whispers The Senator, "I will have a rye sour so I can make a wry face, and while you are concocting the same for the soothing of my somewhat jaded palate, I will tell you what it looks like for the parole board.

"Dick Olney and Emmett Gavin will walk the plank. Councillor Frank Brooks will lead a fight to save Matt Bullock but it looks as if the odds are against him, too.

"I will guess that two members of the new parole board will be Rev. Morris Peterson, of Worcester, and Julian D. Rainey, of Roxbury.

"Mr. Peterson is the Baptist clergyman that Governor Jim nominated for commissioner of correction. The council turned

Continued

Republican nomination for Gov- | tions; release of incomes from liquor receipts of approximately

thumbs down on him. Mr. Rainey is the Governor Jim booster who was assistant corporation counsel for Boston until Mayor Freddie gave him the door. I understand he is now on some kind of a federal legal job."

All this time The Senator is talking in a stage whisper so as not to disturb the sufferers and is very handily disposing of his rye sour without acting his pun.

Parole Jobs Pay Well

"For the third member of the board I would say a selection will be made in Bristol County, possibly of a man of French descent.

"These parole board jobs are much better than they used to be, now paying $5000 for the chairmanship and $4500 for the other two, thanks to the efforts of Senators Edso Carroll and Bill Madden.

"Honest Frank Brooks will fight for Bullock because he worked with him for years on the board and thinks he is okay. Matt is the old Dartmouth football star.

"There is more trouble brewing at the prison. I wish I had a copy of the dressing down that Dan Coakley gave to Emmett Gavin during the visit of the council to the prison."

The Senator taps his glass lightly on the bar and all of the silent sufferers give him the bad eye on account of the noise.

"The same, Senator?" whispers Timmy.

"The same, Timmy," whispers The Senator. "You might, however, see some representative of the Italian-American groups on the board in the third spot. The East Boston Italian-American groups are very dissatisfied with their lack of recognition by the national and state administrations and have talked with City Councillor Henry Selvitella about breaking away from Governor Jim and the President. Henry is trying to get Governor Jim to make an appointment to offset this feeling and Senator Joe Langone's aid will probably be enlisted."

The Senator starts whistling a little tune and everybody gives him the bad eye.

"Hush, Senator," says Timmy. "I see the Cambridge congressman-mayor has not announced his candidacy for governor yet."

Very Excellent Judgment

"And that is very excellent judgment, Timmy," whispers The Senator, "because the public thinks any man with two political jobs should give up at least one before he starts after a third. The big thing in Dick Russell's case, though, is that he is waiting to see what Governor Jim will do. Dick is one of many who are not yet convinced Governor Jim will not run for re-election.

"Speaking of candidates, Street Commissioner Tom Fitzgerald, son of Honey Fitz, may be a candidate for state treasurer."

At this point The Senator breaks into his whistle again and everybody turns the bad eye on him because The Senator has a piercing whistle, somewhat like The Whistler and His Dog, even if you have not got the rubber hammers thumping in the hands of the little pixies at the back of your neck.

"Timmy," whispers The Senator, "it looks like Mayor Freddie has beaten Governor Jim on the draw and potted Boston Garden for the city's Roosevelt birthday ball on January 30. Colonel Henry L. Doherty, the big gas and light man who is commanding the national celebration, designated Governor Jim as head of the state plans. Governor Jim named Joe McGrath, chairman of the Democratic state committee, to be active chairman of the state plans, and while they were looking over their lists, Colonel Doherty appointed Mayor Freddie as city chairman. What does Mayor Freddie do but name Collector Joe Maynard, former state committee chairman, as his planner.

"Both Joes had their eye on the Garden, one for the state ball, the other for the city ball, and Collector Joe got there first, tying it up for Mayor Freddie. Of course this will be the big event in the state and in the nature of things it demands Governor Jim's presence. So it looks like Governor Jim will have to attend Mayor Freddie's time, and this prospect should double the attendance."

The Senator lets go at this point with his whistle again. He gets away a few bars before the bad eye silences him.

"Senator," whispers Timmy, "what is that you are trying to whistle? Despite what you are doing to it, it sounds familiar."

"Timmy," whispers The Senator, "I am surprised you did not recognize it. That was 'Waltz Me Around Again, Willie.'"

With that The Senator puts his finger in his mouth and lets go a locamative whistle that causes five concussions and a skull fracture among the silent sufferers.

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Watt Chides Curley On Goodwin Row

Commenting on the Governor Curley-Registrar Goodwin labor controversy, Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, today charged the governor with backing down under the force of Goodwin eloquence.

"If the governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar," he said, "that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary—even from employers and employees in Haverhill whose affairs have been so seriously menaced by Goodwin's meddling.

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if Goodwin succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 per cent."

Governor Curley said that Watt had shown him the statement before releasing it.

"This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin," he said, "and I know of no one who can contribute more to the festivities of the New Year than the two of them."

concluded

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GUARD KILLER ARRESTED IN PROVIDENCE

Anthony Repucci, 27, of Everett, one of two fugitive convicts sought for the murder of a state prison guard, was captured at gun point in Providence late today.

He was arrested while sitting on the seat of an express truck which was about to start for New York.

Boston Detectives Andrew J. Mullin and David Donovan, with Providence Inspectors Thomas J. Pine and John J. Murphy, surrounded the truck at a transfer point in Charles street and made the arrest.

No trace was found of Edward Guarnelli, 27, also of Everett, Repucci's compannion in the escape.

$1000 REWARD

Governor Curley had offered a $1000 reward for the arrest of both men who fled a taxi-cab in the North End on December 23 after killing Prison Guard Walter R. Doucett with his own gun during transfer from South Station to the prison.

Detectives Mullin and Donovan went to Providence this morning after receiving information Repucci had worked his way on trucks, New York bound, as far as Franklin the day before yesterday.

Providence police co-operated ith them in posting a guard at all express transfer stations.

ASKS FOR RIDE

Repucci appeared at the station in Charles street this afternoon, inquired when the next truck was starting for New YoYrk and whether he could get a ride.

He went to the loaded, waiting truck and was seating in the front seat changing his socks when the police surrounded it.

He surrendered without a struggle and readily admitted his identity. He was unarmed.

Repucci told his captors:

"I'm not afraid to go back to Boston. They can't do anything to me. I did not do the shooting. I did not even have the gun."

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PAROLE BOARD GETS HEARING

A public hearing will be held at the State House tomorrow on the policies of the parole board, which is under fire by the governor's council.

After a lengthy investigation of conditions in correctional institutions in the state the governor's council reached the decision that the tightening up of the parole board in giving freedom to worthy prisoners was the cause of the present unrest.

The ousting of the present parole board members was recommended by the council in a report made to the governor, and the public hearing was ordered after the councillors recessed when Governor Curley completed his address to the Legislature.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936
Date

McALLISTER IS NAMED AID TO UTILITIES COMMISSION

Joseph P. McAllister of Boston, assistant secretary to Gov Curley, was yesterday appointed assistant administrative secretary to the Public Utilities Commission. The appointment was made by Chairman Henry C. Atwill of the commission and was approved by the Council at yesterday's meeting.

Mr McAllister will start his new position at a salary of $2500 a year.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
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Globe
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A Busy Session

Some annual messages from Executives to legislators are short and some are long. That of Gov Curley beginning the second year of his term is very long indeed. It has the advantage, presumably, of being complete, but so many subjects are taken up and treated that it is quite out of the question for anyone to carry much of it in his head. As the session of the General Court unfolds, the interested citizens will frequently have occasion to examine the text of what the Governor said on the first day of the year.

And it is difficult to pick out a few paragraphs as more important than others. However, there is one constitutional change which Mr Curley asks that should produce an enormous amount of discussion. He would have Massachusetts change its present General Court to a small single-chambered Legislative body, following the example of Nebraska which has decided to do business under such a system, a recent product of the fertile brain of Senator Norris.

The underlying idea is that a system of two houses at a state capital has not the same argument behind it as the two chambers at Washington and that a state can manage more satisfactorily if there is no temptation to lose proposals in conference committee.

The proposal to raise the school-leaving age from 14 to 16 is by no means new. In fact it has had so much seasoning that it may be expected to show an increase of strength this year. The Governor has again brought up the expense of compulsory automobile insurance and at a time when a great many are asking how much it will cost to keep their cars on the road.

The 1934 session on Beacon Hill broke a record for length. After surveying the plans of the Governor for the current year there seems no reason for expecting the law makers to finish up in jig time.

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Gov Curley's annual message to the Legislature follows:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country, marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people. In common with every American citizen, it was my belief, at the time of the assemblage of the Legislature in 1935, that a program of work and wages, both in the nation, the states, and subdivisions of the states, would be in full operation.

I believed that New Year's Day in 1936 would find the people of America transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, and prosperity so general in the nation that no worthy individual seeking opportunity to employ the talents of brain and hand with which God had endowed him would be denied the opportunity.

In Massachusetts I advocated an independent course for the absorption of the unemployed, realizing the intricate and ponderous character of Federal Government agencies and their inability to provide work and wages within a reasonable time.

In the Commonwealth this administration has discharged its portion of the obligation imposed by the Legislature, which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages.

"Social Justice Program"

We are embarking upon a program of social justice that five years ago would have been regarded as the quintessence of socialism. We are beginning to properly evaluate the true concept of the Scriptural admonition, "I am my brother's keeper."

The adoption by the 1935 Legislature of a state unemployment compensation law as the state's contribution to the social welfare program represents the most forward step undertaken for the welfare of humanity in the history of the nation. The adoption of the program in its entirety is today taxing the thought and ingenuity of the ablest minds in the land.

They are endeavoring to devise a method whereby the individual citizen and his family may be safeguarded from recurring periods of depression, with its toll of misery and unemployment. They are seeking compensatory protection for women and men of advanced years, as well as protection for the maimed and the blind.

The operation of the program for social justice should represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation.

To the womanhood and manhood of the nation it will serve as a guarantee of protection from powerful agencies beyond the ability of the individual to control, namely, industrial depression and unemployment. To the children and youth of the nation it will represent a fulfillment of the pledge of equality of opportunity and the transformation from theory to reality of this constitutional guarantee. It is the most important subject that has confronted the people of the American nation in its entire history. Its adoption is inevitable. Its operation is a fulfillment of the Biblical promise that "out of evil cometh good."

Reactionary Elements

Against this adoption will be found arrayed the same reactionary elements that have opposed every great reform in the history of the nation, actuated in large measure either by personal selfishness or by fear of confiscation of property, which not infrequently has been accumulated through the sweating of the wasted bodies of women and children in industry.

It is unfortunate that this element of American society overlooks the all-important fact that we leave this world as we enter it; that the only thing we leave behind when we depart this life is the record of service and sacrifice to God and fellow man that we ourselves write while here.

Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public is prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people.

"New Era in Life of Nation"

The failure of the Legislature to act promptly, coupled with the tardy adoption of a program by the Federal Government, has wrought great hardship to countless thousands of the citizens who have been unable to comprehend the delay, and in many cases the inaction of both Federal and state agencies.

With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, but it is accepted by every forward-looking intelligent individual that both the Federal and state governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment.

That we have entered upon a new era in the social and economic life of the nation is generally accepted. For the security of the nation and the well-being of the people, a change from the old order is not only imperative, but inevitable. As an offset to increased production, we are reluctantly giving consideration to the acceptance of a shorter working week as one method of making a reality of the theory of the right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

LABOR

The Legislature session of 1935 was notable not alone for the fact that it was the longest session in the history of the Commonwealth, but for the additional fact that it marked the enactment of more progressive and humane legislation than any previous session.

1. Workmen's Compensation Act:

Among the measures of prime importance enacted were those dealing with workmen's compensation, which marked the end of the atrocious practice of discontinuing payments to persons permanently incapacitated at the end of five years, and the making of provision for payment during the lifetime of the individual. Equally important from the standpoint of the worker was the amendment to the law defining the "average weekly wage," thereby ending the vicious practice of payment to a worker suffering injury in his employment insufficient to provide for even the most meager of his needs.

Dependents of the workers are no longer subject to privation because of the penalties imposed by money lenders in the matter of the attachment of wages to an extent which rendered the borrower helpless, resulting in privation to his dependents.

Nurses' Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation act as enacted makes provision for the protection of laborers, workmen and mechanics and certain other classes of employes, but no provision has been made for the protection of nurses in the institutions. The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law-enforcing or fire-protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and, in my opinion, are entitled to protection.

I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation act.

2. Reorganization of Department of Labor and Industries and Industrial Accident Board:

The basic well-being of a nation is gaged by the progress of its working people. It has been the history of modern civilization that economic justice must displace selfish exploitation if the political and social structure of the community is to endure.

Many fundamental changes must be made here in Massachusetts to translate the principle of economic justice into law. We would welcome the opportunity to do so without delay, but Massachusetts is but a part of the American workshop and market place. Our most grievous difficulties are, unfortunately, outside the realm of our jurisdiction. Conscientious employers and their employes in this sovereign Commonwealth are, in too many instances, fettered by the practices of sweatshop proprietors a hundred or a thousand miles away.

Industrial Accident Board

Fortunately, there are many matters on which we can proceed without competitive challenge. During the last session of the Great and General Court, an unprecedented progress was made in establishing or amending basic labor laws. The Executive Department has taken steps to vitalize the whole scope of new and old legislation by assuring an alert and sympathetic administration of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Reorganization of the Department of Labor and Industries is essential if the interests of employer, employe and taxpayer alike are to be served. This department will not fulfill the functions necessary under modern conditions until it combines an adequate and reliable reporting of our current trade and industry with the competent planning of a state-wide program.

The obvious first step in this reorganization, however, is for the department to assume the duties of the Industrial Accident Board. My opinion, supplemented by the surveys of competent authorities, is that the division of jurisdiction between these two agencies causes much wasteful overlapping of effort, and defeats the purpose which should be the primary

Concluded

bjective of both—the prevention of ndustrial accidents and diseases.

Legislation is necessary to permit hfe Department of Labor and Indus- ries to take over the Industrial Ac- cident Board's duties, and I trust it will be authorized promptly.

For Aid of Institutions

3. 48-Hour Law:

The inhuman practice of compelling an institutional employe to labor for such a long period of time as to impair both health and mentality, and render impossible the character of kind and humane treatment that unfortunate wards of the state are entitled to receive, has happily ended through the adoption of the 48-Hour law.

The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the state, should shortly be reflected in an improvement, both physically and mentally, of its real beneficiaries—the wards of the state.

4. Employment of minors:

With the excess unemployed adults seeking work and wages for the maintenance of themselves and their families, I renew the recommendations of last year, since no excuse seems to exist for a continuance of the employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

While sympathy and praise are deserved for children who seek to contribute to the support of their families, the net effect of their competition is to deprive some worthy adults of work or to drive down the compensation for such work. These children, during their most receptive years, are deprived of the training so necessary to equip them properly for the present-day arduous activities in trade or industry.

If the years of employment are to be shortened, it is much wiser to keep these children in school, at least until they are 16, so that they may more aptly earn their way when they do start. Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC

1. Compulsory insurance:

For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road. The cost of compulsory insurance is based upon a claim payment, and all of our efforts in the field of accident prevention will be nullified unless we can keep down the cost of claim payments.

Accidents are important, but claims are nearly equally important. Twenty accidents at $100 per claim may produce a cost of $2000, and, on the other hand, one accident may produce a cost of $5000. Accidents are a fair index to claims, but statistics show that claim payments cannot be measured by the number of accidents.

A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance. The full effect of this amendment will not be experienced until next year, but it is in effect partial repeal. The presence of guest coverage in the law offered the least protection to the individual and the greatest temptation to collusion and exaggerated claims. By eliminating the guest from the compulsory insurance coverage the cost of placing a car on the road was reduced by 8.4 percent.

Nonnegligent Claims

Now that the guest has been eliminted from this law we should turn public attention to another weak spot —the occupant of the nonnegligent car. While we have the greatest of sympathy for anyone who is riding in a car and is injured by the negligence of someone else, we must, nevertheless, realize that claims in his class have grown from 14,000 in 927 to 39,000 in 1934.

The remarkable part of the picture is that 32,000 out of the 39,000, in 1934, represent claims for less than $100. Preliminary figures for 1935 indicate that there will be a further increase in the number of these claims for this year. Thus does the small claimant nullify the excellent record of our state.

In the same period of time there has been no appreciable increase in the claims made and paid for death and injury of pedestrians on the highways of the commonwealth, so that it must be apparent to every thoughtful individual that there is serious question as to the validity of the large number of the 39,000 claims by occupants of automobiles that were made in 1934 and an equally large if not larger number for the year 1935.

Racketeering

The problem, then, of lowering the cost of placing a car on the road is the reduction of such claims and the elimination of the false and groundless claims. I believe that this can be effected by adequate provision for sufficient personnel in the Registry Division, and immediate investigation of accidents and more stringent provisions for immediate report. If this is not done, I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the Compulsory Insurance law. There is need for immediate and drastic action.

Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped. A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved. I therefore renew my recommendation of a year ago that additional inspectors be authorized in the Registry of Motor Vehicles, and that the law relating to report of accidents be strengthened. In addition, it is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to instal governors on their cars, limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

2. Mortgage Interest Rates:

The reduction in mortgage interest rates from 6 percent to 5½ percent, which it has been estimated represents a saving to the people of the Commonwealth of approximately $12,000,000, has been a contributing factor in the lightening of the burden of the home owner, but in view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction.

Uniform Instalment Law

3. Instalment Buying:

One of the additional measures essential to the further protection of the public, both from exploiters and from themselves, is a uniform instalment sales law. With that need in mind, I appointed last Spring, from the membership of the Governor's advisory committee, a subcommittee known as the committee on consumer credit, to which I assigned the difficult task of drafting a uniform instalment sales law that would guarantee protection and a square deal to the public, and at the same time reestablish the confidence in instalment buying that is essential to the protection of this important industry.

That committee has not only reviewed all that has been written on the subject, and studied all the related laws of all the other states, but has conducted extensive research on its own initiative to determine the facts within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The committee has also been in constant cooperation with the commission which was created by the General Court last Summer to consider the advisability of legislation for the regulation of instalment selling and financing. The commission has filed its report, together with a recommended bill. The committee on consumer credit fully agrees with the findings of the commission and favors the passage of the proposed bill.

Hard to Find True Rate

The findings of the commission fully substantiate the statements I made last June in a coast-to-coast radio address. At that time I cited many abuses in the business of instalment selling and financing. I pointed out that there is so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay. I deplored the fact that there are no standard practices in instalment contracts or in methods of figuring rates, or any uniform basis for carrying charges which appears logical or defensible.

The report of the commission presents extensive evidence in support of each of these assertions. The report shows, in fact, that many sellers of many different commodities are now charging, on unpaid balances, rates well above 100 percent per annum. It is my conviction that few, if any, merchants would charge the exorbitant rates cited in the report of the commission, if all instalment sellers were required by law to hand each buyers, at the time of sale, a simple contract in which the total carrying charge was stated as a true percent, per month, on the unpaid balance.

Like Small Loan Law

The law proposed by the commission would help, and it should be passed. The law fails to reach, however, a majority of the cases of reprehensible instalment sales, for the law regulates only the finance companies. It provides no control over dealers. The commission rightly urges that consideration be given to a feasible and just means of regulating all instalment sales. With this opinion, the Committee on Consumer Credit concurs, and has drafted a bill designed to accomplish that purpose.

That is precisely the protection which borrowers now have under the Uniform Small Loan law, first adopted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and now in force in 26 other states. The law works. In this state, during a single year, 189,536 loans were made by licensed companies, and not a single borrower complained that there was any concealment of the rate charged, or any other violation of any of the stringent provisions of the law. What the state has done for the protection of those who borrow from loan companies, the state can now do for the protection of instalment buyers who, in effect, borrow from merchants.

Continued

"Majority Reputable"

The instalment business is an essential institution in American life, and the enactment of a law through which credit costs were clearly stated and gradually reduced through open competition would mean not only a larger return for the consumer's dollar, but also an increase in the business of reputable instalment companies, and I am firm in the belief that a majority of the instalment companies operating in Massachusetts are reputable. The bill which has been filed is for the protection both of the purchaser and of the reputable merchant. I look forward with confidence to the support of the measure.

4. Economic education:

In the inaugural address, I dwelt at length on the need for the development of economic education to the end that our people may be better equipped to understand the workings of our machine civilization, and to make such changes in the ordering of our economic life as will assure more liberty, more security and more shared prosperity for all. Fundamentally, the ills that we have suffered for several years past trace back to our inability to run our very complicated business machine. There is no guarantee that prosperity will be enduring unless the electorate, economically enlightened, bring economic intelligence constantly to the polls.

An electorate that is economically bewildered will be easily led astray, in campaigning days, by the specious reasoning of those who oppose all change, because they profit by things as they are; and no less by the impractical proposals of those who seem to believe that we can attain Utopia overnight. An electorate well-grounded in the principles of economic democracy and committed to its objectives will not be easily deceived. The need for economic education, I submit, is imperative.

Education for Adults

I renew, accordingly, my recommendation of last year, that steps be taken to promote economic education, not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. There may be opposition to this proposal on the part of those who do not appreciate what the secondary schools are doing by way of turning out students who are not economically informed. I accordingly now recommend, specifically, that a commission be organized to study the situation and report its findings and recommendations.

5. Housing:

The return of prosperity, which has definitely begun, should mark an end of the custom that has obtained during the past five years of two or more families sharing a home, or an apartment, thereby causing a demand for homes, and making necessary a building construction program. Lack of employment and depleted incomes have created a constant demand for low-priced rental, occupancy of which should not be permitted in the interest of public health, and the use of which is not infrequently compulsory upon the part of the occupant

Unwholesome, unhealthful, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed "slum areas," is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determination and courage to terminate the same. I am hopeful that at some time we will possess the necessary requisites, and in the event this does occur, it is imperative that there be no impediments to favorable and essential action.

Housing Contributions

Last year the Legislature, in accordance with my recommendation, enacted legislation providing for the establishment of bodies politic and corporate within the several cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be known as "housing authorities," with power to enter upon slum clearance and low-cost housing projects. The statute then enacted provided for the receipt by housing authorities of aid from the Federal Government in accordance with the act of Congress and the rules and practices of the Federal officers charged with the duty of subsidizing housing projects through public corporations created and controlled by the states.

In the statute enacted last year no provision was made for contributions by the city or town in which a housing authority was located, except the relatively small amount required for organization expenses. Three housing authorities have been organized under the act, but no grants of Federal funds have been made as anticipated, for the Federal officers have now taken the position that no grants will be made to local housing authorities unless the state or the municipality in which the project is located makes a substantial contribution to the cost of the project.

I therefore recommend that the Housing Authority act enacted last year (St. 1935, c. 449) be amended so as to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to housing authorities within their respective limits in order to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

Such appropriations should be entirely optional with the cities and towns, and the amount to be appropriated should be definitely limited to the capitalized value of the annual loss sustained by the cities in the maintenance of the sub-standard area to be cleared, so that the contribution will constitute no real burden upon the taxpayers of the city or town, but will at the same time provide healthier, pleasanter and more sanitary dwellings for a large group in the community, and employment for a substantial amount of labor in the building trades.

Authority to State Board

In many instances where there is need of slum clearance and low-cost housing, the municipal authorities prove unwilling to take the initiative, and in each case, however great the need, the State Board of Housing under existing legislation is without authority to take any steps to relieve the situation.

I recommend, therefore, that in cities and towns in which no housing authority exists, the State Board of Housing be authorized to proceed under proper limitations with a low-cost housing project, whether it relates to new houses or the rehabilitation of sound but obsolete existing structures, and that state funds be appropriated to meet the cost of such projects.

6. Unemployment Insurance:

One of the outstanding achievements of the year 1935 was the creation of the unemployment compensation commission. This commission is designed to safeguard the welfare of the people of the nation through unemployment insurance, and real old age assistance and adequate safeguards and care for the maimed and blind children of the state.

The Unemployment Insurance act should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power.

The law was enacted prior to its adoption by the federal government, and that maximum compensation under the federal program may not be denied the commonwealth I respectfully urge the adoption of such amendments to the existing law as may be necessary, to the end that it conforms to the provisions of the Federal act.

State's Labor Record

The prevailing opinion as expressed by the head of the American Federation of Labor relative to the enactment of legislation by the General Court in 1935 is best summed up in his own language in which he states that "Massachusetts has become the laboratory for liberal progressive legislation, since more laws in the interest of the worker were enacted in 1935 in Massachusetts than in any 10-year period in the history of the Commonwealth." It is highly desirable that the exceptional record established in 1935 be maintained during 1936, and I am quite certain that this is possible, provided that we recognize at all times the fact that we are simply the servants of the people, elected to carry out their will and to do so in conformity with our oath and with our desire to serve and to be of service.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Public Safety:

The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law-enforcing agencies have been removed.

The 73d Congress enacted an interstate compact permitting cooperative efforts, through agreements between two or more states, through which the haven of refuge ever in the past open to the criminal world, known as the border line between states, may be eliminated, and the law-enforcing officials of one state permitted to pursue law violators into another state.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as will permit of the immediate adoption of the provisions now permissible in consequence of federal legislation recently enacted.

2. Narcotic Drug Act:

The Narcotic Drug Act adopted by the Legislature, conforming as it does to the Federal legislation, has already proven of inestimable benefit both to the drug addicts and to the victims of the drug addicts—the public as a whole.

Continued

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

1. Unicameral Legislature:

In my inaugural message I recommended that the size of the Legislature be reduced by diminishing the number of members of the two branches, and with sessions held biennially.

The chief advantage of these changes would be an obvious economy, a saving for our hard-pressed taxpayers. I not only adhere to this belief at the present time but I am convinced that still further economies might be achieved through the adoption of the unicameral Legislature similar to the system now in operation in Nebraska.

There is no need for two chambers today. Historically, the Senate, or "upper" house, was to act as an aristocratic check on the more democratic "lower" house, similar to the English Lords-Commons relationship. Yet the progress of political democracy has emasculated the House of Lords, and in our own state has fortunately made both our Senate and our House of Representatives truly democratic bodies.

Nor is there the basis for two chambers that we find in Washington, where one house is made up of representatives of governmental units and the other consists of men chosen by population groups of equal size. In our Commonwealth the members of both houses are representative of population groups of equal size, and so duplicate constituencies.

Urges Amendment

One great advantage in the unicameral Legislature is that it does away with the conference committee that exists to reconcile the differences in a measure passed by both houses, and that often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody. These secret meetings of conference committees are undemocratic, uneconomic, undesirable — yet absolutely necessary under our present two-house system.

The members of these committees are appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, and considering the inordinate power resting in the hands of the committees, one can appreciate the concentration of authority in the hands of the two appointing powers. This situation partly explains the somewhat bitter struggle over the election of the Senate President one year ago.

Furthermore, the unicameral system enables us to place responsibility, and to conduct the business of government efficiently and economically. All votes would be taken in the open and subject to roll call, and each act would be transacted under the spotlight of publicity. It would enable the representative to act so that the voter could follow his record, without confusion, without evasion, without subterfuge, but in clearly defined votes and statements.

I therefore recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions.

Judges' Pension System

2. Retirement of judges:

Our system of judicial selection and tenure has preserved the independence, and consequently the impartiality of our judiciary, and has attracted to the service of the Commonwealth judges who have ranked among the best in this country or abroad.

The defect in our system has been the absence of a workable provision for the retirement of judges who, because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office.

A pension system formerly helped to that end, but it was abolished in 1920, except for a few vestiges. It is possible to cure that defect and at the same time make the judicial office more secure and more attractive to men with the high qualities required. A provision for voluntary retirement from full active service at 70, without resort to the processes of removal under Part 2, Chapter 3, Article I of the Constitution, or compulsory retirement under Amendment LVIII, would, if coupled with a sufficiently favorable retirement allowance instead of the inadequate one given by exisiting statutes to judges retired under Amendment LXIII, relieve aging judges from the necessity of trying with failing strength to perform the full duties of an arduous office.

Practically all of them would gladly avail themselves of such a provision. The Commonwealth would be assured of a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, without need of drastic action against men who have given long and honorable service, and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers.

To Retire at 70, Full Pay

Accordingly I recommend the enactment of legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of state-wide jurisdicition, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary from full active service, just as Federal judges now may do. Present judges of greater age should be given a reasonable time in which to elect to retire on the same terms. Judges so retired should remain bound, as they are not bound under the Federal system, to perform such service as their health and strength may permit, upon request of the Chief Justice of the court. There is always need of such additional service.

The Supreme Judicial Court has long been overworked, and the Superior Court has long been unable to keep up with its business. It has been necessary to draft district court judges for service in the Superior Court in criminal cases, and to refer many civil cases to masters and auditors, at great public expense. Retired judges could be very useful.

A study of the vital statistics of the judiciary leads to a belief that the cost of the proposed plan, not compensated by service, would be small. The details of the proposed plan have been carefully studied, and it appears not to be open to sound objection. The proposed plan serves at one stroke to relieve the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the Commonwealth.

ADMINISTRATION

1. Mental Diseases:

The brutal disregard for the welfare of those whose plea seldom receives attention is evidenced in the failure to equip a research building completed in 1931 at considerable expenditure of public money, and which to the present time remains unused, due to the failure of the Legislature to provide the sum of $25,000 for equipment. The appropriation authorized in 1933, which the public was led to believe would provide additional bed space, has added but few beds to the accommodations of the Department of Mental Diseases, the entire sum being found necessary for administration, fire protection and other important essentials neglected over a period of a quarter of a century.

The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth.

The problem of the proper care of mental defectives demands serious consideration coupled with courageous action by the Legislature, and that every member of the Legislature may be in possession of the facts, I am including in my annual message a report from the Department of Mental Diseases, which is not only a most illuminating document, but a most thorough indictment of neglect not only of a sworn duty, but of an obligation to those who, because of their mental condition, are not in a position to voice a united protest against a continuance of conditions both disgraceful and dangerous.

3200 Beyond Capacity

The following is an abstract of a report to the Governor from the Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Mental Diseases:

"I am fully aware that Your Excellency is greatly concerned and anxious that the cost of State Government be not increased, and that wherever possible decrease in this cost be accomplished. I also know from the many things I have heard you say that Your Excellency is greatly concerned about the type of care and treatment accorded the unfortunates of this Commonwealth. When you consider that the great majority of the citizens who are in the state hospitals are there against their wills, and that the Commonwealth has assumed the responsibility of their care and treatment, I feel that I can say without successful contradiction that they are entitled to the best care and treatment the Commonwealth can possibly give them, and that the Commonwealth is not only duty bound but obligated to see that they get it."

The writer then goes on to prove that due economy has been maintained in this department, and that its institutions have been maintained at a net weekly per capita cost of only $5.96. From persons in the institutions who are able to pay, the department has collected an average of $750,000 per year. There is no good reason why we should slump to a lower level of treatment.

The Department of Mental Diseases supervises 16 state institutions. 13 for the care of the mentally ill and three for the feeble-minded. The working capacity of the state hospitals caring for the former was 17,671 as of Nov 1, 1935. Into this space were crowded 21,023 patients. This figure shows 3200 (or, roughly, 17 percent) patients more than the working capacity of the hospitals justifies, thus making difficult proper segregation, retarding recovery, and making very uncomfortable the living conditions of permanent patients.

Enlarge 12 Hospitals

The department believes that a unit caring for not more than 2000 patients is the maximum for efficient administration. Before adding greater housing facilities to existing institutions the money allowed this department from the bond issue of 1933 and the P. W. A. has been largely spent for renewing outmoded and inefficient service accommodations, and in enlarging those possible of enlargement. The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2000 patients each as speedily as possible.

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This would mean the enlargement of 12 state institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients, and for an average annual increase of 450 patients for several years to come. The department is prepared to put such a program into operation at short notice.

The new 48-hour legislation for state hospital employes has given greatly improved service, but there remain 1324 additional employes who have no facilities for living in the institution buildings as the department believes they should do. Plus those employes whose living quarters are undesirable, there should be new living quarters provided for at least 1500.

The three state schools under this department are taking care of 5051 patients, where the rated working capacity is 3893—an overcrowding of about 30 percent. There are 3200 applications on file for patients for whom there are no possible accommodations. This number is constantly increasing, because during the depression the relatives of these people have been forced, often against their will, to seek relief from the Commonwealth.

If these schools were brought up to a 2000 working capacity apiece, the existing crowding would be remedied and about 1000 could be taken off the waiting list. To provide for the whole waiting list would need an additional school of 2000 capacity. Obviously an extra school is greatly needed.

Bridgewater Cases

In the Bridgewater State Hospital for the criminally insane there are at present 897 patients. Sixty-five percent of them are ordinary mental cases who are at Bridgewater because of a previous conflict with the law. Only 35 percent need more secure care than the civil state hospital usually provides. The present state hospital for the criminally insane is under the Department of Correction, whereas I believe that the greater number of patients there do not need correctional treatment so much as mental care and treatment by the Department of Mental Diseases.

Because this is generally believed to be advisable, the Legislature of 1935 (Chapter 421 of the Acts of 1935) passed an act enabling the establishment of a state hospital for the mentally ill at Norfolk, to be under the control of the Department of Mental Diseases. But the Legislature provided no funds for its building. To build this institution will require about one and three quarters million dollars. This appropriation is urgently needed.

At Bridgewater, also, are 500 defective delinquents on indeterminate sentence. They are not natural criminals, but get into trouble because of their feeble-mindedness. There are not sufficient accommodations for them at present. A new hospital for the criminally insane would release proper facilities for them at Bridgewater.

Fire Hazards

In spite of constant care there is considerable fire hazard at the various institutions. A disastrous fire is always a possibility. There is need of greater protection, such as sprinkler systems. We have budgeted for this protection, if the money is made available. Many buildings at the Boston State Hospital are probably beyond protection by sprinkler systems and in the long run modern fireproof buildings would be more economical. The department has collected figures on the cost of replacing obsolete electric wiring, and is removing this fire hazard as fast as money is made available.

Probably the most indefensible item in the report is that which has to do with the new research building at the Wrentham State School, which was to be used especially for research into the problem of mental defect. Massachusetts is the first state in the Union to legally establish a Division of Mental Hygiene. This division is a part of the Department of Mental Diseases and handles problems relating to the cause of and prevention of mental disease, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy and other conditions of abnormal mentality.

A building has been erected at Wrentham for this necessary preventive purpose, but no money has been supplied for equipping it. It stands empty. It could be equipped for as little as $12,000, and the Department urges such provision as soon as possible. But bricks and mortar, this report concludes, do not alone make hospitals. There must be also a sufficient number of adequately trained personnel to perform the duties for which these buildings are established.

"Neglect of State Wards"

In 1935 the question of providing proper accommodations for the mental defectives of the Commonwealth was considered solely from the standpoint of politics, and the needs of the unfortunate charges were disregarded. Neither the plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well-being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the Commonwealth.

The neglect of State wards, and more particularly the mental defectives, represents the most drab and sordid chapter possible of recording in the annals of the Commonwealth. A forward step was undertaken in 1935 in the establishment of the 48-hour week as against the 70 and 80-hour week heretofore in vogue, but the failure to provide the necessary money on the plea of economy for the housing of the additional employes represents but an additional chapter in the program of chicanery so long practiced in the case of mental defectives. It is on a par with the failure to provide funds for protection from conflagration at any time during the existence of the Department of Mental Diseases.

The mental defectives are human beings, and it is clearly the duty of the State to safeguard their lives, and this is not done so long as they are herded in buildings of inflammable construction, with steel doors and steel mesh on the windows, and devoid of either sprinklers or fire alarm systems in a majority of the buildings.

Responsibility

A waiting list of 3800 for admission to the schools for feeble-minded children, and the declaration by the officials in charge that no admissions had been made during a period of four years, and that none can be guaranteed for a period of four more years unless construction is undertaken at once, presents a situation for which my predecessors in office have been responsible, and the responsibility for which must be shared now by the members of the Legislature and myself.

The overcrowding of the institutions for mental defectives today is 17 percent in excess of the bed capacity, or some 4200 more patients than can properly be accommodated in the institutions of this department. Attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the law-making bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit.

Saving to Electricity Users

2. Public Utilities:

The reduction in the rates for electric power in the homes, which was put in operation in April of 1935, will represent during the 12-month period a saving in excess of $2,000,000 to users of electricity, and the commission designated to perfect a sliding scale arrangement is confident that the adoption of a plan upon which they have been working with industry and fidelity during the past year should ultimately result in a further substantial saving in the charges for electricity, which, translated into simpler language, means a further reduction in the cost of living with benefit to the people, and through increased consumption without injury to the producer.

Public service corporations are granted franchise rights and privileges that obviously are of great value. The community, therefore, is entitled to enjoy the greatest possible service at the least possible cost, commensurate with a fair return upon the capital prudently invested by the public service companies. The good of the community, and the greatest opportunity for continued successful operation of the companies, can best be realized through the establishment of a schedule of rates which encourage increased consumption.

It is my belief that the only way to encourage increased sales, to insure profitable returns to the companies, and to provide the most economical service to the public, is by means of a system of rate charges which consistently decrease as a result of increased consumption. The consumers of the Commonwealth should share in any returns to the companies in excess of a fair rate of return, and the consumers' share in excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates. To best accomplish these ends, it is my opinion that the institution of a sliding scale system of rate determination will best serve the interests of the companies and the people of the Commonwealth. It is highly important, in the establishment of such a system of rate regulation, that we determine, first, what is a fair rate of return; second, what is a fair and equitable rate base; third, what is the proper basis of participation by the consumers and the companies in any excess earnings which might arise, above a determined fair rate of return: and fourth, that the State Regulatory Commission vigilantly supervise the proper operation of this arrangement.

To Determine Fair Rate

Therefore I recommend the following:

That the Department of Public Utilities be authorized to determine by agreement with the companies, or otherwise first, a fair rate of return; second, a fair rate base, and third, the basis of participation by the pub-

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lic and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity in the Commonwealth.

That to accomplish this end, the staff of the Department of Public Utilities be reenforced to adequately supervise, regulate and administer such a plan, if adopted.

3. Norfolk State Hospital:

The 1935 session of the General Court enacted a bill authorizing the establishment of the Norfolk State Hospital for the criminally insane, the same to be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Diseases. It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at $1,750,000, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the Department of Correction.

The existing structures at the Bridgewater State Hospital for the care of the criminally insane are not only inadequate, but totally unsuited for the purpose intended. I accordingly recommend an appropriation in the sum of $1,750,000 for the erection at Norfolk of a hospital for the criminally insane, to be under the supervision of the Department of Mental Diseases.

1000 "Doctors" Not Qualified

4. Public Health:

Due to a recently enacted law in a neighboring state, providing for the annual registration of physicians practicing in that state, it is estimated by the Board of Registration in Medicine that there are at the present time more than 1000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons.

The existence of so large a number of untrained, unqualified and incompetent men constitutes a menace to the health and well-being of the entire public, and that essential safeguards may be provided I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation making it a criminal offense, punishable by a fine and imprisonment, for any individual to practice as a physician or surgeon without the required annual registration issued in conformity with such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Registration in Medicine.

In this connection I beg to direct your attention to the fact that persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests and to register annually, namely, barbers, dentists, embalmers, optometrists and hairdressers, and certainly there can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons from the passing of a test, and the annual registration plus the payment of a proper fee.

Million for State House

The Rutland State Sanatorium, which was the first institution of its kind to be established in the country, and which is nationally famous for the successful treatment of tuberculosis, has long outlived its usefulness. The structures at present in use were erected nearly a half-century ago, when the ward rather than a single room method of housing patients was in operation.

This method is today regarded as neither desirable nor beneficial for the modern treatment of tuberculosis; and further, the buildings are fire hazards, being constructed almost wholly of wood, and should be razed and replaced with modern construction. Sufficient land is available to provide for the erection of new structures without in any way impairing the operation of the present hospitalization facilities.

Additional accommodations for employes added to the department force here and at the Pondville Cancer Hospital are necessary, and provision should be made for the same during the present year.

5. State House Building:

The annual expenditure for quarters leased for the use of departments of the state today is in excess of $80,000, notwithstanding the fact that sufficient land owned by the state is available upon which to erect a structure where departments of the state could be housed that are now so located as to prove expensive and retard efficiency in the conduct of the business of the state.

I accordingly recommend that an appropriation in the sum of $1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the State Capitol.

"Master State Plan"

6. State Planning Board:

The creation of a State Planning Board, and the acceptance of membership without compensation by the outstanding authorities on planning in the Commonwealth, is a most noteworthy accomplishment. The ferocity of the struggle for supremacy in commerce and industry can be met successfully only througn the instrumentality of a group whose efforts shall be directed primarily to the study of ways and means of promoting the industrial and commercial stability of the state, as well as to its physical and social development.

The State Planning Board has been conducting an intensive study, since its creation, of a master plan coordinating the many projects for the development of the natural and human resources of the Commonwealth. Included among these are the improvement of marketing facilities for farm and dairy products; the promotion of navigation and sanitation upon the three important waterways —the Connecticut, the Merrimac and the Blackstone Rivers; and the arrangement of interstate compacts with our neighboring states for the better handling of this work and of other matters of mutual interest.

This master plan includes within its framework the basic problems affecting Massachusetts industry and employment opportunities, bringing into clear relief the steps which must be taken to speed the rehabilitation of industry in our Commonwealth. It encompasses the improvement of transportation facilities, the safeguarding of the health of our people and the conservation and development of our great natural resources, which should make our state one of the most attractive recreational centers in the union.

End Metropolitan Division

Through the instrumentality of the State Planning Board, conferences have been held with similar boards in other New England states, and a comprehensive plan of action beneficial to the people of the Commonwealth and to New England should shortly represent the fruits of their efforts. These represent in part some of the important and too long neglected measures, the successful accomplishment of which must inevitably prove of enduring benefit to the people of the Commonwealth.

In view of the fact that a State Planning Board has been created, there appears to be no valid reason for the continuance of the Metropolitan Planning Division, and I accordingly recommend its abolition, since its continuance would represent a duplication of effort and expense.

7. Finance:

The borrowing of money both by the state and the cities and towns renders necessary recourse to banks outside Massachusetts. A change in the law to permit larger deposits of state, city and town funds in banks outside of the Commonwealth is essential. It is recommended that legislation be passed which will encourage the lending of money by our financial institutions for business enterprises and home construction as a means of developing property values in Massachusetts.

Cash Balance $2,486,043

It is gratifying to me, and I am quite certain most pleasing to the citizenship, to know that the fiscal year ending Nov 30, 1935, found the state treasury not only with a free cash balance in the general fund, but also the largest free cash balance during the last five years, in the amount of $2,486,043.34. In addition to this balance in the general fund there was also free cash in the highway fund in the amount of $371,985.05.

The term "free cash" is used in the accounting system of the Commonwealth to designate the total sum available at the end of the fiscal year, which is free and clear of all obligations. This is the amount remaining after all revenues, including the state tax, have been collected, and after all bills have been paid and all necessary sums reserved to meet obligations which are due but which have, for any reason, not yet been paid.

These figures make no provision concerning deposits in banks closed in 1933, as such provision depends on legislative action. The amount due from such banks, which is being decreased by dividends, was $1,526,457.78.

The existence of these free cash balances at the end of the year demonstrates that the budget for 1935 was safely balanced in both the general fund and the highway fund. The exceptional credit enjoyed by the Commonwealth during the past year was evidenced by the fact that issuance of bonds for state activities not only found ready buyers, but the state sold these bonds at a more advantageous price than even the Federal Government could obtain for its securities.

JUDICIARY

1. District Court Reform:

In my inaugural message I pointed out the necessity of making substantial changes in the organization of the district courts so as to enable them to bear a substantial burden of the civil litigation which is now congesting the dockets of the Superior Court, and at the same time to abolish the custom now prevailing in those courts which permits an associate or special justice of a district court to appear as counsel in district courts before other justices.

Due to the fact that more people come into contact with the district courts than any other courts of the Commonwealth, and obtain their views of the administration of justice from their experience in these courts, it is of primary importance that they should function efficiently and be so administered as to avoid the slight-

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est suspicion that a litigant must employ a justice of the court as his attorney to assure the winning of his case.

As the jurisdiction of these courts has been increased, so that in civil cases they now have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court, it becomes increasingly important that they be so organized as to handle this increased business with efficiency and free from the abuse described.

Would Extend to Civil Cases

The Supreme Judicial Court has recently adopted a rule prohibiting district court justices and clerks from appearing as counsel in criminal cases in any of the courts of the Commonwealth. This action justifies the recommendation which I made repeatedly during the last session of the Legislature.

I now urge you to carry the restriction a step farther and prohibit practice by the district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. I also renew my recommendation that the district courts be established on a circuit basis. Presiding justices should be given the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation, and appointments of presiding justices in the future should be made only on that basis. I further recommend that the present system of remuneration of special justices be abolished, and that special justices be paid on a per hour basis, as are auditors and masters. If the circuit system is established there will progressively be less need for so large a number of special justices, as the presiding justices become more and more full-time judges.

Pursuant to the suggestion of my inaugural message, a recess commission was appointed by authority of the Legislature to study the district court system and other matters relating to the judicial system of the Commonwealth.

That committee has held hearings and received recommendations of various organizations, including bar associations, dealing with the arrangement of the district courts in circuits, the assignment of a sufficient number of district court justices to full-time work to enable them to handle, without calling on special justices, the civil work which these courts perform, and the adoption on the civil side of the courts of the provision now in force on the criminal side, permitting the disposition of litigation pending in the Superior Court by district court justices assigned for that purpose and other matters—and its recommendations should be seriously considered in conjunction with these suggestions.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Prisons:

I renew my recommendations of last year with reference to the abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown and the utilization of the site as a receiving station, and the adoption of legislation making provision in a sufficient amount for suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

The profession of humanitarian principles with reference to law violators constitutes a mockery just so long as the State Prison at Charlestown, unsanitary, overcrowded, and a relic of barbarism, is utilized as a place for the incarceration of persons convicted of law violations. The records of persons participating in the recent jail break at the State Prison at Charlestown constitute an indictment of our institutional system in that the chief offenders in each case served terms at the Lyman School, Concord Reformatory, and ultimately at State Prison. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders with habitual criminals makes, in institutions where juvenile offenders are now committed, simply a training school for superior knowledge of how crimes are committed.

An amendment to the existing law, making provision for the imprisonment of first offenders only at Concord Reformatory, should prove a material contributing factor in the correction of existing abuses, and in the conduct in our prison institutions of what has been justly termed a "college of crime."

Parole System

The necessity for a change in the placing out of state wards and the segregation of prisoners, both male and female, also the establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases, and radical changes in the parole system, represent in my opinion important steps that should be undertaken as speedily as possible. The present system with reference to these various classes of cases has been subject to but slight change for a long period of years, with the result that important reforms possible of accomplishment have been retarded.

The subject, however, is of such prime importance and covers such a vast field that it would appear advisable to appoint a committee, consisting not only of members of the Legislative assembly, but leaders in religious and civic walks of life, to make a comprehensive study, with a report upon the entire subject matter with recommendations to be submitted to the Legislature in 1937.

REVENUE AND RETRENCHMENT

The Special Commission, established under authority of chapter 63 of the Resolves of 1935 to investigate and study the taxation of tangible and intangible property and related matters, labored conscientiously and brought forth a report as complete as the limited time and limited resources of the commission permitted.

The members of the commission themselves do not appear to be in agreement with all of the recommendations proposed, however, and this difference of opinion is apparently reflected and emphasized in the public mind. The one and only point upon which there is unanimity of opinion is that relief is needed. How best to bring about that relief is controversial in the extreme.

New Taxation Commission

I believe that much can be said for many of the proposals of the recess commission. On the other hand, some of them would bear oppressively upon certain classes of our citizens, and others have even given rise to question as to their constitutionality.

No student of government today can fail to be impressed with the great complexity of the tax problem and the impossibility of properly approaching it without simultaneously considering the volume of expenditures. Expenditures, however, did not come within the scope of the resolve creating the present commission.

Similar commissions have been set up year after year with corresponding limitations. I believe that the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program.

The entire thought and effort of public officials has been directed solely to ways and means of increasing revenue, with rarely any attention given to the more important subject, namely, the development of a program for the reduction in the cost of government which has been constantly increasing and to which insufficient attention has been given.

I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, such commission to be given ample time for the work, and supplied with adequate funds for the employment of all needed expert assistance.

Additional Revenue

The problem of commanding reliable revenue sources to meet the expenditure requirements in maintaining the standard of government established in Massachusetts continues to demand our best thought and effort in securing the necessary funds without bearing too heavily upon the home owners in our taxing program.

The Deficiency bill annually enacted by the General Court under the title of "State Tax" represents an assessment upon each city and town which is reflected as a portion of the local property tax bill, which with the county tax covers all charges other than those made for purely local needs. The amount established by the Legislature as a "state tax" upon a city and town is in practice deducted from revenues collected by the state for distribution before the balance is distributed for municipal purposes, but the amount assessed is found in the determination of the local tax rate and thus is made to appear as a direct tax for state purposes upon property locally situated.

Under a budget system the balancing by an assessment of a deficiency seems inconsistent, even though prior to the adoption of the budget law such a course was unavoidable. The state budget should be balanced by revenue definitely identified in an amount sufficient to balance the expenditures proposed. Present conditions prevent any appreciable addition to the revenue flowing from certain established tax sources, but those sources that can contribute without injury should be required to furnish the additional revenue to balance the budget in caring for the essential expenditures of the state.

10 Percent Assessment

I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any "State Tax" upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear. The taxpayers obligated to contribute to the support of government under the provisions of the personal income tax law have experienced no added burdens by an increase in the rates as those applied to income received have not changed since the enactment of the law effective as of Jan 1, 1917.

This group of taxpayers, while including many who are also the possessors of real estate, is represented by a much larger proportion who do not contribute at all in the form of direct tax on property. This is also true of corporations and certain other taxpayers. The 10 percent assessment levied under existing law for 1935

upon the tax against individuals, estates and corporations should be continued by a reenactment for the current year as one source of revenue which will tend to eliminate the State Tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner.

Double Motor Truck Fees

In recognition of the principle that a tax structure should in some of its aspects have a broad base, a continuation for a period of five years is recommended for the imposition of an additional tax on the sale and use of gasoline. Massachusetts with a 3-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline is one of the few states with a rate well below the average for the states of the Union, which is said to approximate 5 1-3 cents.

In establishing a comparable rate on each gallon of gasoline consumed, a larger number of people are permitted without any deprivation to contribute to the support of the necessary functions of the Government in caring for the poor and unfortunate in mind and body. In comparing the fees charged for the operation of trucks over the highways of the Commonwealth with other states of the Union, it is apparent that those employed in Massachusetts are not comparable with the requirement for road construction that will provide sufficient strength to carry trucks.

With the thought of increasing revenue where sorely needed and without hardship, it is recommended that the fees for the operation of motor trucks in Massachusetts be doubled so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers. Admittedly the trucks do much to divert revenue which has in the past flowed to support the railroads of the state.

40 Cents a Gallon on Liquor

The Social Security program, established to bring within its scope the many humanitarian activities that Massachusetts has long practiced, makes unnecessary the earmarking of revenue from the tax on alcoholic beverages for the purposes which now are included in the Social Security program.

It is recommended that the sum now available in the state treasury over and above that which was required to reimburse the cities and towns for old age assistance and subsequent revenue from these sources be appropriated to the General Fund. In addition to this, I recommend that a tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon as defined in the alcoholic beverage act be established on alcohol, which having been freed from taxation has deprived the Commonwealth of necessary revenue, and is operating to allow unfair competition with others engaged in the alcoholic beverage business.

The total receipts collected by the State Racing Commission for the year 1935 was $1,614,981.89, and unquestionably this important item of revenue would have been lost to the state and enjoyed by the adjoining states of Rhode Island and New Hampshire were it not for the creation of the State Racing Commission.

5 Percent on Dog Racing

When licenses were issued in 1935, I announced that it was not my purpose to permit of any changes in the system of fees to be levied for a period of two years, and while this decision should still continue applicable to horse racing, harness racing and fairs, in view of the fact that in no one of these cases have they proven unduly profitable, there is, however, no way to justify a failure to change the terms with reference to dog racing.

The revenue for dog racing for the year 1935 received by the State Racing Commission was $704,156.73 divided as follows: 3½ percent handle, $541,032.70; breakage, $117,816.03; association license fees, $5308. An increase in the handle to be taken by the State Racing Commission from the present schedule of 3½ percent to 5 percent would, in my opinion, work no very great hardship upon the operators of dog racing, and should prove beneficial to the Commonwealth, resulting, as it would, provided the basis of 1935 was maintained in 1936, in an increase in revenue approximating one quarter of a million dollars and I accordingly recommend legislation making provision for the increase as herein set forth. This additional revenue will be carried to the General Fund and will assist in the elimination of the state tax and in adding the home owner.

Cigarettes, Slot Machines

A majority of the states of the Union have for a number of years made a tax on cigarettes and tobacco products a part of their tax structure. This form of taxation lays a very light hand upon the shoulders of the taxpayers, and, being controlled by the extent to which the use of tobacco is employed, prevents any heavy burden from falling at any time upon any individual, but in the aggregate represents a very substantial source of revenue for the relief of the home owner.

It is recommended that a tax of 2 cents be laid upon each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products, for the purpose of increasing the General Fund and thus relieving the state of the necessity of assessing a state tax upon the cities and towns.

The smaller merchants of the state have long suffered competition with slot machines which do not contribute materially to the support of government, and as these devices tend to care more and more for the small articles of trade, it is recommended that in order not to lose a source of revenue which has been heretofore possible through taxing the small merchant, a fee of at least $5 per year be placed on every slot machine, the receipts of which shall be credited to the General Fund, which will tend to make it possible to abandon the state tax and put the state under its budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

Transfer of Funds

There are now in existence in the treasury of the Commonwealth three funds in which substantial sums are held. Annual payments from these funds are small. It would be better accounting for amounts which now go into these funds to go directly into the General Fund, and for such payments as are now made from these funds to be paid from the General Fund. These three funds are the military and naval service fund of 1919, the escheated estates fund, and the unclaimed dividends fund.

I recommend that legislation be enacted to transfer the existing balances in these funds to the General Fund; and to provide that any payment which may become due from the military and naval service fund shall be made from the General Fund; and that estates which escheat, and dividends which are not claimed, shall go directly into the General Fund, and shall, if claimed within six years, be paid therefrom to claimants certified as entitled thereto by the methods at present provided by law.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Cooperation upon the part of the New England states in directing the attention of the public to the recreational advantages and the benefits to be derived from a sojourn in New England proved so beneficial both financially and otherwise, in 1935 as to justify a continuance of the appropriation for 1936. Even more important than the increased revenue received was the recognition upon the part of government officials of the New England states as to the importance of joint action upon major problems affecting the industrial and commercial interests of the six states.

Numerous meetings have been held during 1935 by the New England states' officials at which problems the equitable solution of which may prove of enduring value to entire New England have been considered. These problems include not only railroad transportation, but navigation, public health and sanitation.

The chief executives of the New England states have expressed a desire that joint action continue with reference to the promotion of tourist and vacation business which last year in New England represented some $700,000,000 as against $500,000,000 in 1934, and I accordingly recommend to your Honorable Bodies the authorization of an expenditure in an amount similar to that made available in 1935, namely, $100,000.

The conservation of bird and fish life, not only for the stocking of the streams of Massachusetts, but for the increasing of insectivorous birds so essential to the protection of crops through the destruction of harmful insects, makes necessary a renewal of my recommendation of 1935 for an appropriation for this purpose in the sum of $100,000.

Continued

GOV CURLEY'S PROPOSALS FOR ACTION BY LEGISLATURE

Tax of 2 cents on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products.

Fee of at least $5 a year on every slot machine.

Continue for five years additional tax on gasoline.

Double the fees for operation of motor trucks "so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers."

Tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol.

Increase from 3½ to 5 percent handle taken by State Racing Commission on dog races.

Legislation to secure revenue to obviate necessity of laying state tax on cities and towns to relieve real estate.

Continue 10 percent assessment upon tax against individuals, estates and corporations.

Erection of addition to State Capitol at $1,000,000.

Voluntary retirement at age of 70 of statewide court judges at full salary, subject to further duty at request of chief justice.

Prohibit practice by District Court judges in civil cases in their own courts.

District Courts to be established on a circuit basis.

Special justices to be paid on a per hour basis.

Unicameral Legislature with reduced membership and biennial sessions.

Abandon State Prison at Charlestown and utilize site as receiving station.

Imprison only first offenders at Concord Reformatory to do away with "college of crime."

Hospital for criminally insane at Norfolk at cost of $1,750,000.

Centrally located structure as World War Memorial to provide accommodation for veterans of all wars.

Committee of legislators, real estate and business interests to study and report program for reducing cost of operating activities of the state.

Commission of recognized authorities on taxation and legislators to develop program for reduction in the cost of government.

Practicing as physician or surgeon without the required annual registration would be made a criminal offense.

Enlargement of institutions for mentally ill to accommodate 2000 patients.

For benefit of gas and electric consumers authorize Public Utilities Commission to determine by agreement with companies or otherwise a fair rate of return, fair rate base and basis of participation by public and companies in excess earnings.

Duties of State Industrial Accident Board to be taken over by Department of Labor and Industries.

Drastic action to reduce spurious claims in automobile accidents or repeal compulsory insurance law.

Discontinuance of employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

Increase powers of law enforcement officers in pursuing criminals by eliminating by agreement border lines between states.

Amend existing law to conform with provisions of Federal act on unemployment insurance.

Promote economic education for school pupils and adults.

Allow cities and towns to appropriate money to assist in slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

Concluded

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"Many Years of Disregard"

The necessity of more public buildings, the Governor said, was the result of many years of disregard by public officials and citizens of the state's responsibility to its wards.

The Governor's statement said in part:

"In his desire to be critical I am fearful that Mr Saltonstall has overlooked the important fact. The overcrowding and lack of accommodations in the state institutions has resulted over a long period of years and is something for which I am not responsible.

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"I am unaware of any recommendation from him during his long years of service that would be conducive to more economical administration of government or of increasing revenue so that burden, all too heavy on the owners of real estate, might be reduced."

The Governor estimated the building program as outlined would cost approximately $8,000,000, including 11,000,000 for corrective institutions, $1,000,000 for public health, $1,000,000 for additional state department quarters, $2,000,000 for war memorials and $3,000,000 for the mental diease department.

A bond issue for this amount, he said, would be amortized over a period of 20 years, so that the annual outlay for the program would amount to approximately $400,000. This, he said, would be cared for by the tax program recommended in his message and at the same time abolish the state tax which amounts to an annual levy of $10,000,000 on the cities and towns of the state.

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Retirement of Judges

Commenting on Gov Curley's suggestion regarding the retirement of judges, Ex-Dist Atty Robert T. Bushnell of Middlesex County said:

"The principle of permitting state court judges to retire at 70 on full pay with the provision that their services may be called for by the chief justice for special work is, in my opinion, sound.

"However, the Commonwealth has gone along under the old system for a good many years and the administration of justice here has been of the highest order. We had better get along with the old system for a couple of years more, at least until after the Dolan case, in which His Excellency appears to evince some interest, has been passed on by a court that is not filled with Curley appointees."

Ex-United States attorney Thomas J. Boynton said that he had not had an opportunity to study Gov Curley's specific recommendations regarding the retirement of judges at 70, but that in principle he approved of compulsory, retirement at some specified age.

"I think" he said, "it would be well to have a retirement age established for all judges of state-wide jurisdiction."

Mr Boynton said that, while no doubt there would be cases in which a retirement age would mean the loss of a judge still at the height of his powers, this would be compensated for by the retirement of men whose abilities were waning.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT BILLS FILED BY LEGISLATORS

The number of bills thus far filed for consideration of the 1936 session of the Massachusetts Legislature still remains fewer by 100 or so than last year, although members today continued to show activity in offering measures.

Representative Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere filed a bill to require food, goods or merchandise sold in package form to be labeled with the place of origin or manufacture.

Under a bill filed by Representative Edward P. Bacigalupo of Boston, Police Commissioner would be authorized to grant pensions to members of that force who are veterans and who have served 20 years in the department or have reached the age of 65. The bill further provides that the pension be granted only on request of the veteran and subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council of Boston.

To Prevent Disfranchising the Poor

A proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the disfranchisement of legal voters who are recipients of public aid or who have not paid a poll tax was filed by Representative Edward W. Staves of Southbridge at the request of Gordon R. Pike.

Authority for the County Commissioners of Worcester County to provide for sewage disposal at the Worcester County Tuberculosis Hospital by the construction of a sewer pipe to connect with the sewage disposal system of the City of Worcester is asked by Representative Edward W. Staves in another bill, filed at the request of County Commissioner Elbert W. Crockett.

Repeal of the additional excise tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline is asked in a bill filed by Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy. If enacted, the bill would become effective May 1, 1936.

Bill Against Racial Propaganda

Legislation aimed at various forms of "isms" is provided in a bill filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today by Representatives Lawrence P. McHugh and Thomas E. Barry of Boston.

The provisions of the proposed measure covers a wide range and open with a declaration that the "dissemination, circulation or publication of propaganda or statements creating or tending to create hatred, violence or hostility against people of this Commonwealth by reason of their race, color, religion or manner of worship, has created or tends to create violations of constitutional assurances and guarantees, and disturbance of domestic tranquillity and peace of the people of this Commonwealth, and is provocative of violence causing injury to persons and property."

These and other facts as specified in the bill would be punished by a fine of not more than $5000 nor less than $200 or by imprisonment of not more than three years or less than 90 days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

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Mary Arrives

Mrs Mary Curley Donnelly arriving at State House to hear the Governor address the Legislature.

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"However, the Commonwealth has gone along under the old system for a good many years and the administration of justice here has been of the highest order. We had better get along with the old system for a couple of years more, at least until after the Dolan case, in which His Excellency appears to evince some interest, has been passed on by a court that is not filled with Curley appointees."

Ex-United States attorney Thomas J. Boynton said that he had not had an opportunity to study Gov Curley's specific recommendations regarding the retirement of judges at 70, but that in principle he approved of compulsory, retirement at some specified age.

"I think" he said, "it would be well to have a retirement age established for all judges of state-wide jurisdiction."

Mr Boynton said that, while no doubt there would be cases in which a retirement age would mean the loss of a judge still at the height of his powers, this would be compensated for by the retirement of men whose abilities were waning.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT BILLS FILED BY LEGISLATORS

The number of bills thus far filed for consideration of the 1936 session of the Massachusetts Legislature still remains fewer by 100 or so than last year, although members today continued to show activity in offering measures.

Representative Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere filed a bill to require food, goods or merchandise sold in package form to be labeled with the place of origin or manufacture.

Under a bill filed by Representative Edward P. Bacigalupo of Boston, Police Commissioner would be authorized to grant pensions to members of that force who are veterans and who have served 20 years in the department or have reached the age of 65. The bill further provides that the pension be granted only on request of the veteran and subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council of Boston.

To Prevent Disfranchising the Poor

A proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the disfranchisement of legal voters who are recipients of public aid or who have not paid a poll tax was filed by Representative Edward W. Staves of Southbridge at the request of Gordon R. Pike.

Authority for the County Commissioners of Worcester County to provide for sewage disposal at the Worcester County Tuberculosis Hospital by the construction of a sewer pipe to connect with the sewage disposal system of the City of Worcester is asked by Representative Edward W. Staves in another bill, filed at the request of County Commissioner Elbert W. Crockett.

Repeal of the additional excise tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline is asked in a bill filed by Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy. If enacted, the bill would become effective May 1, 1936.

Bill Against Racial Propaganda

Legislation aimed at various forms of "isms" is provided in a bill filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today by Representatives Lawrence P. McHugh and Thomas E. Barry of Boston.

The provisions of the proposed measure covers a wide range and open with a declaration that the "dissemination, circulation or publication of propaganda or statements creating or tending to create hatred, violence or hostility against people of this Commonwealth by reason of their race, color, religion or manner of worship, has created or tends to create violations of constitutional assurances and guarantees, and disturbance of domestic tranquillity and peace of the people of this Commonwealth, and is provocative of violence causing injury to persons and property."

These and other facts as specified in the bill would be punished by a fine of not more than $5000 nor less than $200 or by imprisonment of not more than three years or less than 90 days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

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Mary Arrives

Mrs Mary Curley Donnelly arriving at State House to hear the Governor address the Legislature.

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Gov Curley Delivering His Annual Message

GOV CURLEY READING HIS MESSAGE TO THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT

GOV CURLEY'S PROPOSALS FOR ACTION BY LEGISLATURE

Tax of 2 cents on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products.

Fee of at least $5 a year on every slot machine.

continued

Continue for five years additional tax on gasoline.

Double the fees for operation of motor trucks "so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers."

Tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol.

Increase from 3½ to 5 percent handle taken by State Racing Commission on dog races.

Legislation to secure revenue to obviate necessity of laying state tax on cities and towns to relieve real estate.

Continue 10 percent assessment upon tax against individuals, estates and corporations.

Erection of addition to State Capitol at $1,000,000.

Voluntary retirement at age of 70 of statewide court judges at full salary, subject to further duty at request of chief justice.

Prohibit practice by District Court judges in civil cases in their own courts.

District Courts to be established on a circuit basis.

Special justices to be paid on a per hour basis.

Unicameral Legislature with reduced membership and biennial sessions.

Abandon State Prison at Charlestown and utilize site as receiving station.

Imprison only first offenders at Concord Reformatory to do away with "college of crime."

Hospital for criminally insane at Norfolk at cost of $1,750,000.

Centrally located structure as World War Memorial to provide accommodation for veterans of all wars.

Committee of legislators, real estate and business interests to study and report program for reducing cost of operating activities of the state.

Commission of recognized authorities on taxation and legislators to develop program for reduction in the cost of government.

Practicing as physician or surgeon without the required annual registration would be made a criminal offense.

Enlargement of institutions for mentally ill to accommodate 2000 patients.

For benefit of gas and electric consumers authorize Public Utilities Commission to determine by agreement with companies or otherwise a fair rate of return, fair rate base and basis of participation by public and companies in excess earnings.

Duties of State Industrial Accident Board to be taken over by Department of Labor and Industries.

Drastic action to reduce spurious claims in automobile accidents or repeal compulsory insurance law.

Discontinuance of employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

Increase powers of law enforcement officers in pursuing criminals by eliminating by agreement border lines between states.

Amend existing law to conform with provisions of Federal act on unemployment insurance.

Promote economic education for school pupils and adults.

Allow cities and towns to appropriate money to assist in slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

Concluded

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CURLEY CALLS FOR NEW TAXES

Asks Levies on Cigarettes, More For Trucks, Dog Racing, Incomes—End "State Tax"

Offers Large Building Plan

Reads His Message to Legislature

Changes in State Courts Sought

Republicans Criticize, Most of Auditors Praise

Presenting a comprehensive design for legislation, Gov Curley yesterday delivered his official message to the opening meeting of the second annual session of the 149th Massachusetts Legislature. The document was warmly applauded.

Complete abolition of the state tax, substitution of a 2-cent tax on cigarettes and tobacco, continuation of the 3-cent gasoline tax for five years, an increase in the state's revenue from dog racing, an ambitious program of construction for better care of the mentally afflicted and felons, abandonment of the two-house form of the State Legislature and establishment of a single branch to meet biennially, and voluntary retirement of judges over 70 were highlights of the message, which was replete with suggestions for legislative action to modernize and perfect the Commonwealth's administration.

Both Assailed and Praised

The organization of the Legislature itself was without incident, as the nominal Republican leadership was continued in both branches and the Democrats passed up any effort to organize either House or Senate under the Democratic banner. With the exception of a few committee changes and the addition of new members, the Legislature is unchanged from the 1935 lineup.

Gov Curley's address was delivered to a joint convention of the House and Senate and occupied an hour and a half.

Hardly had he finished, before his recommendations were assailed from Republican quarters in both branches of the Legislature.

That the message "shouts extravagance and whispers economy" was the criticism of Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House, while Senator Parkman of Boston declared the address was "long and dull," adding that it was "too bad he doesn't mean what he says."

The majority of the Governor's auditors had praise, however, for the program for the session which the message encompassed and predicted that many of the recommendations would be adopted.

Aims to Cut City Rates

The message was delivered by the Governor with deep earnestness and it was apparent that he was speaking under the strain of a severe cold which has incapacitated him several days.

Although he read from a prepared copy, the Governor temporarily discarded the manuscript during the discussion of finances and assured the Legislators that the discontinuation of the state tax was entirely feasible and would afford a $2 reduction in municipal tax rates if legislation is adopted to make it possible, through his alternate tax proposals.

Calling on the Legislature to forget political considerations and report his financial recommendations and other suggestions for legislation, Gov Curley made much of the common interest involved and the opportunity for service to the people of the state.

continued

Sliding Scale for Utilities

Some of the measures recommended by the Governor were indorsements of reports of special commissions. Among these were more stringent laws on installment buying and establishment of a sliding scale of public utility rates.

Abolition of the Metropolitan Planning Division and absorption of the Industrial Accident Board in the State Department of Labor and Industries were chief among the administrative changes sought by the Governor.

Mrs Mary Donnelly, the Governor's daughter, and her husband, Lieut Col Edward C. Donnelly, were among those seated in the Speaker's gallery. With them were Paul, Francis and George Curley, Miss Kathleen Donnelly, Police Commissioner and Mrs Eugene M. McSweeney, Dr Martin H. English, the Governor's personal physician, and Edmond C. Dolan, former Boston city treasurer.

Members of the family of Speaker Saltonstall were among the guests in the Speaker's gallery.

Committee Changes

The House and Senate assembled at 11 o'clock in their respective chambers. Organization and joint convention preliminaries were completed within the hour and Gov Curley began his address shortly after the stroke of 12.

Senator McSweeney, Republican, the new member from the 2d Essex District, and Representatives William Stockwell, Republican, of Maynard, successor to Frank C. Sheridan, resigned, and Axel U. Sternlof, Republican, of Worcester, who takes the place of the late Victor E. Rolander, took their places in the Legislature for the first time.

The standing committees of the Senate will be the same as last year except for a change in the Rules Committee. Senator Theodore H. Plunkett of Adams will replace Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington. It will be remembered that several Republican members of the Rules Committee, including Senator Cotton, tendered their resignations in the latter part of last year's session, due to differences with Pres Moran. These resignations were never accepted. The committee now consists of Pres Moran, Senators Nicolson of Wareham, Wragg of Needham and Plunkett of Adams, Republicans, and Scanlan of Somerville, Madden of Boston and White of Boston; Democrats.

Senator McSweeney was appointed chairman of the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands. He was also appointed to the second position on the Committee on Counties to replace Senator Plunkett.

Dean of Ways and Means

Representative Ernest L. Dean of Chilmark, who was made State Commissioner of Conservation by Gov Curley, was taken off the House Ways and Means Committee by Speaker Saltonstall. During the 1935 session Dean led the minority of the Ways and Means Committee in favor of Gov Curley's bond issue program, so that the change was no surprise when announced yesterday. Dean was given third place on the Committee on Public Safety. Dean's place on the Ways and Means Committee will be filled by Representative Lasell of Northbridge.

Representative Axel U. Sternlof of Worcester, newly elected member, was appointed to Public Welfare and Representative William Stockwell of Maynard, another newly elected member, was appointed to the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands.

The place of Representative Lasell on Transportation will be filled by Representative Nelson of Milford and on Public Welfare by Representative Brown of Abington.

Conclusion

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MEASURE FILED TO OUST CONROY

Nicholson Says Board Needs One Less Man

Bill to Abolish Death Penalty Placed Before Legislature

Asserting that if Senator William S. Conroy can be granted a leave of absence from the Industrial Accident Board and not be missed, the board should be able to function permanently with one less member, Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham yesterday filed a bill with the clerk of the Senate calling for such a reduction.

Senator Conroy, a Democrat from Fall River, was recently granted a leave of absence without pay for the duration of the present Legislative session, so that he might return to the Senate and keep the Democratic forces there at full strength.

Nicholson, Republican floor leader for the first part of last year's session, would reduce the accident board membership permanently from seven to six. He also would bar Conroy from returning to the board by specifying in his bill that the last appointed member shall be the one removed.

Conroy was appointed by Gov Curley last year. He declined to resign his seat in the Senate and remained a member without pay.

When informed of the bill, Conroy said: "It's perfectly all right with me. So Nicholson says I should be dropped from the board? Who is he to say that?"

"He is Senator Nicholson," was the reply, and the matter was dropped.

Among the other bills filed today was one calling for the abolition of capital punishment in Massachusetts, which Representative Warren K. Brimblecom of Newton filed with the clerk of the House. Brimblecom filed the bill at the request of 56 persons, headed by Mrs Julia W. Keene of Newton.

A maximum rate of $25 per $1000 for local taxes in cities and towns is sought in a bill filed by Representatives J. Francis Southgate and Sven A. Erickson, both of Worcester, and a petition calling for all gas and electricity bills to be itemized was filed by Southgate.

A bill seeking to legalize bowling on Sundays in towns and cities where the citizens vote for it was filed by Representative Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence.

The widening of North Main st and the construction of a sidewalk along one side in the town of Andover, and the construction of a parkway or boulevard from South Broadway, Lawrence, to River road, Andover, are asked in two other bills filed by Lane.

Lane also filed a bill asking for widening and reconstruction of Winthrop av, Lawrence, and a fifth bill calling for the state to take over Winthrop av as a state highway.

Senator Charles G. Niles filed a bill seeking to have physicians and hospitals granted a lien upon any rights of action, suits or claims which any person treated by them has on account of personal injuries.

A bill to permit the use on public highways of trailers especially constructed for the transportation of horses was filed by Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham.

Senator Wragg also filed a bill seeking to establish the salary of the judge of probate of Norfolk at $6500 a year.

Representative Samuel Cohen of Boston filed a bill calling for the State Department of Public Works to spend $10,000 removing hulks from Boston Harbor.

At 5 o'clock, when the offices were closed, 333 bills had been filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives for the consideration of the General Court of 1936.

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G. O. P. Assails Curley Message, Democrats Commend Program

GOV CURLEY READING HIS ADDRESS

SALTONSTALL LASHES AT IT

Others Predict Adoption of Many Recommendations

Gov Curley's official message to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday evoked charges of hypocrisy" from staunch Republicans, while loyal Democrats sang praises of the Governor's courage in recommending new taxes.

Republicans turned their eyes to Speaker Leverett Saltonstall for official criticism of the Governor's message, and Mr Saltonstall satisfied their expectations. He lashed at Gov Curley, charging him with failure to consider the cost of government.

"Bluntly the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy," the Speaker asserted. "It is significant that the Governor's attack has shifted from the Executive Council to the Legislature. Last year he wanted the Executive Council abolished; now he controls it, he makes no reference to it."

The majority of the Governor's listeners, however, had praise for the program for the session and predicted many ofthe recommendations would be adopted.

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CHARGE CURLEY'S DEMANDS CLASH

Saltonstall and Parkman Criticize Message

"Shouts Extravagance and Whispers Economy"

Charging that the Governor was inconsistent on the subject of a hospital for the criminally insane, and that he also failed to say where the money for the erection of new public buildings would come from, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House of Representatives yesterday criticized the Governor's address to the incoming Legislature.

Mr Saltonstall stated that everyone was in accord on the need of new public buildings, and would like to see them erected. However, the Speaker said, the cost of Government must be considered, and weighed.

"Bluntly the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy," the Speaker declared. "It is significant that the Governor's attack has shifted from the Executive Council to the Legislature. Last year he wanted the Executive Council abolished. Now he controls it, he makes no reference to it."

Speaker Points to Differences

The Saltonstall statement said in part:

"The Governor said on pages 31 and 32 of his address: 'The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth.'

"On page 41, referring to the same legislation, he said: 'It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at $1,750,000, since there is no way of justifying the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the Department of Correction.

"Has Already Been Done"

"Actually the bill he refers to placed the mental defectives under the supervision of the Department of Mental Diseases, as he had already stated in another part of his address. Then he proceeds to recommend what has already been done, namely, that the hospital be placed under the supervision of the Department of Mental Diseases.

"The truth of the matter is that the bill in question was filed by the Commissioner of the Department of Mental Diseases and provided that the hospital was to be built only if Federal funds were available."

Of the Governor's recommendation of new building, Saltonstall said:

"If these buildings are so needed, why was His Excellency so adverse to having them including in the bill passed by the Legislature last year to build new sidewalks and dredge harbors. Such an amendment was offered and defeated by him in the House."

Chose Walks, Says Parkman

Senator Henry Parkman Jr also criticized the Governor's address and charged apparent insincerity in the Governor's demand for a hospital for the criminally insane.

"It is too bad he does not mean what he says, for the message did have a few good discussions and recommendations," the Senator said. "It is good also to know that he has come to an appreciation of the necessity of a reduction in the cost of government. As an ardent champion of economy, thrift and capable administration of the affairs of government, he will be a sight for the gods."

Of the hospital for criminal insane, Parkman said:

"He forgets that he was presented last Spring with an adequate program of building, but preferred to insist on a highway program with an appropriation of $3,600,000, for sidewalks."

Discusses "Drastic Action"

Parkman's statement also said:

"In discussing his proposal for a better pension system for judges he used the phrase 'without the need of drastic action against them.' This has an ominous sound. Very likely as the case against Dolan, the Curley city treasurer, gets hotter we shall hear more of the dire need of taking the 'drastic action' referred to. No doubt it will be placed on high public grounds. The Governor is a past master of that act.

"Out of a welter of vague quantities and the usual high-sounding phrases liberally sprinkled with adjectives I detected a few specific suggestions with which I am in hearty accord. Referring to automobile accidents, he recommended a tightening up of provisions of the law requiring prompt and accurate reports of accidents. What his reference to 'governors on cars' meant, I did not quite gather, but I presume he had in mind the accident in Newton last Summer."

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DINNER DANCE OF W. L. HARRIS POST, A. L.

More Than 400 Guests at Hotel Touraine

More than 400 guests gathered in the Renaissance room of the Hotel Touraine last evening at the dinner dance which commemorated the 16th anniversary of William L. Harris Post 196, American Legion.

Charles E. McCarthy, senior vice commander, was the general chairman of the banquet committee. He opened the program with an address of welcome to the members and guests. Mr McCarthy presented Thomas F. O'Brien, incoming commander of the post, as toastmaster. The invocation was pronounced by Edward H. Barteaux, chaplain of the post.

Theodore Glynn brought the greetings of the Commonwealth and represented Gov James M. Curley, who had accepted no New Year invitation on account of his recent sickness, although now recovered. Other speakers included Postmaster Peter F. Tague, who was accompanied by Mrs Tague. He paid a fine tribute to the members of the American Legion who are in the postal service, as are the members of the William L. Harris Post.

A telegram of regret was read from Congressman John P. Higgins, who is in Washington. The speakers included Department Commander John H. Walsh, Department Adjutant Harold P. Redden, Mrs Margaret Powers, president of the auxiliary; Richard J. Schoenfeld Jr, captain of the Sons of the American Legion, and Mr and Mrs Henry Brown.

A past commander's badge was presented to the retiring commander of the post, James P. McManus. The presentation was by the incoming commander, Thomas F. O'Brien. The banquet committee included, beside Chairman Charles E. McCarthy:

Thomas F. O'Brien, James P. McManus, Edward H. Barteaux, Frank Kaepplein, Leo F. Martin, Frederick L. Blackwell, Andrew E. Mangan, Richard J. Schoenfeld, Lawrence J. Flanagan, Francis J. Solari, George V. Hunt, Patrick W. J. O'Gorman, Thomas R. Scanlon, Charles Rinnig, Ben Lewis, Sarah J. McMillen, Francis J. Regan, Rudolph J. Bober, Frank Anselmo, James F. Welch, Joseph T. Ahern, John J. Doherty, Walter G. Dunn, Charles H. Steele, Edward M. Sheehan, Edward J. Delancy, Morris Kelly, Joseph H. Cooper, Carl A. Prescott, H. E. Hoffenberg, James F. Daylor, William H. Powers, John J. Cushing and Stephen R. Chatelle.

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LYMAN SAID TO FAVOR PAROLE POLICY CHANGE

Gov Curley Quotes Commissioner as Council Prepares For Tomorrow's Public Hearing

Gov Curley today indicated that Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of corrections, was in favor of a change in the present parole policy, and once more expressed his approval of the public hearing the Executive Council has ordered for tomorrow.

"For a long time Mr Lyman has been discussing with me the Parole Board's constant refusal to cooperate with him and consult with him on the question of paroles," the Governor said after an hour's conference with Lyman this morning.

The Governor said he would preside over the hearing tomorrow and that as he understood the situation in the State Prisons at present, the prisoners were smouldering with discontent at the present board.

Says Discipline at Stake

"As I understand it, it is impossible to maintain discipline and have good behavior in our prisons without offering the inmates some enticement to behave and some reward for good prison records," the Governor commented.

Through the hearing tomorrow the Council will seek the removal of the present Board of Parole. Councilors will charge that the refusal of the board to parole prisoners when they had served two-thirds of their minimum sentences, are eligible, and have good behavior records, is responsible for the current unrest in prisons and for the recent breaks at Concord and Charlestown.

In the latter break, two prisoners and one guard were killed, and a second guard was shot and killed by two inmates last week, while they were being escorted back to jail from court.

Men Treated "as a Fox"

"If a man has behaved himself and remained a good prisoner during two-thirds of his minimum sentence, the Board of Parole sets him back and says that he is a fox and a sly convict," the Governor said. "Naturally that leaves little inducement for good behavior," he continued.

The Governor said that while Commissioner Lyman had complained several times about the Parole Board's lack of cooperation, he did not exactly favor a public hearing on the question.

Gov Curley said he and the Commissioner did not discuss the matter at any length during their conference this morning, and that Mr Lyman had congratulated him on his address of yesterday.

"Mr Lyman said the message was the most constructive, courageous and timely address ever delivered in the history of the Commonwealth," the Governor related.

Three on Board Under Fire

The members of the Board of Parole against whom the Council will move tomorrow are Richard Onley, chairman, Mathew P. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin.

Only Mr Gavin has spoken of the present investigation to date, and he has announced that he will not change his policy and will not recommend the parole of hardened criminals.

Councilors and the Governor have expressed the opinion that the court in sentencing criminals weigh their past records and judge the length of term imposed accordingly. Therefore, they argue, the board should limit its consideration practically to the inmate,s record as a prisoner, and his chances for rehabilitation.

The Governor also announced that he had ordered a score of letters received by his office from prisoners in Charlestown and Concord, all of them objecting to the parole policy, to be delivered to the councilors.

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INDUSTRIES INVITED TO NEW ENGLAND

Six Governors Point to Modern Plants

Supporting the industrial development campaign sponsored by the New England Council, the six New England Governors will issue an invitation this morning to American industry to buy or rent modern plants in New England.

Pointing out that the prosperity of New England is dependent upon the continued prosperity of its industries, the Governors, in their invitation, announce their joint "determination to maintain conditions favorable to the location and profitable operation of industry in our states."

"For the first time in the history of the area," the council announcement states, "an industrial development advertising campaign is being carried out with the intention of presenting the advantages of New England as an industrial area and as a favorable location for new industries and branch plants." The campaign, using magazines and newspapers, is being financed by important interests cooperating with the council.

Previous advertisements in the series have stressed the diversification of industries already located in New England, the richness of the New England market and the availability of capital, skilled labor and experienced management.

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GOV CURLEY ATTACKED FOR GOODWIN STAND

Sec Watt of A. F. of L. Accuses Him of "Backing Down" in Decision on Registrar

Saying that Gov Curley "backed down" in his differences with Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, and charging Goodwin with being a "labor organizer," Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, issued a fiery statement today.

Referring to Goodwin's activities in Haverhill, as unpaid counsel for a labor union, Watt said, "It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as thos which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 percent and have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in which between 1800 and 2000 workers had been employed."

Watt further said the Governor had gone "out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision" and "it appears that the Governor took the eloquence of the registrar rather than a study of the actual facts."

Watt said that if there were sluggings in Haverhill "it will be a strange sort of peace that the Governor predicts for other communities into which the Allied Brotherhood may be established through the eloquent salesmanship of the registrar."

Watt's statement caused much surprise at the State House. He is known as a close and ardent supporter of Gov Curley and was appointed by the Governor as labor member of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

It appears, however, that before reeasing his attack on Goodwin, Watt conferred for a half-hour with Gov Curley this morning.

When told that the statement had been released, Gov Curley said:

"Mr Watt was kind enough to show me the statement before he released it. I told him that it appeared to be a fight between him and Mr Goodwin, and that I knew of no two men better qualified to add to the gayety and festivity of the new year."

Registrar Goodwin could not be reached for comment on the Watt statement as he had left to visit branch registry offices and would not return to his own office this afternoon.

"Mess of Own Making"

"If the Governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary, even from employers and employes in Haverhill whose affairs have been so seriously menaced by Goodwin's meddling.

"When the Governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly the extraordinary capacity and services of 'labor organizer Goodwin,' it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story.

"Of course, the Governor claims to have made a thorough investigation of Goodwin's activities in interfering in such matters. The fact that the Governor has been so busy preparing his able and far-reaching annual address must have interfered with his customary accuracy. It appears that it took the eloquence of the registrar himself, rather than a study of the actual facts, to justify the Governor's surprising statement.

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 percent, which have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in the Brockton district in which between 1800 and 2000 workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived, and which have transferred much of the production of the W. L. Douglas factory to Binghamton, N Y, and Rochester, N H.

"Happy Results"

"If questions raised by Mr Goodwin are to be greeted by sluggings in Haverhill, as in one union meeting in Brockton, it will be a strange sort of peace that the Governor predicts for other communities into which the Allied Brotherhood may be established through the eloquent salesmanship of the registrar.

"Such 'happy results' as these in Brockton, which the registrar fails to mention when he interferes in Haverhill, where 26 or 30 factories have signed working agreements with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, are a sad contrast with the 35 years of cooperation between the Brockton employers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union during which time only two strikes occurred.

"It is undoubtedly true that "Red" agitation is unlikely to be heard in any community in which the registrar's voice is being exercised. But, surely the law-abiding workers of Haverhill will find little peace or comfort in any conflict such as Goodwin has aroused against the amicable agreement so recently negotiated by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union with the manufacturers of that city.

"If any trouble results in Haverhill the responsibility muts rest largely upon the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and his Allied Brotherhood. No one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice. No one who scans the legislative record of our Commonwealth will find any evidence of him or his brotherhood advancing the welfare of the working people of the state. But anyone who cares to read the Brockton Enterprise of Sept 12, 1934, will find Mr Goodwin's statement of thanks to the brotherhood for financing his campaign for Governor, ample reason to explain his own activities in Brockton, his interference in Haverhill and his ability to convince the Governor that he uses the shoe workers well."

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G. O. P. ASSAILS CURLEY MESSAGE

Saltonstall Attacks It, Democrats Commend Its Program

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PAROLE HEARING FOR TOMORROW

Governor's Council Plans Public Session

A public hearing on the present parole policy in this state, through which the Governor's Council will seek the removal of the present Board of Parole, will be held before the Council tomorrow.

Climaxing their investigation into prison conditions and the cause of recent breaks at Charlestown State Prison and the Concord Reformatory, the Councilors announced the hearing yesterday, as they recessed for the Governor's address.

During their inquiry the Councilors have visited the jails in Charlestown and Concord, and interviewed both prisoners and jail officials. A majority of them have blamed the present unrest in penal institutions on the Parole Board.

They have charged that the tightening up of paroles, and the refusal of the board to recommend prisoners for parole when they have served two-thirds of their minimum sentence and, if their prison records are good, become eligible, have caused unrest.

Politics Hinted

The present members of the Parole Board are Richard Olney, chairman; Mathew W. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin. Only Gavin has replied to any of the Councilors' charges, and he has stated that he will continue to refuse parole to hardened criminals who, in his opinion, are unfit for society.

Both Olney and Bullock have remained silent during the controversy, saying that they prefer to wait for a hearing, if one is called. However, it was learned from an authoritative source that they believe the Council is either playing politics or has been misinformed.

They will argue at the hearing, the source stated, that their responsibility is to the general public and not to any constituents who may have friends or relatives in prison for breaking the law.

At the same time that the hearing was announced, Councilor Daniel H. Coakley released a letter purporting to come from a prisoner in Charlestown, which agrees with the Council that the parole system has broken down and that the refusal of paroles is responsible for discontented prisoners.

No Incentive to Behave

The Council's investigation was originally urged by Councilor James J. Brennan of Somerville, after five men escaped for an hour from Concord, and one guard and two prisoners were killed when five inmates tried to roll out of Charlestown in a truck.

Their visits to the prisons have disclosed, the councilors say, a complete breakdown in the morale of the prisoners because some of them, with good prison records, have been before the Parole Board and been denied recommendation for release.

With nothing to work for and no hope of parole, even though their records be perfect, the prisoners have no incentive to behave, the councilors insist.

The Parole Board has stated that had criminal records indicate frequently that a prisoner is a bad parole risk, despite a good record as an inmate. They have refused parole to these men, asserting that the prisoner is frequently intelligent enough to behave in hope of parole, but not intelligent enough to reform and become a useful member of society.

Raps Stool Pigeons

The parole board has also charged prison officials with seeking the parole of inmates who have given the prison officials information concerning other inmates. These stool pigeons are also poor parole risks, the board believes.

Recent statements from the parole board have also indicated that the present members contemplate no change in policy and will continue to refuse parole to hardened cases. Charlestown jail officials have told them, Councilors say that this means that 95 percent of the inmates, excepting lifers, have no hope of parole and form a constant threat of riot and bloodshed.

The parole board reply to this has been that the Charlestown institution houses the toughest criminals in the state, and that the better parole risks are usually transferred to the Norfolk Prison Colony before becoming eligible for the board's consideration, and are, therefore, paroled from that institution.

Several Councilors, in discussing the situation, have insisted that a judge takes a man's past record into consideration in imposing sentence, and, therefore, the parole board should not hold the past record against a prisoner.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936
Date

GLAD TUGWELL ISN'T COMING

Buckley Congratulates the Young Democrats

State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, speaking yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Young Democrats of Massachusetts, said he had been gratified to learn that Rexford G. Tugwell, who has been announced as the principal speaker at the Jackson Day dinner in Boston on Jan 8, could not attend that function. Characterizing Mr Tugwell as "the most inflammatory" speaker who could be sent to represent the national administration, the state auditor frankly expressed his delight at the news that the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture would not be here. Mr Buckley also warned the Democrats at yesterday's meeting that the party had "a tough assignment" to carry Massachusetts for either the national or state ticket next November.

The meeting of the Young Democrats at the Hotel Bellevue, was held so that members of the organization and others in the party might talk over the dinner, at the Copley Plaza on Jan 8. Daniel J. Driscoll of Lynn, state president of the Young Democrats, called the company to order, but, after a short statement of the purpose of the meeting, he turned the gavel over to Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port. Mr Maynard confessed that he was 61 years old yesterday, but argued that for that reason, if for no other, he was qualified to preside over a gathering of Young Democrats. He was very sanguine about the outlook for the Democrats in the nation and also in the state and predicted that both would be carried for President Roosevelt in this year's election.

Thereafter Mr Maynard led a sort of "experience meeting" in which several of the Young Democrats and some of the older leaders of the party urged that every effort be made to assure the success of the coming dinner. Representatives of cities and towns in the eastern part of the state reported marked interest and gave assurance of a large attendance from their communities. Some of the more enthusiastic predicted that 1000 people would be at the dinner and the dance which will follow.

Representatives of Plymouth and Worcester counties, each of which will have a dinner of its own on Jackson Day, said their prospects also were most encouraging. Mr Donahue of Worcester stated that although two Democratic clubs will have dinners in that city on Jan 8, they are working in harmony and each will be represented at the dinner of the other.

Atty Gen Paul A. Dever, State Treas Charles F. Hurley and Auditor Buckley spoke briefly for the state administration. They said they were going, as guests of Gov Curley, to the Jackson Day dinner in Washington, but they promised to work for the success of the local dinner.

Mr Buckley praised Collector Maynard because he was presiding at the meeting in spite of the fact he is a Federal office-holder. The state auditor said that certain other office-holders, who had previously shown lack of cooperation in party matters, were absentees from yesterday's meeting, and he suggested that they should realize what they owed to the party.

Martin T. Hall of Natick said that it was perhaps too much to expect the party could win this year a victory so sweeping as those in 1932 and 1934, but on that account Democrats should do everything they could to keep the party interest and enthusiasm at the highest possible point. The Republicans, he went on, are relying on what they think are signs of discontent among the Democrats, and should be shown that they are wrong.

Miss Mildred C. Keane, president of the Jessie Woodrow Sayre League of Massachusetts, promised the hearty cooperation of that organization in the Jackson Day dinner.

Miss Mary G. Moran is chairman of the committee in charge of the dinner, Mrs Ruth McCormick is secretary and A. Ford Reel is treasurer.

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HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

CURLEY ORDERS PAROLE HEARING

Criticism of Board Members To Be Sifted at Public Session Tomorrow

Various state officials associated directly and indirectly with the parole of inmates of the state penal institutions will be directed today to appear before Gov. Curley and the executive council tomorrow afternoon for a public hearing on the methods now employed in recommending paroles.

Those scheduled to be examined by the Governor and the councillors are Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction; Richard Olney, Matthew W. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin, members of the state parole board; Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden at state prison; Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent at the state reformatory; Maurice W. Winslow, superintendent of the state prison colony, and Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the state reformatory for women.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

BURRELL GIVEN STATE TAX POST

Republican Ex-Treasurer Named Deputy Assessor at Curley's Direction

At the direction of Gov. Curley, Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner, yesterday appointed Fred Jefferson Burrell of Medford, former Republican state treasurer, to be a deputy assessor of income taxes at an annual salary of $2500. The appointment was laid on the table for one week by the executive council.

Commissioner Long also asked the council to approve his promotion of John F. Gibbons of Cambridge, a deputy income tax assessor, to be an assessor. Action also was deferred on this appointment.

Elected state treasurer in 1919, Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920, at the request of Gov. Calvin Coolidge when objections were raised to some of Burrell's practices. Nominated for the same office again in 1930, he was defeated at the election by State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley when he was bolted by thousands of Republicans at the suggestion of James Jackson of Westwood, who succeeded Burrell as treasurer.

Former State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook also has a position in the income tax division.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1935

SPEND NOW! SAVE LATER!

Economies in state administration can wait, as there is "ample time" for the work of determining just what form they should take. But we should not delay our spending program. We need immediately a million dollar addition to the State House. We must build a hospital for the criminally insane—the total cost won't exceed a million and three-quarters. We should proceed at once to erect a memorial (expense not estimated yet) "of sufficient size to provide accommodations for veterans of all wars." The birds and fishes should be conserved by an outlay of $100,000.

We should defer economies until a committee of sixteen finishes its exploration of possibilities, but meanwhile we should have:

(1)—A continuation of the 10 per cent. increase in the taxes on incomes of individuals, estates and corporations. (This is the measure which the Legislature enacted last year for the "temporary" relief of taxpayers.)

(2)—A higher tax for five years on the use and sale of gasoline. Other states are doing it.

(3)—A doubled fee for the operation of motor trucks.

(4)—A tax of forty cents a gallon on alcohol.

(5)—A tax of two cents on a package of cigarettes. (The federal government now collects six) and a corresponding tax on other tobacco products.

(6)—A $5.00 tax on slot machines.

That is the Governor's "revenue and retrenchment" philosophy and program as he presented them to the Legislature yesterday. He placed the emphasis, unfortunately, on revenue, not retrenchment. He spoke of the "necessity for increased economy," but the message as a whole calls for uneconomical increases. He generalized for the most part when he discussed economy. He was specific when he considered revenue and spending.

The impression of the average person after a careful examination of the message will be that the Governor felt it would be rather nice to make some reference to the problem which is engaging the thought of the taxpayers. The greatest saving which he advocates would come from the small, one-chamber, biennial Legislature. But that reform would require a constitutional amendment, which is a difficult, protracted process, and the Legislature has managed to evade the issue to date.

The Governor's remarks on the tenure of office by judges of the Supreme, Superior and Land courts are especially interesting at this time. He would allow new appointees to retire at seventy, apparently without relation to the number of years they had sat. As to "present judges" he says that they "should be given a reasonable time in which to elect to retire on the same terms." That is not so clear as it might be, but seems to mean that a judge of seventy would have a choice between election and ejection.

As applied to our Supreme Court, such a law would mean the withdrawal of Chief Justice Rugg and Justices Pierce and Crosby, or three out of the seven. A federal law of this kind would remove Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Brandeis and Sutherland. The late Oliver Wendell Holmes would have been compelled to depart before he had reached the prime of his intellectual power.

Whatever the virtue of this proposal, by which the Governor would name three justices immediately and a fourth would be named soon after next December, when Justice Field will be seventy, the problem is not urgent. It can safely wait for action until the finances of the state are in sounder condition. The standing of the court is high, and the chief justice is most vigorous. The present retirement arrangement is not wholly satisfactory, but is not so bad that it connot safely be allowed to continue for a few years more.

Much more important than penalizing judges because they have been guilty of attaining the patriarchal age of seventy are the suggestions of the Governor for changes in the administration of the district courts. The Supreme Court has already ordered one modification. Others are required. But is the Governor entirely sincere in what he says? He showed no zeal at all for improvement of the district court system last year. The belief on Beacon Hill was that he did not wish to have the members of the Legislature construe his remarks on the subject in his 1935 message with too much literalness.

The message is an elaborate document, with thirteen main sections and twenty-three sub-headings. It is extremely long and wordy. It would have been improved if the Governor had curtailed it 50 per cent. or even more. He might well take his friend, the President, rather than Mr. Hoover, for a model in this respect. It is illumined, however, with one or two flashes of wrath.

It refers, for example, to the "brutal disregard" of the Legislature when it did not provide $25,000 for research equipment in the Department of Mental Diseases. Failure of the Legislature to finance a measure authorizing a hospital costing a million and three-quarters, for the criminally insane seems to the Governor to have been "duplicity" which "smacks of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth." The "neglect of state wards . . . represents the most sordid chapter possible of recording in the annals of the commonwealth."

Has any other Governor stigmatized the members of the General Court as sordid, brutal knaves in a formal state document which will be immortalized in the archives? Presumably the General Court will make some response, as the membership is the same as it was last year.

If the Governor would show as much vigor in behalf of the non-criminal, sane residents of the commonwealth as for the criminally insane, the immediate future would be somewhat brighter. If he had urged speed in economies and delay in expenditures, his message would have been a much better New Year's greeting.

for society.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

CURLEY SEEKS NEW TAX LEVIES: ASKS PENSION FOR JUDGES AT 70

Urges 2-Cent Levy on Cigarettes—Increased Gasoline Impost

SINGLE LEGISLATIVE BODY EVERY 2 YEARS

Continuation of 10 P. C. Surtax—Double Motor Truck Fees—Alcohol Tax

RETIREMENT FOR JURISTS AT FULL SALARY ADVOCATED

Full Text of Gov. Curley's Message on Pages 8 and 9

By W. E. MULLINS

Imposition of new taxes and a provision for the voluntary retirement at full salary of high court judges on reaching the age of 70, were among the chief recommendations advanced by Gov. Curley yesterday in the message he read at the opening session of the 1936 Legislature.

Continued

Recommending a continuation of the 10 per cent. surtax imposed on incomes last year, he also advocated an unspecified increase in the gasoline tax, a retail sales tax of two cents on cigarettes and tobacco, the doubling of motor truck registration fees, an excise of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol, a 1½ per cent. boost in the state's share of the "handle" on dog racing pari-mutuels and a $5 fee on slot machines of every description.

ADVOCATES PENSION SYSTEM

He asked the Legislature to establish a pension system under which judges of the supreme, superior and land courts on reaching the age of 70 years could be retired on full salary, subject to temporary service on request of the chief justice of the court from which they have been retired.

After offering his recommendation for their voluntary retirement at 70 years, the Governor said: "Present judges of greater age should be given a reasonable time in which to elect to retire on the same terms."

In outlining his views for the establishment of a broader base of the current tax structure, the Governor said his objective is the abolition of the present state tax imposed on the cities and towns to absorb the annual deficit in state revenues.

Handicapped by a heavy cold which forced him to bed late in the afternoon, the Governor required nearly 90 minutes to complete the reading of his extended message. In addition to including two-score recommendations, the message also was to a certain extent a review of the first year of his administration.

The development of the state's mental disease institutions and facilities commanded more of his attention than any other subject he discussed. He chided the Legislature for its failure last year to appropriate adequate funds for the care of mentally ailing citizens aud urged the legislators to adopt his plans this year.

In renewing his recommendation for the establishment of a circuit system of district courts, he also asked for legislation that would bar district court judges from engaging in the practice of civil cases in their own courts. The supreme court recently ordered district court judges to refrain from the practice of criminal law in any courts.

The Governor again asked for the abolition of the ancient state prison at Charlestown, recommending the construction of a new building there for a receiving station for convicted felons.

He suggested the adoption of a unicameral Legislature as a means of speeding up legislative activity and also of reducing the cost of the state government. He would have a large committee appointed of legislators and businessmen who would be charged with the duty of recommending methods by which the cost of the state government could be reduced.

For the erection of a new addition to the State House to absorb the divisions and departments now renting office quarters in the city of Boston he asked an appropriation of $1,000,000. A war memorial was another recommendation, while a new appropriation of $100,000 was sought to advertise the state's recreational facilities, as was done last year.

Arriving in the House chamber at noon, he began delivery of his message within a few minutes, and ended at 1:30 P. M. Greeted cordially by the legislators, he was occasionally interrupted by applause.

Prior to the joint convention, the House and Senate organized their bodies for the year without incident. No attempt was made in either branch to interfere with continuation in office of Leverett Saltonstall as speaker of the House and of James G. Moran of Mansfield as president of the Senate.

REMOVES DEAN

The speaker caused some surprise by removing Representative Ernest J. Dean of Chilmark, Republican, from the committee on ways and means, because of his recent appointment by the Governor to the position of state commissioner of conservation.

Urging the representatives to conclude their session early, he suggested that committee reports be accepted, except in instances where there is a wide difference of opinion. He also asked the House members to refrain from asking for roll-calls, except in instances where a standing vote was very close. The time consumed in calling the roll in the last session was four weeks, he said.

President Moran appointed Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams to the place on the rules committee from which Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington resigned last year. He assigned Senator William H. McSweeney, the new member from Salem, to the chairmanship of the committee on harbors and public lands and to a place on the committee on counties to succeed Senator Plunkett, who moved up to rules.

The speaker appointed Representative John W. Lasell of Northbridge to succeed Dean on ways and means and assigned Dean to the committee on public safety.

Saltonstall Is Cheered At News Checks Ready

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall's announcement to the House yesterday that traveling expense checks were ready at the office of Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, was greeted with applause that the Governor might well have envied.

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for society.

Curley Advocates New Tax Plan, Judges Retirement in Annual Message

Failure of Work, Wages Program Here Placed Upon Legislature

Adoption of State Unemployment Compensation Law Called Forward Step for Welfare of Humanity

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country, marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people. In common with every American citizen, it was my belief, at the time of the assemblage of the Legislature in 1935, that a program of work and wages, both in the nation, the states, and subdivisions of the states, would be in full operation. I believed that New Year's day in 1936 would find the people of America transferred from welfare rolls to pay rolls, and prosperity so general in the nation that no worthy individual seeking opportunity to employ the talents of brain and hand with which God had endowed him would be denied the opportunity.

In Massachusetts I advocated an independent course for the absorption of the unemployed, realizing the intricate and ponderous character of federal government agencies and their inability to provide work and wages within a reasonable time.

In the commonwealth this administration has discharged its portion of the obligation imposed by the Legislature, which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages.

We are embarking upon a program of social justice that five years ago would have been regarded as the quintessence of socialism. We are beginning to properly evaluate the true concflept of the scriptural admonition, "I am my brother's keeper."

The adoption by the 1935 Legislature of a state unemployment compensation law as the state's contribution to the social welfare program represents the most forward step undertaken for the welfare of humanity in the history of the nation. The adoption of the program in its entirety is today taxing the thought and ingenuity of the ablest minds in the land. They are endeavoring to devise a method whereby the individual citizen and his family may be safeguarded from recurring periods of depression, with its toll of misery and unemployment. They are seeking compensatory protection for women and men of advanced years, as well as protection for the maimed and the blind.

Social Justice Program in Nation

The operation of the program for social justice should represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation.

To the womanhood and manhood of the nation it will serve as a guarantee of protection from powerful agencies beyond the ability of the individual to control, namely, industrial depression and unemployment. To the children and youth of the nation it will represent a fulfillment of the pledge of equality of opportunity and the transformation from theory to reality of this constitutional guarantee. It is the most important subject that has confronted the people of the American nation in its entire history. Its adoption is inevitable. Its operation is a fulfillment of the Biblical promise that "out of evil cometh good."

Against its adoption will be found arrayed the same reactionary elements that have opposed every great reform in the history of the nation, actuated in large measure either by personal selfishness or by fear of confiscation of property, which not infrequently has been accumulated through the sweating of the wasted bodies of women and children in industry. It is unfortunate that this element of American society overlooks the all-important fact that we leave this world as we enter it; that the only thing we leave behind when we depart this life is the record of service and sacrifice to God and fellowman that we ourselves write while here.

Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people.

The failure of the Legislature to act promptly, coupled with the tardy adoption of a program by the federal government, has wrought great hardship to countless thousands of the citizens who have been unable to comprehend the delay, and in many cases the inaction of both federal and state agencies. With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to pay rolls but it is accepted by every forward-looking intelligent individual that both the federal and state governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment.

Session Marked by Humane Legislation

That we have entered upon a new era in the social and economic life of the nation is generally accepted. For the security of the nation and the well-being of the people, a change from the old order is not only imperative but inevitable. As an offset to increased production, we are reluctantly giving consideration to the acceptance of a shorter working week as one method of making a reality of the theory of the right of the individual to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The legislative session of 1935 was notable not alone for the fact that it was the longest session in the history of the commonwealth, but for the additional fact that it marked the enactment of more progressive and humane legislation than any previous session.

Among the measures of prime importance enacted were those dealing with workmen's compensation, which marked the end of the atrocious practice of discontinuing payments to persons permanently incapacitated at the end of five years

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and the making of provision for payment during the lifetime of the individual. Equally important from the standpoint of the worker was the amendment to the law defining the "average weekly wage," thereby ending the vicious practice of payment to a worker suffering injury in his employment insufficient to provide for even the most meager of his needs.

Dependents of the workers are no longer subject to privation because of the penalties imposed by money lenders in the matter of the attachment of wages to an extent which rendered the borrower helpless, resulting in privation to his dependents.

The Workmen's Compensation Act as enacted makes provision for the protection of laborers, workmen and mechanics and certain other classes of employees, but no provision has been made for the protection of nurses in the institutions. The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law-enforcing or fire-protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and, in my opinion, are entitled to protection.

I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The basic well-being of a nation is gauged by the progress of its working people. It has been the history of modern civilization that economic justice must displace selfish exploitation if the political and social structure of the community is to endure.

Many fundamental changes must be made here in Massachusetts to translate the principal of economic justice into law. We would welcome the opportunity to do so without delay, but Massachusetts is but a part of the American workshop and market place. Our most grievous difficulties are, unfortunately, outside the realm of our jurisdiction. Conscientious employers and their employes in this sovereign Commonwealth are, in too many instances, fettered by the practices of sweatshop proprietors a hundred or a thousand miles away.

Fortunately, there are many matters on which we can proceed without competitive challenge. During the last session of the Great and General Court, an unprecedented progress was made in establishing or amending basic labor laws. The Executive Department has taken steps to vitalize the whole scope of new and old legislation by assuring an alert and sympathetic administration of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Labor, Industries Changes Urged

Reorganization of the Department of Labor and Industries is essential if the interests of the employer, employee and taxpayer alike are to be served. This Department will not fulfill the functions necessary under modern conditions until it combines an adequate and reliable reporting of our current trade and industry with the competent planning of a Statewide program.

The obvious first step in this reorganization, however, is for the Department to assume the duties of the Industrial Accident Board. My opinion, supplemented by the surveys of competent authorities, is that the division of jurisdiction between these two agencies causes much wasteful overlapping of effort, and defeats the purpose which should be the primary objective of both—the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases.

Legislation is necessary to permit the Department of Labor and Industries to take over the Industrial Accident Board's duties, and I trust it will be authorized promptly.

The inhuman practice of compelling an institutional employe to labor for such a long period of time as to impair both health and mentality, and render impossible the character of kind and humane treatment that unfortunate wards of the state are entitled to receive, has happily ended through the adoption of the Forty-eight Hour Law.

Employment of Minors Frowned on Again

The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some twenty-five hundred women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the State, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries, — the wards of the State.

With the excess unemployed adults seeking work and wages for the maintenance of themselves and their families, I renew the recommendations of last year, since no excuse seems to exist for a continuance of the employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

While sympathy and praise are deserved for children who seek to contribute to the support of their families, the net effect of their competition is to deprive some worthy adults of work or to drive down the compensation for such work. These children, during their most receptive years, are deprived of the training so necessary to equip them properly for the present-day arduous activities in trade or industry.

If the years of employment are to be shortened, it is much wiser to keep these children in school, at least until they are 16, so that they may more aptly earn their way when they do start. Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Accidents Fair Index to Claims

For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road The cost of compulsory insurance is based upon claim payment, and all of our efforts in the field of accident prevention will be nullified unless we can keep down the cost of claim payments.

Accidents are important, but claims are nearly equally important. Twenty accidents at $100 per claim may produce a cost of $2000, and, on the other hand, one accident may produce a cost of $5000. Accidents are a fair index to claims, but statistics show that claim payments cannot be measured by the number of accidents.

A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance. The full effect of this amendment will not be experienced until next year, but it is in effect partial repeal. The presence of guest coverage in the law offered the least protection to the individual and the greatest temptation to collusion and exaggerated claims. By eliminating the guest from the compulsory insurance coverage the cost of placing a car on the road was reduced by 8.4 per cent.

Now that the guest has been eliminated from this law we should turn public attention to another weak spot,—the occupant of the non-negligent car. While we have the greatest of syspathy for any one who is riding in a car and is injured by the negligence of some one else, we must nevertheless, realize that claims in this class have grown from 14,000 in 1927 to 39,000 in 1934. The remarkable part of the picture is that 32,000 out of the 39,000, in 1934, represent claims for less than $100. Preliminary figures for 1935 indicate that there will be a further increase in the number of these claims for this year. Thus does the small claimant nullify the excellent record of our state.

Elimination of False, Groundless Cases

In the same period of time there has been no appreciable increase in the claims made and paid for death and injury of pedestrians on the highways of the commonwealth, so that it must be apparent to every thoughtful individual that there is serious question as to the validity of the large number of the 39,000 claims by occupants of automobiles that were made in 1934 and an equally large if not larger number for the year 1935.

The problem, then, of lowering the cost of placing a car on the road is the reduction of such claims and the elimination of the false and groundless claims. I believe that this can be effected by adequate provision for sufficient personnel in the registry division and immediate investigation of accidents and more stringent provisions for immediate report. If this is not done, I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law. There is need for immediate and drastic action. Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped. A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved. I therefore renew my recommendation of a year ago that additional inspectors be authorized in the registry of motor vehicles, and that the law relating to report of accidents be strengthened. In addition it is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

The reduction in mortgage interest rates from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., which it has been estimated represents a saving to the people of the commonwealth of approximately $12,000,000, has been a contributing factor in the lightening of the burden of the home owner

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but in view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction.

One of the additional measures essential to the further protection of the public, both from exploiters and from themselves, is a uniform installment sales law. With that need in mind, I appointed last spring, from the membership of the Governor's advisory committee, a sub-committee known as the committee on consumer credit, to which I assigned the difficult task of drafting a uniform installment sales law and a square deal to the public, and that would guarantee protection at the same time re-establish the confidence in installment buying that is essential to the protection of this important industry.

Uniform Installment Sales Law Needed

That committee has not only reviewed all that has been written on the subject, and studied all the related laws of all the other states, but has conducted extensive research on its own initiative to determine the facts within the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The committee has also been in constant co-operation with the commission which was created by the General Court last summer to consider the advisability of legislation for the regulation of installment selling and financing. The commission has filed its report, together with a recommended bill. The committee on consumer credit fully agrees with the findings of the commission and favors the passage of the proposed bill.

The findings of the commisison fully substantiate the statements I made last June in a coast-to-coast radio address. At that time I cited many abuses in the business of instalment selling and financing. I pointed out that there is so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay. I deplored the fact that there are no standard practices in instalment contracts or in methods of figuring rates, or any uniform basis for carrying charges which appears logical or defensible. The report of the commission presents extensive evidence in support of each of these assertions. The report shows, in fact, that many sellers of many different commodities are now charging, on unpaid balances, rates well above 100 per cent. per annum. It is my conviction that few, if any, merchants would charge the exorbitant rates cited in the report of the commission, if all instalment sellers were required by law to hand each buyer, at the time of sale, a simple contract in which the total carrying charge was stated as a true per cent., per month, on the unpaid balance.

Majority of Companies In State Reputable

The law proposed by the commission would help, and it should be passed. The law fails to reach, however, a majority of the cases of reprehensible instalment sales, for the law regulates only the finance companies. It provides no control over dealers. The commission rightly urges that consideration be given to a feasible and just means of regulating all instalment sales. With this opinion, the committee on consumer credit concurs, and has drafted a bill designed to accomplish that purpose.

That is precisely the protection which borrowers now have under the uniform small loan law, first adopted by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and now in force in 26 other states. The law works. In this state, during a single year, 189,536 loans were made by licensed companies, and not a single borrower complained that there was any concealment of the rate charged, or any other violation of any of the stringent provisions of the law. What the state has done for the protection of those who borrow from loan companies, the state can now do for the protection of instalment buyers who, in effect, borrow from merchants.

The instalment business is an essential institution, in American life, and the enactment of a law through which credit costs were clearly stated and gradually reduced through open competition would mean not only a larger return for the consumer's dollar, but also an increase in the business of reputable instalment companies; and I am firm in the belief that a majority of the instalment companies operating in Massachusetts are reputable. The bill which has been filed is for the protection both of the purchaser and of the reputable merchant. I look forward with confidence to the support of the measure.

Economic Education For the Electorate

In the inaugural address, I dwelt at length on the need for the development of economic education to the end that our people may be better equipped to understand the workings of our machine civilization, and to make such changes in the ordering of our economic life as will assure more liberty, more security and more shared prosperity for all. Fundamentally, the ills that we have suffered for several years past trace back to our inability to run our very complicated business machine. There is no guarantee that prosperity will be enduring unless the electorate, economically enlightened, bring economic intelligence constantly to the polls. An electorate that is economically bewildered will be easily led astray, in campaigning days, by the specious reasoning of those who oppose all change, because they profit by things as they are; and no less by the impractical proposals of those who seem to believe that we can attain Utopia overnight. An electorate well-grounded in the principles of economic democracy and committed to its objectives will not be easily deceived. The need for economic education, I submit, is imperative.

I renew, accordingly, my recommendation of last year, that steps be taken to promote economic education, not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. There may be opposition to this proposal on the part of those who do not appreciate what the secondary schools are doing by way of turning out students who are not economically informed. I accordingly now recommend, specifically, that a commission be organized to study the situation and report its findings and recommendations.

The return of prosperity which has definitely begun should mark an end of the custom that has obtained during the past five years of two or more families sharing a home or an apartment, thereby causing a demand for homes, and making necessary a building construction program. Lack of employment and depleted incomes have created a constant demand for low-priced rental property, occupancy of which should not be permitted in the interest of public health, and the use of which is not infrequently compulsory upon the part of the occupant. Unwholesome, unhealthful, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed "slum areas," is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determination and courage to terminate the same. I am hopeful that at some time we will possess the necessary requisites, and in the event this does occur, it is imperative that there be no impediments to favorable and essential action.

Last year the Legislature, in accordance with my recommendation, enacted legislation providing for the establishment of bodies politic and corporate within the several cities and towns of the commonwealth, to be known as "housing authorities," with power to enter upon slum clearance and low-cost housing projects. The statute then enacted provided for the receipt by housing authorities of aid from the federal government in accordance with the act of Congress and the rules and practices of the federal officers charged with the duty of subsidizing housing projects through public corporations created and controlled by the states. In the statute enacted last year no provision was made for contributions by the city or town in which a housin authority was located, except the relatively small amount required for organization expenses. Three housing authorities have been organized under the act, but no grants of federal funds have been made is anticipaterd, for the federal officers have now taken the position that no grants will be made to local housing authorities unless the state or the municipality in which the project is located makes a substantial contribution to the cost of the project.

I therefore recommend that the housing authority act enacted last year (St. 1935, c. 449) be amended so as to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to housing authorities within their respective limits in order to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low-cost housing projects. Such appropriations should be entirely optional with the cities and towns, and the amount to be appropriated should be definitely limited to the capitalized value of the annual loss sustained by the cities in the maintenance of the sub-standard area to be cleared, so that the contribution will constitute no real burden upon the taxpayers of the city or town, but will at the same time provide healthier, pleasanter and more sanitary dwellings for a large group in the community, and employment for a sub-

and the making of provision for | Industrial Accident Board [illegible] accidents.

stantial amount of labor in the building trades.

In many instances where there is need of slum clearance and low-cost housing, municipal authorities prove unwilling to take the initiative, and in each case, however great the need, the State Board of Housing under existing legislation is without authority to take any steps to relieve the situation. I recommend, therefore, that in cities and towns in which no housing authority exists, or in which such authority as exists is inactive, the State Board of Housing be authorized to proceed under proper limitations with a low-cost housing project, whether it relates to new houses or the rehabilitation of sound but obsolete existing structures, and that State funds be appropriated to meet the cost of such projects.

Jobless Insurance Changes Stressed

One of the outstanding achievements of the year 1935 was the creation of the Unemployment Compensation Commission. This commission is designed to safeguard the welfare of the people of the nation through Unemployment Insurance, and real old age assistance, and adequate safeguards and care for the maimed and blind children of the state.

The Unemployment Insurance Act should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power.

The law was enacted prior to its adoption by the federal government, and that maximum compensation under the federal program may not be denied the commonwealth I respectfully urge the adoption of such amendments to the existing law as may be necessary, to the end that it conforms to the provisions of the federal act.

The prevailing opinion as expressed by the head of the American Federation of Labor relative to the enactment of legislation by the General Court in 1935 is best summed up in his own language in which he states that "Massachusetts has become the laboratory for liberal progressive legislation, since more laws in the interest of the worker were enacted in 1935 in Massachusetts than in any 10-year period in the history of the commonwealth." It is highly desirable that the exceptional record established in 1935 be maintained during 1936, and I am quite certain that this is possible, provided that we recognize at all times the fact that we are simply the servants of the people, elected to carry out their will and to do so in conformity with our oath and with our desire to serve and to be of service.

Law Enforcement Restrictions Cited

The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law-enforcing agencies have been removed. The 73d Congress enacted an interstate compact permitting co-operative efforts, through agreements between two or more states, through which the haven of refuge ever in the past open to the criminal world, known as the border line between states, may be eliminated, and the law-enforcing officials of one state permitted to pursue law violators into another state.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as will permit of the immediate adoption of the provisions now permissible in consequence of federal legislation recently enacted.

The narcotic drug act adopted by the Legislature, conforming as it does to the federal legislation, has already proven of inestimable benefit both to the drug addicts and to the victims of the drug addicts—the public as a whole.

In my inaugural message I recommended that the size of the Legislature be reduced by diminishing the number of members of the two branches, and with sessions held biennially.

The chief advantage of these changes would be an obvious economy, a saving for our hard- pressed taxpayers. I not only adhere to this belief at the present time, but I am convinced that still further economies might be achieved through the adoption of the unicameral Legislature similar to the system now in operation in Nebraska.

One Body Legislature; Biennial Sessions

There is no need for two chambers today. Historically, the Senate, or "upper" house, was to act as an aristocratic check on the more democratic "lower" house, similar to the English Lords-Commons relationship. Yet the progress of political democracy has emasculated the House of Lords, and in our own state has fortunately made both our Senate and our House of Representatives truly democratic bodies. Nor is there the basis for two chambers that we find in Washington, where one house is made up of representatives of governmental units and the other consists of men chosen by popular groups of equal size. In our commonwealth the members of both houses are representative of population groups of equal size, and so duplicate constituencies.

One great advantage in the unicamerical Legislature is that it does away with the conference committee that exists to reconcile the differences in a measure passed by both houses, and that often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody. These secret meetings of conference committees are undemocratic, uneconomic, undesirable—yet absolutely necessary under our present two-house system. The members of these committees are appointed by the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate, and considering the inordinate power resting in the hands of the committees, one can appreciate the concentration of authority in the hands of the two appointing powers. This situation partly explains the somewhat bitter struggle over the election of the Senate president one year ago.

Furthermore, the unicameral system enables us to place responsibility, and to conduct the business of government efficiently and economically. All votes would be taken in the open and subject to roll call,

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Wrentham State School Needs $12,000 to Provide Equipment

Reduction in Power Rates in Homes Will Represent During 12 Months Period Saving of $2,000,000 to Users

and each act would be transacted under the spotlight of publicity. It would enable the representative to act so that the voter could follow his record—without confusion, without evasion, without subterfuge, but in clearly defined votes and statements.

I therefore recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions.

Our system of judicial selection and tenure has preserved the independence, and consequently the impartiality, of our judiciary, and has attracted to the service of the commonwealth judges who have ranked among the best in this country or abroad. The defect in our system has been the absence of a workable provision for the retirement of judges who, because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office. A pension system formerly helped to that end, but it was abolished in 1920, except for a few vestiges. It is possible to cure that defect and at the same time make the judicial office more secure and more attractive to men with the high qualities required. A provision for voluntary retirement from full active service at 70, without resort to the processes of removal under part 2, chapter 3, article 1 of the constitution, or compulsory retirement under amendment LVIII, would, if coupled with a sufficiently favorable retirement allowance instead of the inadequate one given by existing statutes to judges retired under amendment LXIII, relieve aging judges from the necessity of trying with failing strength to perform the full duties of an arduous office. Practically all of them would gladly avail themselves of such a provision. The commonwealth would be assured of a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, without need of drastic action against men who have given long and honorable service, and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers.

Retirement of Judges On Full Pay at 70

Accordingly I recommend the enactment of legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of state-wide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary from full active service, just as federal judges may do. Present judges of greater age should be given a reasonable time in which to elect to retire on the same terms. Judges so retired should remain bound, as they are not bound under the federal system, to perform such service as their health and strength may permit, upon request of the chief justice of the court. There is always need of such additional service. The supreme judicial court has long been overworked, and the superior court has long been unable to keep up with its business. It has been necessary to draft district court judges for service in the superior court criminal cases, and to refer many civil cases to masters and auditors, at great public expense. Retired judges could be very useful. A study of the vital statistics of the judiciary leads to a belief that the cost of the proposed plan, not compensated by service, would be small. The details of the proposed plan have been carefully studied, and it appears not to be open to sound objection. The proposed plan serves at one stroke to relieve the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the commonwealth.

Research Building Awaits Equipment

The brutal disregard for the welfare of those whose plea seldom receives attention is evidenced in the failure to equip a research building completed in 1931 at considerable expenditure of public money, and which to the present time remains unused, due to the failure of the Legislature to provide the sum of $25,000 for equipment. The appropriations authorized in 1933, which the public was led to believe would provide additional bed space, has added but few beds to the accommodations of the department of mental diseases, the entire sum being found necessary for administration, fire protection, and other important essentials neglected over a period of a quarter of a century. The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth.

The problem of the proper care of mental defectives demands serious consideration coupled with courageous action by the Legislature, and that every member of the Legislature may be in possession of the facts, I am including in my annual message a report from the department of mental diseases, which is not only a most illuminating document but a most thorough indictment of neglect not only of a sworn duty but of an obligation to those who, because of their mental condition, are not in a position to voice a united protest against a continuance of conditions both disgraceful and dangerous.

The following is an abstract of a report to the Governor from the deputy commissioner of the department of mental diseases:

"I am fully aware that Your Excellency is greatly concerned and anxious that the cost of state government be not increased, and that wherever possible decrease in this cost be accomplished. I also know from the many things I have heard you say that Your Excellency is greatly concerned about the type of care and treatment accorded the unfortunates of this commonwealth. When you consider that the great majority of the citizens who are in the state hospitals are there against their wills, and that the commonwealth has assumed the responsibility of their care and treatment, I feel that I can say without successful contradiction that they are entitled to the best care and treatment the commonwealth can possibly give them, and that the commonwealth is not only duty bound but obligated to see that they get it."

Should Not Slump To Lower Level

The writer then goes on to prove that due economy has been maintained in this department, and that its institutions have been maintained at a net weekly per capita cost of only $5.96. From persons in the institutions who are able to pay, the department has collected an average of $750,000 per year. There is no good reason why we should slump to a lower level of treatment.

The department of mental diseases supervises 16 state institutions, 13 for the care of the mentally ill and three for the feeble-minded. The working capacity of the state hospitals caring for the former was 17,671 as of Nov. 1, 1935. Into this space were crowded 21,023 patients. This figure shows 3200 (or, roughly, 17 per cent.) patients more than the working capacity of the hospitals justifies, thus making difficult proper segregation, retarding recovery, and making very uncomfortable the living conditions of permanent patients.

The Department believes that a unit caring for not more than 2,000 patients is the maximum for efficient administration. Before adding greater housing facilities to existing institutions the money allowed this department from the bond issue of 1933 and the P. W. A. has been largely spent for renewing outmoded and inefficient service accommodations, and in enlarging those possible of enlargement. The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2,000 patients each as speedily as possible. This would mean the enlargement of twelve state institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients, and for an average annual increase of 450 patients for several years to come. The department is prepared to put such a program into operation at short notice.

The new forty-eight hour legislation for state hospital employes has given greatly improved service, but there remain 1,324 additional employes who have no facilities for living in the institution buildings as the department believes they should do. Plus those employes whose living quarters are undesirable, there should be new living quarters provided for at least 1,500.

The three state schools under this department are taking care of 5,051

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patients, where the rated working capacity is 3,893,—an overcrowding of about 30 per cent. There are 3,200 applications on file for patients for whom there are no possible accommodations. This number is constantly increasing, because during the depression the relatives of these people have been forced, often against their will, to seek relief from the Commonwealth.

If these schools were brought up to a 2,000 working capacity apiece, the existing crowding would be remedied and about 1,000 could be taken off the waiting list. To provide for the whole waiting list would need an additional school of 2,000 capacity. Obviously an extra school is greatly needed .

In the Bridgewater State Hospital for the criminally insane there are at present 879 patients. Sixty-five per cent. of them are ordinary mental cases who are at Bridgewater because of a previous conflict with the law. Only 35 per cent need more secure care than the civil state hospital usually provides. The present state hospital for the criminally insane is under the Department of Correction, whereas I believe that the greater number of patients there do not need correctional treatment so much as mental care and treatment by the Department of Mental Diseases.

No Funds for State Hospital at Norfolk

Because this is generally believed to be advisable the Legislature of 1935 (chapter 421 of the acts of 1935) passed an act enabling the establishment of a state hospital for the mentally ill at Norfolk, to be under control of the department of mental diseases. But the Legislature provided no funds for its building. To build this institution will require about one and three-quarters million dollars. This appropriation is urgently needed.

At Bridgewater, also, are 500 defective delinquents on indeterminate sentence. They are not natural criminals but get into trouble because of their feeble-mindedness. There are not sufficient accommodations for them at present. A new hospital for the criminally insane would release proper facilities for them at Bridgewater.

In spite of constant care there is considerable fire hazard at the various institutions. A disastrous fire is always a possibility. There is need of greater protection such as sprinkler systems. We have budgeted for this protection, if the money is made available. Many buildings at the Boston State Hospital are probably beyond protection by sprinkler systems, and in the long run modern fireproof buildings would be more economical.

The department has collected figures on the cost of replacing obsolete electric wiring, and is removing this fire hazard as fast as money is made available.

Probably the most indefensible item in the report is that which has to do with the new research building at the Wrentham state school which was to be used especially for research into the problem of mental defect. Massachusetts is the first state in the Union to legally establish a division of mental hygiene. This division is a part of the department of mental diseases and handles problems relating to the cause of and prevention of mental disease, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, and other cconditions of abnormal mentality.

A building has been erected at Wrentham for htis necessary preventive purpose, but no money has been supplied for equipping it. It stands empty.

Neglect of Defectives Drab, Sordid Chapter

It could be equipped for as little as $12,000, and the department urges such provision as soon as possible. But bricks and mortar, this report concludes, do not alone make hospitals. There must be also a sufficient number of adequately trained personnel to perform the duties for which these buildings are established.

In 1935 the question of providing proper accommodations for the mental defectives of the commonwealth was considered solely from the standpoint of politics, and the needs of the unfortunate charges were disregarded. Neither the plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well-being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the commonwealth.

The neglect of state wards, and more particularly the mental defectives, represents the most drab and sordid chapter possible of recording in the annals of the commonwealth. A forward step was undertaken in 1935 in the establishment of the 48-hour week as against the 70 and 80-hour week heretofore in vogue, but the failure to provide the necessary money on the plea of economy for the housing of the additional employes represents but an additional chapter in the program of chicanery so long practiced in the case of mental defectives. It is on a par with the failure to provide funds for protection from conflagration at any time during the existence of the department of mental diseases. The mental defectives are human beings, and it is clearly the duty of the state to safeguard their lives, and this is not done so long as they are herded in buildings of inflammable construction, with steel doors and steel mesh on the windows, and devoid of either sprinklers or fire alarm systems in a majority of the buildings.

A waiting list of 3800 for admission to the schools for feeble-minded children, and the declaration by the officials in charge that no admissions had been made during a period of four years, and that none can be guaranteed for a period of four more years unless construction is undertaken at once, presents a situation for which my predecessors in office have been responsible, and the responsibility for which must be shared now by the members of the Legislature and myself.

The overcrowding of the institutions for mental defectives today is 17 per cent. in excess of the bed capacity, or some 4200 more patients than can properly be accommodated in the institutions of this department. Attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the law-making bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit.

Saving by Reduction Of Power Rates

The reduction in the rates for electric power in the homes, which was put in operation in April of 1935, will represent during the 12-month period a saving in excess of $2,000,000 to users of electricity, and the commission designated to perfect a sliding scale arrangement is confident that the adoption of a plan upon which they have been working with industry and fidelity during the past year should ultimately result in a further substantial saving in the charges for electricity, which, translated into simpler language, means a further reduction in the cost of living with benefit to the people, and through increased consumption without injury to the producer.

Public service corporations are granted franchise rights and privileges that obviously are of great value. The community, therefore, is entitled to enjoy the greatest possible service at the least possible cost, commensurate with a fair return upon the capital prudently invested by the public service companies. The good of the community, and the greatest opportunity for continued successful operation of the companies, can best be realized through the establishment of a schedule of rates which encourage increased consumption. It is my belief that the only way to encourage increased sales, to insure profitable returns to the companies, and to provide the most economical service to the public, is by means of a system of rate charges which consistently decrease as a result of increased consumption. The consumers of the commonwealth should share in any returns to the companies in excess of a fair rate of return, and the consumers' share in excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates. To best accomplish these ends, it is my opinion that the institution of a sliding scale system of rate determination will best serve the interests of the companies and the people of the commonwealth. It is highly important, in the establishment of such a system of rate regulation, that we determine, first, what is a fair rate of return; second, what is a fair and equitable rate base; third, what is the proper basis of participation by the consumers and the companies in any excess earnings which might arise, above a determined fair rate of return; and fourth, that the state regulatory commission vigilantly supervise the proper operation of this arrangement.

Therefore I recommend the following:

That the department of public utilities be authorized to determine by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, first, a fair rate of return; second, a fair rate base; and third, the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity in the commonwealth.

That to accomplish this end, the staff of the department of public

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utilities be re-enforced to adequately supervise, regulate, and administer such a plan, if adopted.

$1,750,000 Urged For State Hospital

The 1935 session of the General Court enacted a bill authorizing the establishment of the Norfolk State Hospital for the criminally insane, the same to be under the jurisdiction of the department of mental diseases. It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at $1,750,000, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the department of correction.

The existing structures at the Bridgewater State Hospital for the care of the criminally insane are not only inadequate but totally unsuited for the purpose intended. I accordingly recommend an appropriation in the sum of $1,750,000 for the erection at Norfolk of a hospital for the criminally insane, to be under the supervision of the department of mental diseases.

Due to a recently enacted law in a neighboring state, providing for the annual registration of physicians practicing in that state, it is estimated by the board of registration in medicine that there are at the present time more than 1000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians and surgeons.

The existence of so large a number of untrained, unqualified and incompetent men constitutes a menace to the health and well-being of the entire public, and that essential safeguards may be provided I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation making it a criminal offence, punishable by a fine and imprisonment, for any individual to practice as a physician or surgeon without the required annual registration issued in conformity with such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the board of registration in medicine. In this connection I beg to direct your attention to the fact that persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests and to register annually, namely, barbers, dentists, embalmers, optometrists and hairdressers, and certainly there can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons from the passing of a test, and the annual registration plus the payment of a proper fee.

The Rutland state sanatorium, which was the first institution of its kind to be established in the country, and which is nationally famous for the successful treatment of tuberculosis, has long outlived its usefulness. The structures at present in use were erected nearly a half century ago, when the ward rather than a single room method of housing patients was in operation. This method is today regarded as neither desirable nor beneficial for the modern treatment of tuberculosis; and further, the buildings are fire hazards, being constructed almost wholly of wood, and should be razed and replaced with modern construction. Sufficient land is available to provide for the erection of new structures without in any way impairing the operation of the present hospitalization facilities.

Additional accommodations for employes added to the department force here and at the Pondville Cancer Hospital are necessary, and provisions should be made for the same during the present year.

Urges Addition To State Capitol

The annual expenditure for quarters leased for the use of departments of the state today is in excess of $80,000, notwithstanding the fact that sufficient land owned by the state is available upon which to erect a structure where departments of the state could be housed that are now so located as to prove expensive and retard efficiency in the conduct of the business of the state.

I accordingly recommend that an appropriation in the sum of $1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the State Capitol.

The creation of a state planning board, and the acceptance of membership without compensation by the outstanding authorities on planning in the commonwealth, is a most noteworthy accomplishment. The ferocity of the struggle for supremacy in commerce and industry can be met successfully only through the instrumentality of a group whose efforts shall be directed primarily to the study of ways and means of promoting the industrial and commercial stability of the state, as well as to its physical and social development.

The state planning board has been conducting an intensive study, since its creation, of a master plan coordinating the many projects for the development of the natural and human resources of the commonwealth. Included among these are the improvement of marketing facilities for farm and dairy products; the promotion of navigation and sanitation upon the three important waterways—the Connecticut, the Merrimac, and the Blackstone rivers; and the arrangement of interstate compacts with our neighboring states for the better handling of this work and of other matters of mutual interest.

This master plan includes within its framework the basic problems affecting Massachusetts industry and employment opportunities, bringing into clear relief the steps which must be taken to speed the rehabilitation of industry in our commonwealth. It encompasses the improvement of transportation facilities, the safeguarding of the health of our people, and the conservation and development of our great natural resources, which should make our state one of the most attractive recreational centres in the union.

Through the instrumentality of the state planning board, conferences have been held with similar boards in the other New England states, and a comprehensive plan of action beneficial to the people of the commonwealth and to New England should shortly represent the fruits of their efforts. These represent in part some of the important and too long neglected measures, the successful accomplishment of which must inevitably prove of enduring benefit to the people of the commonwealth.

In view of the fact that a state planning board has been created, there appears to be no valid reason for the continuance of the metropolitan planning division, and I accordingly recommend its abolishment, since its continuance would represent a duplication of effort and expense.

Free Cash Balance In State Treasury

The borrowing of money both by the state and the cities and towns renders necessary recourse to banks outside Massachusetts. A change in the law to permit larger deposits of state, city and town funds in banks outside of the commonwealth is essential. It is recommended that legislation be passed which will encourage the lending of money by our financial institutions for business enterprses and home construction as a means of developing property values in Massachusetts.

It is gratifying to me, and I am quite certain most pleasing to the citizenship, to know that the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1935, found the state treasury not only with a free cash balance in the general fund, but also the largest free cash balance during the last five years, in the amount of $2,486,043.34. In addition to this balance in the general fund there was also free cash in the highway fund in the amount of $371,085.05.

The term "free cash" is used in the accounting system of the commonwealth to designate the total sum available at the end of the fiscal year, which is free and clear of all obligations. This is the amount remaining after all revenues, including the state tax, have been collected, and after all bills have been paid, and all necessary sums reserved to meet obligations which are due but which have, for any reason, not yet been paid.

These figures make no provision concerning deposits in banks closed in 1933, as such provision depends on legislative action. The amount due from such banks, which is being decreased by dividends, was $1,526,457.78.

Reform Urged In District Courts

The existence of these free cash balances at the end of the year demonstrates that the budget for 1935 was safely balanced in both the general fund and the highway fund. The exceptional credit enjoyed by the commonwealth during the past year was evidenced by the fact that issuance of bonds for state activities not only found ready buyers, but the state sold these bonds at a more advantageous price than even the federal government could obtain for its securities.

In my inaugural message I pointed out the necessity of making substantial changes in the organization of the district courts so as to enable them to bear a substantial burden of the civil litigation which is now congesting the dockets of the superior court, and at the same time to abolish the custom now prevailing in those courts which permits an associate or special justice of a district court to appear as counsel in district courts before other justices.

Due to the fact that more people come into contact with the district

courts than any other courts of the commonwealth, and obtain their views of the administration of justice from their experience in these courts, it is of primary importance that they should function efficiently and be so administered as to avoid the slightest suspicion that a litigant must employ a justice of the court as his attorney to assure the winning of his case. As the jurisdiction of these courts has been increased, so that in civil cases they now have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court, it becomes increasingly important that they be so organized as to handle this increased business with efficiency and free from the abuse described.

The supreme judicial court has recently adopted a rule prohibiting district court justices and clerks from appearing as counsel in criminal cases in any of the courts of the commonwealth. This action justifies the recommendation which I made repeatedly during the last session of the Legislature. I now urge you to carry the restriction a ster farther and prohibit practice by the district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. I also renew my recommendation that the district courts be established on a circuit basis. Presiding justices should be given the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation, and appointments of presiding justices in the future should be made only on that basis. I further recommend that the present system of remuneration of special justices be abolished, and that special justices be paid on a per hour basis, as are auditors and masters. If the circuit system is established there will progressively be less need for so large a number of special justices, as the presiding justices become more and more full-time judges.

Pursuant to the suggestion of my inaugural message, a recess commission was appointed by authority of the Legislature to study the district court system and other matters relating to the judicial system of the commonwealth. This committee has held hearings and received recommendations of various organizations, including the bar associations, dealing with the arrangement of the district courts in circuits, the assignment of a sufficient number of district court justices to full-time work to enable them to handle, without calling on special justices, the civil work which these courts perform, and the adoption on the civil side of the courts of the provision now in force on the criminal side, permitting the disposition of litigation pending the superior court by district court justices assigned for that purpose and other matters—and its recommendations should be seriously considered in conjunction with these suggestions.

Abandonment of State Prison Plea

I renew my recommendations of last year with reference to the abandonment of the state prison at Charlestown and the utilization of the site as a receiving station, and the adoption of legislation making provision in a sufficient amount for suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

The profession of humanitarian principles with reference to law violaters constitutes a mockery just so long as the state prison at Charlestown, unsanitary, overcrowded, and a relic of barbarism, is utilized as a place for the incarceration of persons convicted of law violations. The records of persons participating in the recent jail break at the state prison at Charlestown constitutes an indictment of our institutional system in that the chief offenders in each case served terms at the Lyman school, Concord reformatory, and ultimately at state prison. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders with habitual criminals makes, in institutions where juvenile offenders are now committed, simply a training school for superior knowledge of how crimes are committed.

An amendment to the existing law, making provision for the imprisonment of first offenders only at Concord Reformatory, should prove a material contributing factor in the correction of existing abuses, and in the conduct in our prison institutions of what has been justly termed a "college of crime."

The necessity for a change in the placing out of state wards and the segregation of prisoners, both male and female, also the establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases, and radical changes in the parole system, represent in my opinion important steps that should be undertaken as speedily as possible. The present system with reference to these various classes of cases has been subject to but slight change for a long period of years, with the result that important reforms possible of accomplishment have been retarded. The subject, however, is of such prime importance and covers such a vast field that it would appear advisable to appoint a committee, consisting not only of members of the legislative assembly but leaders in religious and civic walks of life, to make a comprehensive study, with a report upon the entire subject matter with recommendations to be submitted to the Legislature in 1937.

The special commission, established under authority of chapter 63 of the resolves of 1935 to investigate and study the taxation of tangible and intangible property and related matters, labored conscientiously and brought forth a report as complete as the limited time and limited resources of the commission permitted.

The members of the commission themselves do not appear to be in agreement with all of the recommendations proposed, however, and this difference of opinion is apparently reflected and emphasized in the public mind. The one and only point upon which there is unanimity of opinion is that relief is needed. How best to bring about that relief is controversial in the extreme.

Great Complexity Of Tax Problem

I believe that much can be said for many of the proposals of the recess commission. On the other hand, some of them would bear oppressively upon certain classes of our citizens, and others have even given rise to question as to their constitutionality.

No student of government today can fail to be impressed with the great complexity of the tax problem and the impossibility of properly approaching it without simultaneously considering the volume of expenditures. Expenditures, however, did not come within the scope of the resolve creating the present commission.

Similar commissions have been set up year after year with corresponding limitations. I believe that the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program. The entire thought and effort of public officials has been directed solely to ways and means of increasing revenue, with rarely any attention given to the more important subject, namely, the development of a program for the reduction in the cost of government which has been constantly increasing and to which insufficient attention has been given.

I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, such commission to be given ample time for the work, and supplied with adequate funds for the employment of all needed expert assistance.

The problem of commanding reliable revenue sources to meet the expenditure requirements in maintaining the standard of government established in Massachusetts continues to demand our best thought and effort in securing the necessary funds without bearing too heavily upon the home owners in our taxing program.

The deficiency bill annually enacted by the General Court under the title of "state tax," represents an assessment upon each city and town which is reflected as a portion of the local property tax bill, which with the county tax covers all charges other than those made for purely local needs. The amount established by the Legislature as a "state tax" upon a city and town is in practice deducted from revenues collected by the state for distribution before the balance is distributed for municipal purposes, but the amount assessed is found in the determination of the local tax rate and thus is made to appear as a direct tax for state purposes upon property locally situated. Under a budget system the balancing by an assessment of a deficiency seems inconsistent, even though prior to the adoption of the budget law such a course was unavoidable. The state budget should be balanced by revenue definitely identified in an amount sufficient to balance the expenditures proposed. Present conditions prevent any appreciable addition to the revenue flowing from certain established tax sources, but those sources that can contribute without injury should be required to furnish the additional revenue to balance the budget in caring for the essential expenditures of the state.

I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any "state tax" upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear. The taxpayers obligated to contribute to the support of government under the provisions of the personal income tax law have experienced no added burdens by an increase in the rates, as those applied to income received have not

Continued

changed since the enactment of the law effective as of Jan. 1, 1917. This group of taxpayers, while including many who are also the possessors of real estate, is represented by a much larger proportion who do not contribute at all in the form of direct tax on property. This is also true of corporations and certain other taxpayers. The 10 per cent. assessment levied under existing law for 1935 upon the tax against individuals, estates and corporations should be continued by a re-enactment for the current year as one source of revenue which will tend to eliminate the state tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner.

In recognition of the principle that a tax structure should in some of its aspects have a broad base, a continuation for a period of five years is recommended for the imposition of an additional tax on the sale and use of gasoline. Massachusetts with a 3-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline is one of the few states with a rate well below the average for the states of the Union, which is said to approximate 5 1-3 cents. In establishing a comparable rate on each gallon of gasoline consumed, a larger number of people are permitted without any deprivation to contribute to the support of the necessary functions of the government in caring for the poor and unfortunate in mind and body. In comparing the fees charged for the operation of trucks over the highways of the commonwealth with other states of the Union, it is apparent that those employed in Massachusetts are not comparable with the requirement for road construction that will provide sufficient strength to carry trucks. With the thought of increasing revenue where solely needed and without hardship, it is recommended that the fees for the operation of motor trucks in Massachusetts be doubled so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers. Admittedly the trucks do much to divert revenue which has in the past flowed to support the railroads of the state.

The social security program, established to bring within its scope the many humanitarian activities that Massachusetts has long practiced, makes unnecessary the earmarking of revenue from the tax on alcoholic beverages for the purposes which now are included in the social security program.

It is recommended that the sum now available in the state treasury over and above that which was required to reimburse the cities and towns for old age assistance and subsequent revenue from these sources be appropriated to the general fund. In addition to this, I recommend that a tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon as defined in the alcoholic beverage act be established on alcohol, which having been freed from taxation has deprived the commonwealth of necessary revenue, and is operating to allow unfair competition with others engaged in the alcoholic beverage business.

Total Receipts On State Racing

The total receipts collected by the state racing commission for the year 1935 was $1,614,981.89, and unquestionably this important item of revenue would have been lost to the state and enjoyed by the adjoining states of Rhode Island and New Hampshire were it not for the creation of the state racing commission.

When licenses were issued in 1935, I announced that it was not my purpose to permit of any changes in the system of fees to be levied for a period of two years, and while this decision should still continue applicable to horse racing, harness racing and fairs, in view of the fact that in no one of these cases have they proven unduly profitable, there is, however, no way to justify a failure to change the terms with reference to dog racing. The revenue from dog racing for the year 1935 received by the state racing commission was $704,156.73 divided as follows: 3½ per cent. handle, $541,032.70; breakage, $117,816.03; association license fees, $5308. An increase in the handle to be taken by the state racing commission from the present 3½ per cent. to 5 per cent. would, in my opinion, work no very great hardship upon the operators of dog racing, and should prove beneficial to the commonwealth, resulting, as it would, provided the basis of 1935 was maintained in 1936, in an increase in revenue approximating one quarter of a million dollars, and I accordingly recommend legislation making provision for the increase as herein set forth. This additional revenue will be credited to the general fund and will assist in the elimination of the state tax and in aiding the home owner.

A majority of the states of the union have for a number of years made a tax on cigarettes and tobacco products a part of their tax structure. This form of taxation lays a very light hand upon the shoulders of the taxpayers, and, being controlled by the extent to which the use of tobacco is employed, prevents any heavy burden from falling at any time upon any individual, but in the aggregate represents a very substantial source of revenue for the relief of the home owner. It is recommended that a tax of two cents be laid upon each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products, for the purpose of increasing the general fund and thus relieving the state of the necessity of assessing a state tax upon the cities and towns.

$5 Tax Per Year on Each Slot Machine

The smaller merchants of the state have long suffered competition with slot machines which do not contribute materially to the support of government, and as these devices tend to care more and more for the small articles of trade, it is recommended that in order not to lose a source of revenue which has been heretofore possible through taxing the small merchant, a fee of at least $5 per year be placed on every slot machine, the receipts of which shall be credited to the general fund, which will tend to make it possible to abandon the state tax and put the state under its budget system of a real debit and credit standard.

There are now in existence in the treasury of the commonwealth three funds in which substantial sums are held. Annual payments from these funds are small. It would be better accounting for amounts which now go into these funds to go directly into the general fund, and for such payments as are now made from these funds to be paid from the general fund. These three funds are the military and naval service fund of 1919, the escheated estates fund, and the unclaimed dividends fund. I recommend that legislation be enacted to transfer the existing balances in these funds to the general fund; and to provide that any payment which may become due from the military and naval service fund shall be made from the general fund; and that estates which escheat, and dividends which are not claimed, shall go directly into the general fund, and shall, if claimed within six years, be paid therefrom to claimants certified as entitled thereto by the methods at present provided by law.

Promoting Tourist, Vacation Business

Co-operation upon the part of the New England states in directing the attention of the public to the recreational advantages and the benefits to be derived from a sojourn in New England proved so beneficial, both financially and otherwise, in 1935 as to justify a continuance of the appropriation for 1936. Even more important than the increased revenue received was the recognition upon the part of government officials of the New England states as to the importance of joint action upon major problems affecting the industrial and commercial interests of the six states.

Numerous meetings have been held during 1935 by the New England States officials at which problems the equitable solution of which may prove of enduring value to entire New England have been considered. These problems include not only railroad transportation but navigation, public health and sanitation. The chief executives of the New England States have expressed a desire that joint action continue with reference to the promotion of tourist and vacation business which last year in New England represented some $700,000,000 as against $50,000,000 in 1934, and I accordingly recommend to your Honorable Bodies the authorization of an expenditure in an amount similar to that made available in 1935, namely, $100,000.

The conservation of bird and fish life, not only for the stocking of streams of Massachusetts but for the increasing of insectivorous birds so essential to the protection of crops through the destruction of harmful insects, makes necessary a renewal of my recommendation of 1935 for an appropriation for this purpose in the sum of $100,000.

During the three centuries that Harvard University has been in existence, the fame of this institution as a reservoir for the education of the youth of the land and the promotion of ideals conducive to individual and national welfare has increased with each succeeding century.

Harvard University has been singularly blessed with exceptional leadership, which in time of crisis and in time of peace has been most notable. The lapse of three centuries finds the university occupying a pre-eminent position among educational institutions of the world, based upon service and sacrifice to God and country.

The General Court of the Company of Massachusetts Bay, which

Continued

nvened in Boston upon Sept. 18, 36, voted to establish Harvard ollege, and later the charter of 50 was confirmed by Chapter V of e Constitution of Massachusetts hich was adopted in 1780. The Leglature of Massachusetts since that ate has from time to time in the anguage of the Constitution made such alterations in the government f the said university as shall be onducive to its advantage and the nterest of the republic of letters."

The founding of Harvard College by the Company of Massachusetts Bay marked the initial step in the movement for higher education in the United States of America, and in consequence of the harmonious relations which have obtained between the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the officers in charge of the conduct of Harvard University, it is fitting that the commonwealth participate in the observance of the tercentenary of America's first and leading educational institution.

I accordingly recommend the adoption by your honorable bodies, the Senate of Massachusetts and the House of Representatives, of a joint resolution making provision for the appointment of a committee to represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the exercises to be held upon the tercentenary of the establishment of Harvard College, Sept. 18, 1936.

Urge Erection Of War Memorial

Gratitude for the services rendered by the citizens of Massachusetts who served during the period of the world war can best be expressed through the erection of a memorial structure of sufficient size to provide accommodations for veterans of all wars. Such a structure, centrally located, could not only serve as a central meeting place for the veterans of all wars, but the assembly hall could be utilized for convention purposes when the occasion requires. Similar memorials to citizens who have served their state in the hour of crisis have been erected throughout the union, yet to the present time no action has been taken upon the erection of a suitable memorial by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I accordingly recommend for your consideration the early authorization of an appropriation for the erection of such a memorial.

The necessity for increased economy in the departments of the state government as a means of reducing the burden borne by the home owners and by industry is a subject that is engrossing the attention of every citizen of the commonwealth at the present time. The department heads in charge of various departments of the commonwealth have been requested from time to time during the year to recommend economies that might result in lowering the cost of administering the particular departments, but to the present time the recommendations are scarcely worth considering. The adoption of the taxation program as recommended this year should prove a material factor in lowering the tax rate on the cities and towns in the commonwealth, since it will mark a change in the custom that has so long obtained of levying an average of $10,000,000 each year upon the cities and towns as an offset to the deficit in the cost of operation of the state. This relief, however, to my mind, represents but a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the state, is adopted.

I accordingly recommend the appointment of a committee, consisting of members of the two branches of the Legislature, not to exceed six in the aggregate, with a committee of 10 representing the real estate and business interests of the commonwealth, to study and report upon a program through which a reduction in the cost of operating the activities of the state may be possible.

With faith in Almighty God and animated by the lesson of fortitude and courage, a heritage decreed us by the Pilgrim fathers, may we assay with high resolve the task confronting us, and may the fruit of our efforts reflect not only wisdom but service of an ennobling order for the people of the entire commonwealth.

Curley Recommends:

Broadening of workman's compensation act to include nurses in institutions in its provisions.

Reorganization of department of labor and industries to provide for transfer to its jurisdiction of the duties of the industrial accident board.

Raising of the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years.

Appointment of additional motor vehicle registry inspectors.

Installation of 30-mile-per-hour speed governors on motor cars of automobile law violators.

Reduction in mortgage interest rates.

Regulation of installment plan selling.

Promotion of economic education in secondary schools and among adult population.

Housing authority to permit cities and towns to finance slum clearance and low cost housing projects. State authority to finance low-cost housing projects in local communities.

Amendment of unemployment insurance act to make it conform to federal act.

Legislation to permit the pursuit of law violators into other states.

Unicameral legislature, reduction in membership and biennial sessions.

Retirement at full salary for supreme, superior and land court judges at 70 years of age.

Equipment for mental disease research building. Financing for hospital for criminally insane. Enlargement of 12 mental disease hospitals. New living quarters for 1500 mental disease hospital employes. New school for feeble-minded.

Adoption of sliding scale for gas and electricity rates and expansion of public utilities department to administer this plan.

Criminal offense to practice medicine without state license.

Modern tuberculosis hospital at Rutland.

$1,000,000 addition to State House.

Abolition of metropolitan planning division.

Authority to increase size of legal deposits of public funds in banks outside the commonwealth.

Prohibit practice of law by district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. Establishment of district courts on circuit basis. Hourly instead of daily compensation for special justices.

Abandonment of state prison at Charlestown, with state reformatory at Concord reserved for first offenders.

Commission to study placing out of state wards, segregation of prisoners, establishment of institution for treatment of social diseases and changes in parole system.

Commission to study taxation. Continuation of 10 per cent. surtax on incomes. Five-year continuation of three-cent tax on gasoline. Double present motor truck registration fees. Tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol. Increase state's share of "handle" on dog racing wagers from 3½ to 5 per cent. Retail sales tax of two cents on cigarettes and tobacco. Fee of $5 on slot machines. Transfer existing balances in military and naval service fund, escheated estates fund and unclaimed dividends fund to general fund.

$100,000 appropriation for advertising state's recreational facilities.

Committee to represent commonwealth at Harvard tercentenary.

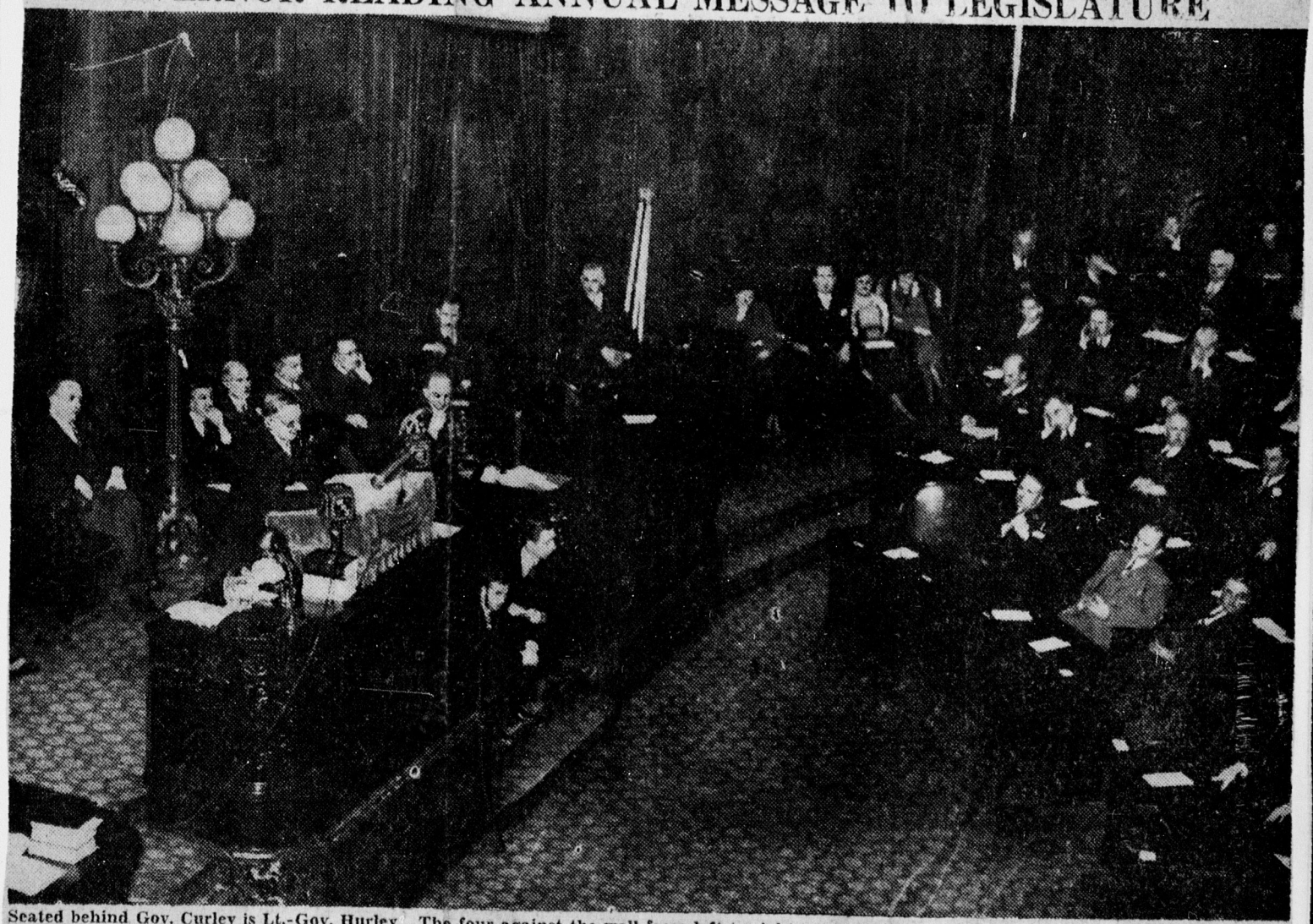
Erection of state war memorial.

Committee to study methods of reducing cost of state government.

concluded

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

GOVERNOR READING ANNUAL MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE



Seated behind Gov. Curley is Lt.-Gov. Hurley. The four against the wall from left to right are Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook and Representatives Horace T. Cahill of Braintree and Philip Sherman of Somerville. Just beyond the second microphone with his chin cupped in his right hand is Adjt.-Gen. Rose.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

State House Briefs

By HNERY EHRLICH

The Senate and House flags were hoisted over the Bulfinch facade yesterday for the first time in five months. Shortly after 11 A. M. the Great and General Court of Massachusetts began the second meeting of its 149th annual session.

The Rev. Dan Huntington Fenn of Brookline, House chaplain, and the Rev. Arthur M. Ellis of Newton, Senate chaplain, offered prayer.

Seats were assigned Senator William H. McSweeney of Salem, and Representatives Axel U. Sternlof of Worcester and William Stockwell of Maynard, who spent most of the morning receiving congratulations on the victories which they won in by-elections.

Most fittingly dressed for the solemn occasion was Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, who appeared in a frock coat, a wing collar, striped pants and a stiff shirt. The omnipresent boutoniere decorated the lapels of the secretary of state, Senator Thomas H. Johnston of Clinton, and Senator McSweeney.

Less than half the House members were present when Speaker Saltonstall banged his gavel for the first time this year. The senators were well in attendance. Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose was unable to make an appearance, however, because of the recent death of his mother.

The Senate wits were busily at work from the start. Senator George G. Moyse of Waltham, chairman of the committee delegated to inform the House that the Senate was duly in session, reported back with the remark that Speaker Saltonstall had termed his committee the finest he had seen. Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, chairman of the committee which informed Gov. Curley that the stage was set for the annual message, quoted the Governor as "anxious to come in and talk to you and says he'll be right over."

A detail of 25 state patrolmen was assigned to the State House corridors for the opening session. They lined the passage from the executive office to the House and Senate.

The House and Senate adopted orders to meet for a formal session at 11 A. M. today and to adjourn then until Monday.

Gov. Curley arrived in the House chamber promptly at noon. He was accompanied by members of the council, state officials and myriads of gold braid. Notably absent from the entourage was Lt. Col. Edward C. Donnelly, Jr., a member of the military staff and the Goveror's son-in-law.

Donnelly was seated in the Speaker's gallery with Mrs. Donnelly, the former Mary Curley, Paul Curley, Leo Curley, Francis Curley, George Curley and Eugene M. McSweeney, Boston police commissioner. Mrs. Donelly sat on the left of Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Speaker, who was with her two eldest children.

Also in the Speaker's gallery were Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer of Boston; Peter Tague, acting Boston postmaster; Patrick Hurley, the Lieutenant-Governor's brother and secretary; Dr. Martin English, the Curley family physician; Miss Kathleen Donnelly, and William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works.

Thomas H. Buckley, state auditor, and Frederic W. Cook, secretary of state, came in with Gov. Curley. Also seen in the chamber were Judge Emil E. Fuchs, chairman of the unemployment compensation commission; Maurice M. Goldman, assistant attorney-general; John J. Murray, assistant commissioner of labor and industries; William L. Reed, secretary to the executive council, and member of the executive secretariat.

Robert W. Gallagher, assistant messenger, who recently underwent an operation for apendicitis, appeared at the State House for the first time in many months.

At the request of 56 petitioners, headed by Mrs. Julia W. Keene of Newton, Representative Warren K. Brimblecon of Newton filed a bill yesterday seeking the abolition of capital punishment in Massachusetts. This is the second measure of its type filed this season. The first was made at the behest of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

Representatives J. Francis Southgate and Sven A. Erickson, both of Worcester, entered a bill which will doubtless cause a furore during the coming session. They will ask the Legislature to set a maximum rate of $25 per thousand for local taxes. Southgate also petitioned that gas and electric companies be required to submit itemized bills to their customers.

Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton seeks to give physicians and hospitals a lien upon any rights of action, suits or claims which persons they treat may have on account of personal injury.

A bill to permit the use on public highways of trailers especially constructed for carrying horses was filed by Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham. Wragg also would establish the salary of the judge of probate for Norfolk at $8500 a year.

Walter V. McCarthy, new commissioner of public welfare, will be tendered a testimonial banquet Wednesday, Jan. 15 at the Hotel Statler.

Joseph P. McAllister, the Governor's social secretary, was appointed assistant administrative secretary to the state public utilities commission yesterday. The appointment was made by Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the commission, and was approved at the brief session of the executive council. McAllister will start his new position at a salary of $2500, since the maximum salary has not yet been fixed.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

PARKMAN NOTES OMINOUS SOUND

Links Judge Retirement Plan to Suit Against Dolan

SPEAKER POINTS TO INCONSISTENCIES

In a sharp attack on Gov. Curley's message Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston last night charged that the pending equity court case against former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan furnished the motive for the Governor's proposal of a new pension system for judges.

Parkman was joined by Speaker Leverett Saltonstall in asserting the Governor had made inconsistent statements with respect to his recommendations for housing mental defectives. The speaker also insisted that certain of Mr. Curley's recommendations already have been translated into statute.

Parkman said the Governor's proposal for retiring judges "has an ominous sound." His statement follows:

"The message was not up to his usual standard. Ordinarily the Governor is capable of making a speech at least sound interesting. This one was long and pretty dull.

"It is too bad he does not mean what he says; for the message did have a few good discussions and recommendation—as, for example, his suggestion in regard to better co-operation with neighboring states in the field of crime and in the joint development of natural resources.

"It is good to know, too, that he has come to an appreciation of the necessity for reduction in the cost of government. As an ardent champion of economy, thrift and capable administration of the affairs of government, he will be a sight for the Gods.

"The Governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defec-

Continued
Continued

tives and others in the department of mental diseases and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the Legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on a highway program with an appropriation of $3,600,000 for sidewalks. Obviously in his mind there were greater possibilities in granite curbing than in the care of the unfortunate wards of the state.

OMINOUS SOUND"

"In discussing his proposal for a better pension system for judges, he used the phrase, 'without the need of drastic action against them.' This has an ominous sound. Very likely as the case against Dolan, the Curley city treasurer, gets hotter, we shall hear more of the dire need of taking the 'drastic action' referred to. No doubt it will be placed on high public grounds. The Governor is a past master of that act. But the real reason will be the necessity of covering up.

"Out of a welter of vague quantities and the usual high sounding phrases, liberally sprinkled with adjectives, I detected a few specific suggestions with which I am in hearty accord. Referring to automobile accidents, he recommended a tightening up of provisions of the law requiring prompt and accurate reports of accidents. What his reference to 'governors on cars' meant, I did not quite gather but I presume he had in mind the accident in Newton last summer."

SPEAKER'S COMMENT

Speaker Saltonstall's comment follows:

"The Governor's address sounded well but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies. In one statement he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate that the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"On page 31 and 32 of his address, the Governor said, 'The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth.'

"On page 41, referring to the same legislation he said, 'It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at $1,750,000, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the department of correction.'

"Actually the bill he refers to placed the mental defectives under the supervision of the department of mental diseases, as he had already stated in another passage of his address. Then he proceeds to recommend what has already been done, namely, that the hospital be placed under the supervision of the department of mental diseases.

"The truth of the matter is that the bill in question, Senate No. 484, was filed by the commissioner of the department of mental diseases and provided that the hospital was to be built only if federal funds became available.

AMOUNT NOT STATED

"The Governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings but omits to state how the money is to be raised. Of course all of us who have studied the conditions the Governor speaks about want these new buildings. But let's be practical and make haste slowly. If these buildings are so needed, why was his excellency so adverse to having them included in the bill passed by the Legislature last year to build new sidewalks and dredge harbors. Such an amendment was offered, but was defeated by him in the House.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government but in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings, of course, to be made to the Legislature after the Governor's term has expired.

"It is significant that the Governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the Legislature. Last year, he wanted the executive council abolished. Now that he controls it, he makes no reference whatever to it.

"Bluntly the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Condensed

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Buckley Hits U. S. Officeholders In Mass. for Indifference to Party

Federal officeholders in Massachusetts, with the single exception of Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port, were denounced yesterday by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley for their alleged indifference to the political welfare of the Democratic party.

Buckley also expressed his delight at the rejection by Rexford G. Tugwell, head of the rural resettlement administration, of an invitation to be the principal speaker next Wednesday night at the Jackson Day dinner to be staged at the Copley-Plaza by the Young Democrats of Massachusetts.

Speaking at the Hotel Bellevue to a group of Democrats interested in promoting the Jackson Day dinner, the state auditor declared that Massachusetts well could do without "any words of advice or wisdom from an inflammatory individual of the Tugwell type."

Although the promoters of the Jackson Day celebration were assured of co-operation in making the dinner a success, they were considerably disappointed to learn that Gov. Curley and the other Democratic constitutional officers of the commonwealth will ignore the local celebration to be guests at the major Jackson Day dinner the same night at Washington.

Called upon by Chairman Maynard to address the assembled Democrats, Buckley said:

"I am glad to see that at least one federal officer is interested in the political welfare of our party. I compliment you, Mr. Maynard, on your attendance here today and I want to add that your services always have been available for any party cause.

"I grieve that I cannot say the same for your associates. Rarely have we seen any of the men appointed to federal offices show the slightest interest in our activities, once they have been placed on the payroll.

"We hear considerable about the desirability of co-operation between the federal and state groups but the co-operation always has been restricted to the state group.

"While I have the opportunity I want to express publicly my delight that Rex Tugwell has shown the good taste to decline an invitation to speak here at the Jackson Day dinner. Of course, he should not be permitted to come on here. I can imagine no more inflammatory individual in our party.

"I am delighted that he cannot come because we will be confronted with a hard fight in the approaching election and we will have enough grief on our hands without being forced to shoulder the handicap of carrying the Tugwell type along with us."

Chairman Maynard also presented State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and Atty.-Gen. Paul A. Dever as

cont

tendered a testimonial banquet

peakers. Gov. Curley was unable o appear.

Maynard denied that the Jackson Day dinner was an attempt to blackjack officeholders for the benefit of the national Democratic treasury and cited the $3 cost of tickets as proof that no profit would be turned.

Maynard was widely congratulated because of the fact that yesterday was his 61st birthday.

Concluded

G. L. Monitor

Boston, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

Watt—Applies About 2000 Watts to Goodwin

If Governor Curley hoped to withdraw his ultimatum delivered to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, without facing repercussions, he reckoned without fiery Robert J. Watt, secretary of Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Mr. Watt today charged Registrar Goodwin with causing wages of shoe workers in the Brockton area to fall off 20 to 25 per cent.

Mr. Goodwin has been acting as an adviser, to the Allied Brotherhood of Shoe and Leather Workers. This group has vied for members against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union which is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. The Federation complained about Mr. Goodwin's activities and Governor Curley ordered the Registrar to quit his connection with the Brockton workers or resign his state position.

Mr. Goodwin called on the Governor and made his peace. The Governor announced that he approved Mr. Goodwin's efforts and that he had withdrawn his ultimatum.

This approval was scored by Mr. Watt today. "Apparently the Governor has been so busy preparing his able annual message that it interfered with his customary accuracy in viewing the Allied Brotherhood activities of Mr. Goodwin," Mr. Watt charged today. "No one who knows the facts will be deluded by the Registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice."

The Brockton Enterprise, said Mr. Watt, published a statement from Mr. Goodwin on Sept. 12, in which he thanked the Allied Brotherhood for financing his campaign for the Governorship.

* * *

And if Mr. Watt thought the Governor would not have a ready reply for his statement he soon learned different. "It's just a controversy between Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Watt," the Governor deprecated, "and I know of none who can contribute more to the festivities of the new year than the two of them."

G. L. Monitor

Boston, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

Curley's Speech So Soothing It Even Lulls Son to Sleep

Noticeable among the sidelights was the fact that at yesterday's second annual session of the 149th Great and General Court of Massachusetts rival camps "pitched their tents" on the same ground.

Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Curley-opposing Speaker of the House, sat directly behind Governor Curley during the latter's annual address. In the gallery the Saltonstall family, including the Speaker's wife, sat in the same "pew" with Mary Curley and the Governor's three sons. Nor was Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer under Mayor Curley, far away.

* * *

The Governor, with his gold-braided staff, entered the House at 12:02. He opened his address at 12:04, finished at 1:29.

* * *

The 12,000-word address evidently had a lulling effect. Representative John Aspell of Boston gained several "winks" during the one hour and 25 minutes, as did Leo Curley, the Governor's son.

* * *

Reporters, seated in the all-surveying gallery, were undecided whether Senator Henry Parkman Jr., was drawing caricatures of the Governor during the speech or taking notes on his white pad.

* * *

Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Republican floor leader, wearing a morning suit, easily carried off the honors as the Legislature's best-dressed man. Senator Joseph Langone, ordinarily a contender, except for his straw hat, appeared in a business suit.

* * *

The famous Sacred Cod, hanging over the main entrance of the House, seemed to have acquired several years' dust.

* * *

New Year's Day was not a holiday for the lobbyists. Several of them, including the ever-present John Downes, insurance lobbyist, were seen starting a busy year.

* * *

The Governor, straying off his prepared speech, once used President Roosevelt's "you and I" phrase, "my friends." But laughingly he switched immediateliy to one of his own pet words, "gentlemen."

* * *

"Happy New Year" was the popular conversation opener among the Senators and Representatives, some of whom had not met since the prorogation of the 1935 session on Aug. 17.

At 11 a. m., the Senators and Representatives convened in their respective chambers to organize for the 1936 session. Before the Senators marched over to the House to hear the Governor's address, several committee changes were announced in both branches.

* * *

The oft-predicted attempts to unseat Senator James G. Moran as president of the Senate and Representative Saltonstall, as Speaker of the House never materialized. Senator Moran cleverly obtained sufficient Republican promises to assure his retention.

* * *

Senator Nicholson evidently forgot his 1935 anger against Senator Moran for his tie-breaking vote favoring the Governor's 48-hour measure. He resumed his duties as Republican floor leader, despite his 1935 resignation.

* * *

The State House was far more quiet this year than during the Curley inauguration in 1935. Spectators barely filled the galleries. Last year loudspeakers were necessary to carry the Governor's remarks to crowds milling in the corridors.

* * *

Applause also was lacking. Only twice did the audience applaud during the address. During the inaugural, cheers were long and numerous.

* * *

Real legislative work starts next Monday. The Legislature convened today but only in a formal fashion.

* * *

The three new members of the House and Senate were much in evidence. They were Senator William McSweeney, Representative William Stockwell, and Representative Axel U. Sternlof. They are all Republicans, elected in special elections.

* * *

Representative Ernest Dean, a Curley Republican, lost his important seat on the House ways and means committee. As a member he would have an important vote on appropriations for the state department of conservation, which he now heads. Representative Saltonstall made the shift.

* * *

The Speaker revealed that four weeks were consumed in roll call votes during the 1935 session. Many were unnecessary. The Speaker therefore, appealed for fewer roll calls in 1936 to assure a short session

G. S. Venitas
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Curley Presents New Tax and Building Program

Urges One-House Legislature in Annual Message to Assembly

Stresses 'Economy'

A new tax program designed to eliminate the present deficit-meeting State tax which falls solely upon real estate, a vast state building program, and a unicameral Legislature constituted Governor Curley's major recommendations to the Massachusetts Legislature in his second annual message yesterday.

Delivering his message before the House and Senate in joint convention and a spectator audience strangely quiet and undemonstrative in contrast to last year's cheering inaugural throng, the Governor unfolded a program consisting of more than 50 recommendations. The proposals ranged from speed governors on the cars of automobile law violators to raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

Message of Contrasts

The speech comprised 12,000 words. The Governor stood for one hour and 25 minutes delivering it. Only twice during the address did the audience burst into applause, and then only lightly.

The message was one of contrasts. First he berated the Legislature for its delayed action on work relief funds. Then he praised the members highly for their 1935 labor record.

Legislators Assailed

He lashed bitterly at the members who authorized the building of a Norfolk State Hospital for the criminally insane, yet failed to provide the necessary $1,750,000. On the other hand, he declared the "adoption by the 1935 Legislature of a state unemployment compensation law as the state's contribution to the social welfare program represents the most forward step taken in the history of the nation."

The Governor, at the same time, threw into legislative laps the blame for failure of his "work and wages" program.

Even his taxation proposals and his building program conflicted somewhat with his hope that governmental economy could be gained through the study of a special commission.

New Tax Program

His taxation program included continuation of the 3-cent gas tax for five years, a 1½ per cent increase in the state's share of dog race betting receipts, a 40-cent tax on alcohol, a two-cent tax on cigarettes and a corresponding tax on other tobacco products, continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes, and a $5 fee on each vending machine.

The building program includes a $1,000,000 addition to the State House, a $1,750,000 Norfolk State Hospital, a new prison at Norfolk to house felons, new living quarters for the additional institution employees hired after the 48-hour law went into effect, and a school for the feeble-minded.

"Economy" Program

While advocating increased expenditures for buildings and new taxation, the Governor put in a word for economy when he said:

"The entire thought and effort of public officials has been directed solely to ways and means of increasing revenue, with rarely any attention given to the more important subject, namely, the development of a program for the reduction in the cost of government which has been constantly increasing."

Sees Tax Reduction

The new taxation recommended was proposed to take the place of the state tax, which in recent years has been set at $10,000,000 a year, the sum needed to meet the deficit in the state budget. The Governor argued its abolition would mean a $2 tax rate reduction for every city and town in Massachusetts.

The Governor renewed several of his inaugural proposals, included one to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years. By this proposal Governor Curley retained his last year policy of siding with organized labor whenever possible. Labor also favors the Governor's proposal to reorganize the State Department of Labor and Industries and to transfer to the department the duties of the State Industrial Accident Board.

"Humane Legislation"

Governor Curley made several references to the 1935 progress on labor matters, in one instance saying the 1935 Legislature not only was notable because it was the longest in history but "for the additional fact that it marked the enactment of more progressive and humane legislation than any previous session."

Regarding the 16-year school attendance limit, the Governor said, "While sympathy and praise are deserved for children who seek to contribute to the support of their families, the net effect of their competition is to deprive some worthy adults of work or to drive down the compensation for such work."

Pensions for Judges

Considerable comment followed Governor Curley's recommendation that judges in the State Supreme, Superior and district courts be allowed to retire voluntarily at full salary upon reaching the age of 70.

It came directly on the heels of the charge that he plans to remove three of the present Supreme Court judges over 70 years of age to stop action in the city's case against Edmund L. Dolan, former Boston treasurer and others.

Last year the Governor made a similar proposal, only to have it thrown out by the Legislature. At that time it attracted little attention. This year it was quite different.

Spectators also murmured when the Governor took up compulsory automobile insurance in his message. He declared elimination of the "guest clause" in the act reduced costs to the car owner. Yet, some in the audience whispered, the motorist, to obtain coverage equal to that of last year, must pay considerably more than in 1935.

Governor Curley's major compulsory insurance proposal this year was a resubmission of an inaugural recommendation that more inspectors be added to the registry force to provide immediate investigation of all accidents and thus cut down small claims.

The Governor pointed out that occupants of the non-negligent car constitute the major accident claimants today, having risen in number from 14,000 to 39,000.

Small Claims

"The remarkable part of the picture is that 32,000 out of the 39,000 in 1934 represent claims for less than $100. Preliminary figures for 1935 indicate that there will be a further increase in the number of these claims for this year. The problem, then, of lowering the cost of placing a car on the road is the reduction of such claims and the elimination of the false and groundless claims. If this is not done, I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law."

Lower Mortgage Rates

Governor Curley, at the same time, indicated that he would carry on a hard fight for lower mortgage interest rates, declaring that even the reduction from 6 to 5½ per cent is not enough.

He renewed his battle for a uniform installment sales law, asserting "there is so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay." He revealed that many sellers of different commodities are now charging, on un-

Continued

paid balances, rates well above 100 per cent annually.

The Governor, therefore, placed himself directly behind two pending measures which would regulate the installment sales business.

Economic Education

Switching to economic education, the Governor asserted the need is imperative, so that the "people may be better equipped to understand the workings of our machine civilization, and to make such changes in the ordering of our economic life as will assure more liberty, more security and more shared prosperity for all."

The Governor thus recommended a study be made to determine the need so that the unbelievers may be convinced that the secondary schools are turning out students who are not economically informed.

Unemployment Insurance

Urging that the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Act be made to conform to the federal act so that Massachusetts may obtain federal benefits, the Governor said the state act "should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without . . . funds. . . ."

Governor Curley also supported the new movement for interstate compacts to curb the interstate activities of criminals. He recommended legislation permitting Massachusetts to participate in the movement to remove legal restrictions which prevent law-enforcement officials to pursue criminals over state borders.

Unicameral Legislature

The Chief Executive was vehement in his support of a unicameral Legislature, insisting there is no need for two chambers today.

"The unicameral system enables us," he argued, "to place responsibility and to conduct the business of the government efficiently and economically. All votes would be taken in the open and subject to roll call, and each act would be transacted under the spotlight of publicity. It would enable the representative to act so that the voter could follow his record—without confusion, without evasion, without subterfuge, but in clearly defined votes and statements."

Biennial Sessions

The Governor's plan included biennial sessions, and a greatly reduced membership. The recommendation embraced constitutional amendments, which would require three or four years to become law.

Discussing the state department of mental diseases, the Governor attacked with smashing force the legislators who during the last session blocked the building bond issue which would have provided for several buildings greatly needed to care for the needs of the feeble-minded and those who administer to them.

State Institutions

The chief executive devoted one eighth of his 12,000-word speech to the needs of the mental diseases department. In this connection he said:

"The neglect of state wards, and more particularly the mental defectives, represents the most drab and sordid chapter possible of recording in the annals of the Commonwealth. A forward step was undertaken in 1931 in the establishment of the 48-hour week as against the 70 and 80-hour week heretofore in vogue, but the failure to provide the necessary money on the plea of economy for the housing of the additional employees represents but an additional chapter in the program of chicanery so long practiced in the case of mental defectives."

Need for New School

He pointed to the need for a new school for feeble-minded children to care for the 3800 on the waiting list and to the fact that institutions for mental defectives are 17 per cent overcrowded.

Shifting his fire to take in the public utility companies, the Governor recommended that the Legislature authorize the state department of public utilities to determine for gas and electric companies a fair rate of return, fair rate base and the basis of participation by the public and companies in the excess profits. This plan would result in establishment of the sliding scale rate-making system.

"Public Should Share"

The Governor contended the consumers "should share in any returns to the companies in excess of a fair rate of return and the consumers share in excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates."

Abandonment of the Charlestown State Prison was once more recommended by Governor Curley. This repeated inaugural recommendation was accompanied by other repeated proposals, those to utilize the state prison site as a receiving station, to build a prison for felons at Norfolk, and to use Concord Reformatory for first offenders only.

Charlestown Prison

"The profession of humanitarian principles with reference to law violators," he said, "constitutes a mockery just so long as the State Prison at Charlestown, unsanitary, overcrowded, and a relic of barbarism, is utilized as a place for the incarceration of persons convicted of law violations.

"The records of persons participating in the recent jail break at the State Prison at Charlestown constitute an indictment of our constitutional system in that the chief offenders in each case served terms at the Lyman School, Concord Reformatory, and ultimately at State Prison. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders with habitual criminals makes, in institutions where juvenile offenders are now committed, simply a training school for superior knowledge of how crimes are committed."

On the whole, the address was not nearly as powerful as the inaugural address the Governor delivered a year ago. The recommendations for the most part are not so startling.

But his indictment of the Legislature on several matters undoubtedly sent some of the members home smarting.

Concluded

G. S. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Curley Asks For $8,000,000 Issue of Bonds

Governor Proposes Five Big Projects Including War Memorial

Boston Today—*also sees*—Alleged bond racket start Fin Com probe—First year pass in history of port without any grain exports—President Roosevelt due in Cambridge Feb. 22—Grand Jury hear Professor Wagner in probe of alleged offering of school music superintendency for $2000.

Bonds—Curley Plans Issue of $8,000,000

Governor Curley today announced he will ask for an $8,000,000 bond issue. Funds will be used for the following purposes:

$1,000,000 for addition to the State House.
$1,000,000 for the Public Health Department.
$1,000,000 for a new State Prison building.
$2,000,000 for a War Memorial.
$3,000,000 for new buildings to care for the mentally incompetent.

These needs were stressed in the Governor's message yesterday, but the exact amounts required and their source was not specified. The Governor said the bonds might be paid off in 2 years from extra income raised by the new taxes mentioned in his message.

Political news, on the whole, gave the press some busy moments as it considered the implications of Governor Curley's annual message. This was delivered on Beacon Hill yesterday while most Bostonians were enjoying a New Year vacation, but today its 50 legislative recommendations made public offices buzz with comment.

Details of Governor Curley's address—its high lights and side lights—will be found on Page 6.

The Governor Proposes—

Governor Curley's annual message contained more than 50 legislative recommendations. Some were of major importance. Others were minor changes in the existing laws. The more important proposals were:

1. Establishment of a unicameral Legislature with biennial sessions. The biennial session recommendation is a 1935 holdover.

2. Reorganization of the state department of labor and industries, so that it may undertake the duties of the state industrial accident board.

3. Raising of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.*

4. Additional inspectors for the registry of motor vehicles so that accidents may be investigated immediately and false claims minimized.*

5. Installation of governors limiting the speed of automobile violators' cars to 30 miles an hour.*

6. Lower interest rates on mortgages.

7. Establishment of a commission to study the need of promoting economic education in the secondary schools and among adults.*

8. Changes in the State House Authority Act to allow the State Board of Housing to proceed with slum-clearance projects in cities and towns where no housing authorities exist. Changes to allow cities and towns to raise and appropriate money for the use of housing authorities in slum-clearance and low-cost housing.

9. Adoption of amendments to the state unemployment compensation act to make it conform to the federal act.

10. Legislation permitting Massachusetts to participate in interstate crime compacts.

11. Adoption of a measure allowing supereme, superior and district court judges to retire at full salary upon reaching the age of 70.*

12. A $1,750,000 appropriation for a new Norfolk state hospital for the criminally insane.*

13. New living quarters for 1500 additional employees in the state institutions, hired after the 48-hour law went into effect.

14. An additional school for the feeble-minded.

15. (a) Legislation authorizing the State Department of Public Utilities to determine, in the case of gas and electric firms, a fair rate of return, a fair rate base, and the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of the companies. (b) Reinforcement of the utilities department staff, if such a plan is adopted.

16. A measure making it a criminal offense for any individual to practice as a physician or surgeon without the required annual registration.

17. New buildings at the Rutland State Sanatorium for patients and employees.

18. A $1,000,000 bond issue for a State House addition.

19. Discontinuance of the Metropolitan Planning Division, no longer being needed because of the new State Planning Board.

20. Prohibition of the practice of district court judges as lawyers in civil cases in their own court.

21. Establishment of the district courts on a circuit basis.*

22. Abandonment of Charlestown State Prison, and utilization of the site for a receiving station.*

23. Appropriation of sufficient money to erect a prison at Norfolk for felons.

24. A provision that only first offenders be handled at Concord Reformatory.

25. Appointment of a special commission, composed of tax experts and legislators, to study completely the taxation and expenditure problem for state and municipalities and to develop a taxation and expenditure program aimed at governmental economy, not merely increased revenue.

26. Passage of legislation to provide sufficient revenue so that the annual deficit-covering state tax may be abandoned, and thus relieve real estate of this $10,000,000-a-year burden.

27. Continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes.

28. An ambiguous gasoline tax proposal. It was meant merely as a continuation of the present 3-cent tax or an increase.

29. Doubling of fees charged against motor trucks.

30. A tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol.

31. An increase in the State's share of dog-race betting receipts from 3½ per cent to 5, to bring in $250,000 additional revenue.

32. A 2-cent tax on cigarettes and a corresponding levy against other tobacco products.

Continued

33. A $5 fee on each vending or slot machine.

34. A $100,000 fund to continue Massachusetts' campaign to advertise its recreational facilities. A similar amount was appropriated in 1935.*

35. A $100,000 appropriation to further conservation of bird and fish life.

36. Erection of a state war memorial.*

37. Appointment of a legislative committee to study and report on a state governmental economy program.

* A 1935 recommendation repeated.

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POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

G. L. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Judges—Curley Plan For Retirement Discussed

Governor Curley's proposal yesterday to provide voluntary retirement at full salary to Massachusetts judges when they become 70 years old aroused mixed approval and suspicion on Beacon Hill today.

The Commonwealth could lighten the burdens of its judiciary by such action, political observers agreed, but they also pointed out that the Governor might have an ulterior motive. By making easy the removal of three aged justices, for example, he could place henchmen on the State supreme bench and protect himself against possible charges growing out of the Dolan case, they said.

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Boston, Mass.
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Paroles—Hearings On Problem Scheduled

That parole situation on Beacon Hill was quiet today, but only because preparations were being made for a new burst of activity at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It is then that Governor and his Council have ordered the start of hearings on the whole Massachusetts parole problem.

Yesterday this course was decided upon after an investigation of conditions at Charlestown State Prison and at Concord Reformatory late last month. Arbitrary action by the Board of Parole, certain Councilors have charged, is responsible for unrest in penal institutions. And unless the board liberalizes its policy, rumor reported today, three members may be removed following the hearing.

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

TO OUST PAROLE MEMBERS

Change is Indicated After Public Hearings

Unless the State Parole Board drops its policy of refusing freedom to prisoners with clean prison records upon serving two-thirds of the minimum sentence, indications were last night that the three members of the board would be ousted after public hearings, ordered to start tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock by Governor Curley and the Executive Council.

WANT BROOKS BACK

In the event that they are removed from office, several members of the Executive Council have made it clear that they would like to have the Governor appoint Councillor Frank A. Brooks of Watertown to his old post as head of the board of parole.

It was pointed out that the appointment of Councillor Brooks would not fall into the same category as other Republican members of the Council who were elevated to higher positions by the Governor, after which he named Democrats to take their places to give his party control.

Unlike the Republican Councillors who were promoted after supporting many of the Governor's proposals, Councillor Brooks has vigorously opposed the Governor in the Council sessions. In the event of his elevation at this time, the Council vacancy would be filled by the Legislature, which is now in session. It was pointed out that Councillor Brooks is a recognized authority on parole matters and that the present trouble in the correctional institutions developed after he resigned as head of the parole board.

Whether Councillor Brooks would be willing to accept the position on the parole board if it were proffered to him by the Governor was a matter of speculation last night, but it was considered certain that the Council would confirm such a nomination.

Unanimous in Action

The Council was unanimous yesterday in ordering the public hearings to settle the parole matter. While the session was private, it was reported that Councillor James J. Brennan of Somerville pressed for the immediate removal of the Board of Parole. Councillor Daniel H. Coakley of Brighton, however, joined with other members of the Council in urging that the matter be given a hearing and insisted that the hearing be open to the public.

Notices to appear in the Executive Chamber at 1 o'clock tomorrow were sent to all three members of the State Board of Parole, which comprises Chairman Richard Olney, Matthew W. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin. Others notified to appear were Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of the State prison, Superintendent Michael J. Dee of the Concord Reformatory, Superintendent Miriam Van Waters of the Reformatory for Women at Sherborn, Superintendent James E. Warren of the Bridgewater State Farm, Superintendent Maurice W. Winslow of the Norfolk Prison Colony and Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman.

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SALTONSTALL DROPS DEAN

Put Off Big Committee for Backing Curley

Representative Ernest J. Dean of Chilmark, who was appointed State commissioner of conservation following his support of a number of Governor Curley's proposals, including the big bond issue, in the last session of the Legislature, was dropped from the Republican majority in the House committee on ways and means yesterday by Speaker Saltonstall.

While it was assumed that his new duties as conservation commissioner would interfere and possibly prevent him from attending the numerous sessions of the ways and means committee this year, the dropping of the veteran Republican legislator from Martha's Vineyard was generally considered as a punishment for voting for Curley measures.

The Speaker named him for a place on the public safety committee and as this is Dean's only committee assignment, it will not interfere with his conservation post.

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Boston, Mass

The Governor's address to the Legislature was as follows:

The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country, marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people. In common with every American citizen it was my belief at the time of the assemblage of the Legislature in 1935, that a programme of work and wages, both in the nation, the States, and subdivisions of the States, would be in full operation.

I believed that New Year's Day in 1936 would find the people of America transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, and prosperity so general in the nation that no worthy individual seeking opportunity to employ the talents of brain and hand with which God had endowed him would be denied the opportunity.

In Massachusetts I advocated an independent course for the absorption of the unemployed, realizing the intricate and ponderous character of federal government agencies and their inability to provide work and wages within a reasonable time.

In the Commonwealth this administration has discharged its portion of the obligation imposed by the Legislature, which provided funds not only gradgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages.

Unemployment Compensation

We are embarking upon a programme of social ustice that five years ago would have been regarded as the quintessence of socialism. We are beginning to properly evaluate the true concept of the scriptural admonition, "I am my brother's keeper."

The adoption by the 1935 Legislature of a State unemployment compensation law as the State's contribution to the social welfare programme represents the most forward step undertaken for the welfare of humanity in the history of the nation. The adoption of the programme in its entirety is today taxing the thought and ingenuity of the ablest minds in the land.

They are endeavoring to devise a method whereby the individual citizen and his family may be safeguarded from recurring periods of depression, with its toll of misery and unemployment. They are seeking compensatory protection for women and men of advanced years, as well as protection for the maimed and the blind.

The operation of the programme for social justice should represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation.

To the womanhood and manhood of the nation it will serve as a guarantee of protection from powerful agencies beyond the ability of the individual to control, namely, industrial depression and unemployment. To the children and youth of the nation it will represent a fulfillment of the pledge of equality of opportunity and the transformation from theory to reality of this constitutional guarantee. It is the most important subject that has confronted the people of the American nation in its entire history. Its adoption is inevitable. Its operation is a fulfillment of the Biblical promise that "out of evil cometh good."

Opposed by Reactionaries

Against its adoption will be found arrayed the same reactionary elements that have opposed every great reform in the history of the nation, actuated in large measure either by personal selfishness or by fear of confiscation of property, which not infrequently has been accumulated through the sweating of the wasted bodies of women and children in industry. It is unfortunate that this element of American society overlooks the all-important fact that we leave this world as we enter it; that the only thing we leave behind when we depart this life is the record of service and sacrifice to God and fellowman that we ourselves write while here.

Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the Social Security programme does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people.

Private Industry Must Aid

The failure of the Legislature to act promptly, coupled with the tardy adoption of a programme by the federal government, has wrought great hardship to countless thousands of the citizens who have been unable to comprehend the delay, and in many cases the inaction of both federal and State agencies.

With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to pay rolls, but it is accepted by every forward-looking intelligent individual that both the federal and State governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment.

That we have entered upon a new era in the social and economic life of the nation is generally accepted. For the security of the nation and the well-being of the people, a change from the old order is not only imperative but inevitable. As an offset to increased production, we are reluctantly giving consideration to the acceptance of a shorter working week as one method of making a reality of the theory of the right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Legislative session of 1935 was notable not alone for the fact that it was the longest session in the history of the Commonwealth, but for the additional fact that it marked the enactment of more progressive and humane legislation than any previous session.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Among the measures of prime importance enacted where those dealing with workmen's compensation, which marked the end of the atrocious practice of discontinuing payments to persons permanently incapacitated at the end of five years and the making of provision for payment during the lifetime of the individual.

Equally important from the standpoint of the worker was the amendment to the law defining the "average weekly wage," thereby ending the vicious practice of payment to a worker suffering injury in his employment insufficient to provide for even the most meager of his needs.

Dependents of the workers are no longer subject to privation because of the penalties imposed by money lenders in the matter of the attachment of wages to an extent which rendered the borrower helpless, resulting in privation to his dependents

The Workmen's Compensation Act as enacted makes provision for the protection of laborers, workmen and mechanics and certain other classes of employees, but no provision has been made for the protection of nurses in the institutions The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law-enforcing or fire-protecting branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and, in my opinion, are entitled to protection.

I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Amending Labor Laws

The basic well-being of a nation is gauged by the progress of its working people. It has been the history of modern civilization that economic justice must displace selfish exploitation if the political and social structure of the community is to endure.

Many fundamental changes must be made here in Massachusetts to translate the principle of economic justice into law. We would welcome the opportunity to do so without delay, but Massachusetts is but a part of the American workshop and market place. Our most grievous difficulties are, unfortunately, outside the realm of our jurisdiction. Conscientious employers and their employees in this Commonwealth are, in too many instances, fettered by the practices of sweatshop proprietors 100 or 1000 miles away.

Fortunately, there are many matters on which we can proceed without competitive challenge. During the last session of the Great and General Court, an unprecedented progress was made in establishing or amending basic labor laws. The Executive Department has taken steps to vitalize the whole scope of new and old legislation by assuring an alert and sympathetic administration of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Reorganization of the Department of Labor and Industries is essential if the interests of employer, employee and taxpayer alike are to be served. This department will not fulfill the functions necessary under modern conditions until it combines an adequate and reliable reporting of our current trade and industry with the competent planning of a State-wide programme.

The obvious first step in this reorganization, however, is for the department to assume the duties of the Industrial Accident Board. My opinion, supplemented by the surveys of competent authorities, is that the division of jurisdiction between these two agencies causes much wasteful overlapping of effort, and defeats the purpose which should be the primary objective of both—the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases.

Legislation is necessary to permit the Department of Labor and Industries to take over the Industrial Accident Board's duties, and I trust it will be authorized promptly.

48-Hour Law

The inhuman practice of compelling an institutional employee to labor for such a long period of time as to impair both health and mentality, and render impossible the character of kind and humane treatment that unfortunate wards of the State are entitled to receive, has happily ended through the adoption of the 48-hour law.

The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the State, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries—the wards of the State.

Employment of Minors

With the excess unemployed adults seeking work and wages for the maintenance of themselves and their families, I renew the recommendations of last year, since no excuse seems to exist for a continuance of the employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

While sympathy and praise are deserved for children who seek to contribute to the support of their families, thet net effect of their competition is to deprive some worthy adults of work or to drive down the compensation for such work. These children, during their most receptive years, are deprived of the training so necessary to equip them properly for the present-day arduous activities in trade or industry.

If the years of employment are to be shortened, it is much wiser to keep these children in school, at least until they are 16, so that they may more aptly earn their way when they do

Coolidge

art. Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Compulsory Auto Insurance

For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road. The cost of compulsory insurance is based upon claim payment, and all of our efforts in the field of accident prevention will be nullified unless we can keep down the cost of claim payments.

Accidents are important, but claims are nearly equally important. Twenty accidents at $100 per claim may produce a cost of $2000, and, on the other hand, one accident may produce a cost of $5000. Accidents are a fair index to claims, but statistics show that claim payments cannot be measured by the number of accidents.

A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the "guest" from compulsory insurance. The full effect of this amendment will not be experienced until next year, but it is in effect partial repeal. The presence of "guest" coverage in the law offered the least protection to the individual and the greatest temptation to collusion and exaggerated claims. By eliminating the "guest" from the compulsory insurance coverage the cost of placing a car on the road was reduced by 8.4 per cent.

Helping Non-Negligent Driver

Now that the guest has been eliminated from this law we should turn public attention to another weak spot—the occupant of the non-negligent car. While we have the greatest of sympathy for anyone who is riding in a car and is injured by the negligence of someone else, we must, nevertheless, realize that claims in this class have grown from 14,000 in 1927 to 39,000 in 1934. The remarkable part of this picture is that 32,000 out of the 39,000, in 1934, represent claims for less than $100. Preliminary figures for 1935 indicate that there will be a further increase in the number of these claims for this year. Thus does the small claimant nullify the excellent record of our State.

In the same period of time there has been no appreciable increase in the claims made and paid for death and injury of pedestrians on the highways of the Commonwealth, so that it must be apparent to every thoughtful individual that there is serious question as to the validity of the large number of the 39,000 claims by occupants of automobiles that were made in 1934 and an equally large if not larger number for the year 1935.

The problem, then, of lowering the cost of placing a car on the road is the reduction of such claims and the elimination of the false and groundless claims. I believe that this can be effected by adequate provision for sufficient personnel in the registry division and immediate investigation of accidents and more stringent provisions for immediate report.

For More Auto Inspectors

If this is not done, I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law. There is need for immediate and drastic action. Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped. A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved.

I therefore renew my recommendation of a year ago that additional inspectors be authorized in the Registry of Motor Vehicles, and that the law relating to report of accidents be strengthened. In addition it is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

For Lower Mortgage Rates

The reduction in mortgage interest rates from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent, which it has been estimated represents a saving to the people of the Commonwealth of approximately $12,000,000, has been a contributing factor in the lightening of the burden of the home owner, but in view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction.

One of the additional measures essential to the further protection of the public, both from exploiters and from themselves, is a uniform instalment sales law. With that need in mind, I appointed last spring, from the membership of the Governor's advisory committee, a subcommittee known as the committee on consumer credit, to which I assigned the difficult task of drafting a uniform instalment sales law that would guarantee protection and a square deal to the public, and at the same time re-establish the confidence in instalment buying that is essential to the protection of this important industry.

That committee has not only reviewed all that has been written on the subject, and studied all the related laws of all the other States, but has conducted extensive research on its own initiative to determine the facts within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The committee has also been in constant cooperation with the commission which was created by the General Court last summer to consider the advisability of legislation for the regulation of instalment selling and financing. The commission has filed its report, together with a recommended bill. The committee on consumer credit fully agrees with the findings of the commission and favors the passage of the proposed bill.

Abuses in Instalment Buying

The findings of the commission fully substantiate the statements I made last June in a coast-to-coast address. At that time I cited many abuses in the business of instalment selling and financing. I pointed out that there is so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay. I deplored the fact that there are no standard practices in instalment contracts or in methods of figuring rates, or any uniform basis for carrying charges which appears logical or defensible.

The report of the commission presents extensive evidence in support of each of these assertions. The report shows, in fact, that many sellers of many different commodities are now charging, on unpaid balances, rates well above 100 per cent per annum. It is my conviction that few, if any, merchants would charge the exorbitant rates cited in the report of the commission, if all instalment sellers were required by law to hand each buyer, at the time of sale, a simple contract in which the total carrying charge was stated as a true per cent, per month, on the unpaid balance.

Control Over Dealers Needed

The law proposed by the commission would help, and it should be passed. The law fails to reach, however, a majority of the cases of reprehensible instalment sales, for the law regulates only the finance companies. It provides no control over dealers. The commission rightly urges that consideration be given to a feasible and just means of regulating all instalment sales. With this opinion, the committee on consumer credit concurs, and has drafted a bill designed to accomplish that purpose.

That is precisely the protection which borrowers now have under the uniform small loan law, first adopted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and now in force in 26 other States. The law works. In this State, during a single year, 189,536 loans were made by licensed companies, and not a single borrower complained that there was any concealment of the rate charged, or any other violation of any of the stringent provisions of the law. What the State has done for the protection of those who borrow from loan companies, the State can now do for the protection of instalment buyers who, in effect, borrow from merchants.

The instalment business is an essential institution in American life, and the enactment of a law through which credit costs were clearly stated and gradually reduced through open competition would mean not only a larger return for the consumer's dollar, but also an increase in the business of reputable instalment companies; and I am firm in the belief that a majority of the instalment companies operating in Massachusetts are reputable. The bill which has been filed is for the protection both of the purchaser and of the reputable merchant. I look forward with confidence to the support of the measure.

Economic Education

In the inaugural address, I dwelt at length on the need for the development of economic education to the end that our people may be better equipped to understand the workings of our machine civilization, and to make such changes in the ordering of our economic life as will assure more liberty, more security and more shared prosperity for all.

Fundamentally, the ills that we have suffered for several years past trace back to our inability to run our very complicated business machine. There is no guarantee that prosperity will be enduring unless the electorate, economically enlightened, bring economic intelligence constantly to the polls.

An electorate that is economically bewildered will be easily led astray, in campaigning days, by the specious reasoning of those who oppose all change, because they profit by things as they are; and no less by the impractical proposals of those who seem to believe that we can attain Utopia overnight. An electorate well-grounded in the principles of economic democracy and committed to its objectives will not be easily deceived. The need for economic education, I submit, is imperative.

I renew, accordingly, my recommendation of last year, that steps be taken to promote economic education, not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. There may be opposition to this proposal on the part of those who do not appreciate what the secondary schools are doing by way of turning out students who are not eco-

Continued

nomically informed. I accordingly now recommend, specifically, that a commission be organized to study the situation and report its findings and recommendations.

For Better Housing

The return of prosperity, which has definitely begun, should mark an end of the custom that has obtained during the past five years of two or more families sharing a home, or an apartment, thereby causing a demand for homes, and making necessary a building construction programme.

Lack of employment and depleted incomes have created a constant demand for low-priced rental property, occupancy of which should not be permitted in the interest of public health, and the use of which is not infrequently compulsory upon the part of the occupant.

Unwholesome, unhealthful, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed "slum areas," is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determination and courage to terminate the same. I am hopeful that at some time we will possess the necessary requisites, and in the event this does occur, it is imperative that there be no impediments to favorable and essential action.

Last year the Legislature, in accordance with my recommendation, enacted legislation providing for the establishment of bodies politic and corporate within the several cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be known as "housing authorities," with power to enter upon slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

When Federal Aid Failed

The statute then enacted provided for the receipt by housing authorities of aid from the federal government in accordance with the act of Congress and the rules and practices of the federal officers charged with the duties of subsidizing housing projects through public corporations created and controlled by the States.

In the statute enacted last year no provision was made for contributions by the city or town in which a housing authority was located, except the relatively small amount required for organization expenses. Three housing authorities have been organized under the act, but no grants of federal funds have been made as anticipated, for the federal officers have now taken the position that no grants will be made to local housing authorities unless the State or the municipality in which the project is located makes a substantial contribution to the cost of the project.

I therefore recommend that the housing authority act enacted last year (St. 1935, c. 449) be amended so as to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to housing authorities within their respective limits in order to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

Providing Local Funds

Such appropriations should be entirely optional with the cities and towns, and the amount to be authorized should be definitely limited to the capitalized value of the annual loss sustained by the cities in the maintenance of the sub-standard area to be cleared, so that the contribution will constitute no real burden upon the taxpayers of the city or town, but will at the same time provide healthier, pleasanter and more sanitary dwellings for a large group in the community, and employment for a substantial amount of labor in the building trades.

In many instances where there is need of slum clearance and low-cost housing, the municipal authorities prove unwilling to take the initiative, and in each case, however great the need, the State Board of Housing under existing legislation is without authority to take any steps to relieve the situation.

I recommend, therefore, that in cities and towns in which no housing authority exists, or in which such authority as exists is inactive, the State Board of Housing be authorized to proceed under proper limitations with a low-cost housing project, whether it relates to new houses or the rehabilitation of sound but obsolete existing structures, and that State funds be appropriated to meet the cost of such projects.

Unemployment Insurance

One of the outstanding achievements of the year 1935 was the creation of the Unemployment Compensation Commission. This commission is designed to safeguard the welfare of the people of the nation through unemployment insurance, and real old age assistance, and adequate safeguards and care for the maimed and blind children of the State.

The Unemployment Insurance Act should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power.

The law was enacted prior to its adoption by the federal government, and that maximum compensation under the federal programme may not be denied the Commonwealth I respectfully urge the adoption of such amendments to the existing law as may be necessary, to the end that it conforms to the provisions of the federal act.

The prevailing opinion as expressed by the head of the American Federation of Labor relative to the enactment of legislation by the General Court in 1935 is best summed up in his own language in which he states that "Massachusetts has become the laboratory for liberal progressive legislation, since more laws in the interest of the worker were enacted in 1935 in Massachusetts than in any 10-year period in the history of the Commonwealth."

It is highly desirable that the exceptional record established in 1935 be maintained during 1936, and I am quite certain that this is possible, provided that we recognize at all times the fact that we are simply the servants of the people, elected to carry out their will and to do so in conformity with our oath and with our desire to serve and to be of service.

Coping With Crime

The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law-enforcing agencies have been removed. The 73rd Congress enacted an interstate compact permitting cooperative efforts, through agreements between two or more States, through which the haven of refuge ever in the past open to the criminal world, known as the border line between States, may be eliminated, and the law-enforcing officials of one State permitted to pursue law violators into another State.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as will permit of the immediate adoption of the provisions now permissible in consequence of federal legislation recently enacted.

The Narcotic Drug Act adopted by the Legislature, conforming as it does to the federal legislation, has already proven of inestimable benefit both to the drug addicts and to the victims of the drug addicts,—the public as a whole.

For Simple Legislative Body

In my inaugural message I recommended that the size of the Legislature be reduced by diminishing the number of members of the two branches, and with sessions held biennially.

The chief advantage of these changes would be an obvious economy, a saving for our hard-pressed taxpayers. I not only adhere to this belief at the present time, but I am convinced that still further economies might be achieved through the adoption of the unicameral Legislature similar to the system now in operation in Nebraska.

There is no need for two chambers today. Historically, the Senate, or "upper" house, was to act as an artisocratic check on the more democratic "lower" house, similar to the English Lords-Commons relationship. Yet the progress of political democracy has emasculated the House of Lords, and in our own State has fortunately made both our Senate and our House of Representatives truly democratic bodies.

Nor is there the basis for two chambers that we find in Washington, where one house is made up of representatives of governmental units and the other consists of men chosen by population groups of equal size. In our Commonwealth the members of both houses are representative of population groups of equal size, and so duplicate constituencies.

One great advantage in the unicameral Legislature is that it does away with the conference committee that exists to reconcile the differences in a measure passed by both houses, and that often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody. These secret meetings of conference committees are undemocratic, unecomonic, undesirable—yet absolutely necessary under our present two-house system.

For Constitutional Convention

The members of these committes are appointed by the Speaker of the House and the president of the Senate, and considering the inordinate power resting in the hands of the committees, one can appreciate the concentration of authority in the hands of the two appointing powers. This situation partly explains the somewhat bitter struggle over the election of the Senate president one year ago.

Furthermore, the unicameral system enables us to place responsibility, and to conduct the business of government efficiently and economically. All votes would be taken in the open and subject to roll call, and each act would be transacted under the spot light of publicity. It would enable the Representative to act so that the voter could follow his record—without confusion, without evasion, without subterfuge, but in clearly defined votes and statements.

I therefore recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions.

Retirement of Judges

Our system of judicial selection and tenure has preserved the independence, and consequently the impartiality, of our judiciary, and has attracted to the service of the Commonwealth judges who have ranked among the best in this country or abroad.

The defect in our system has been the absence of a workable provision for the retirement of judges who, because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office. A pension system formerly helped to that end, but it was abolished in 1920, except for a few vestiges. It is possible to cure that defect and at the same time make the judicial office more secure and more attractive to men with the high qualities required. A provision for voluntary retirement from full active service at 70, without resort to the processes of removal under Part 2, Chapter 3, Article I. of the Constitution, or compulsory retirement under Amendment 58, would, if coupled with a sufficiently favorable retirement allowance instead of the inadequate one given by existing statutes to judges re-

ired under Amendment 63, relieve ging judges from the necessity of trying with failing strength to perform the full duties of an arduous office.

Practically all of them would gladly avail themselves of such a provision. The Commonwealth would be assured of a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, without need of drastic action against men who have given long and honorable service, and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers.

Retire at Full Salaries at 70

Accordingly I recommend the enactment of legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of State-wide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary from full active service, just as federal judges now may do.

Present judges of greater age should be given a reasonable time in which to elect to retire on the same terms. Judges so retired should remain bound, as they are now bound under the federal system, to perform such service as their health and strength may permit, upon request of the Chief Justice of the court.

There is always need of such additional service. The Supreme Judicial Court has long been overworked, and the Superior Court has long been unable to keep up with its business. It has been necessary to draft district court judges for service in the Superior Court in criminal cases, and to refer many civil cases to masters and auditors, at great public expense.

Retired judges could be very useful. A study of the vital statistics of the judiciary leads to a belief that the cost of the proposed plan, not compensated by service, would be small. The details of the proposed plan have been carefully studied, and it appears not to be open to sound objection. The proposed plan serves at one stroke to relieve the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the Commonwealth.

Mental Diseases

The brutal disregard for the welfare of those whose plea seldom receives attention is evidenced in the failure to equip a research building completed in 1931, at considerable expenditure of public money, and which to the present time remains unused, due to the failure of the Legislature to provide the sum of $25,000 for equipment.

The appropriations authorized in 1933, which the public was led to believe would provide additional bed space, has added but few beds to the accommodations of the Department of Mental Diseases, the entire sum being found necessary for administration, fire protection, and other important essentials neglected over a period of a quarter of a century. The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provisions for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth.

The problem of the proper care of mental defectives demands serious consideration coupled with courageous action by the Legislature, and that every member of the Legislature may be in possession of the facts, I am including in my annual message a report from the Department of Mental Diseases, which is not only a most illuminating document but a most thorough indictment of neglect not only of a sworn duty but of an obligation to those who, because of their mental condition, are not in a position to voice a united protest against a continuance of conditions both disgraceful and dangerous.

Economy in Department

The writer then goes on to prove that due economy has been maintained in this department, and that its institutions have been maintained at a net weekly per capita cost of only $5.96. From persons in the institutions who are able to pay, the department has collected an average of $750,000 per year. There is no good reason why we should slump to a lower level of treatment.

The Department of Mental Diseases supervises 16 State institutions, 13 for the care of the mentally ill and three for the feeble-minded. The working capacity of the State hospitals caring for the former was 17,671 as of Nov. 1, 1935. Into this space were crowded 21,023 patients. This figure shows 3200 (or, roughly, 17 per cent) patients more than the working capacity of the hospitals justifies, thus making difficult proper segregation, retarding recovery, and making very uncomfortable the living conditions of permanent patients.

The department believes that a unit caring for not more than 2000 patients is the maximum for efficient administration. Before adding greater housing facilities to existing institutions the money allowed this department from the bond issue of 1933 and the PWA has been largely spent for renewing outmoded and inefficient service acommodations, and in enlarging those possible of enlargement.

The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2000 patients each as speedily as possible. This would mean the enlargement of 12 State institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients, and for an average annual increase of 450 patients for several years to come. The department is prepared to put such a programme into operation at short notice.

More Homes for Hospital Employees

The new 48-hour legislation for State Hospital employees has given greatly improved service, but there remain 1324 additional employees who have no facilities for living in the institution buildings, as the department believes they should do. Plus those employees whose living quarters are undesirable, there should be new living quarters provided for at least 1500.

The three State schools under this department are taking care of 5051 patients, where the rated working capacity is 3893—an overcrowding of about 30 per cent. There are 3200 applications on file for patients for whom there are no possible accommodations. This number is constantly increasing, because during the depression the relatives of these people have been forced, often against their will, to seek relief from the Commonwealth.

If these schools were brought up to a 2000 working capacity apiece, the existing crowding would be remedied and about 1000 could be taken off the waiting list. To provide for the whole waiting list would need an additional school of 2000 capacity. Obviously an extra school is greatly needed.

Care of Criminal Insane

In the Bridgewater State Hospital for the criminally insane there are at present 897 patients. Sixty-five per cent of them are ordinary mental cases who are at Bridgewater because of a previous conflict with the law. Only 35 per cent need more secure care than the civil State hospital usually provides.

The present State hospital for the criminally insane is under the Department of Correction, whereas I believe that the greater number of patients there do not correctional treatment so much as mental care and treatment by the Department of Mental Diseases.

Because this is generally believed to be advisable the Legislature of 1935 (Chapter 421 of the Acts of 1935) passed an act enabling the establishment of a State hospital for the mentally ill at Norfolk, to be under the control of the Department of Mental Diseases. But the Legislature provided no funds for its building. To build this institution will require about one and three-quarters million dollars. This appropriation is urgently needed.

on unpaid balances, rates well above

At Bridgewater, also, are 500 defective delinquents on indeterminate sentence. They are not natural criminals, but get into trouble because of their feeble-mindedness. There are not sufficient accommodations for them at present. A new hospital for the criminally insane would release proper facilities for them at Bridgewater.

Fire Hazards at Institutions

In spite of constant care there is considerable fire hazard at the various institutions. A disastrous fire is always a possibility. There is need of greater protection, such as sprinkler systems. We have budgeted for this protection, if the money is made available. Many buildings at the Boston State Hospital are probably beyond protection by sprinkler systems, and in the long run modern fireproof buildings would be more economical.

The department has collected figures on the cost of replacing obsolete electric wiring, and is removing this fire hazard as fast as money is made available.

Probably the most indefensible item in the report is that which has to do with the new research building at the Wrentham State School, which was to be used especially for research into the problem of mental defect. Massachusetts is the first State in the Union to legally establish a division of mental hygiene. This division is a part of the Department of Mental Diseases, and handles problems relating to the cause of and prevention of mental disease, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, and other conditions of abnormal mentality.

A building has been erected at Wrentham for this necessary preventive purpose, but no money has been supplied for equipping it. It stands empty. It could be equipped for as little as $12,000, and the department urges such provision as soon as possible. But bricks and mortar, this report concludes, do not alone make hospitals. There must be also a sufficient number of adequately trained personnel to perform the duties for which these buildings are established.

For Mental Defectives

In 1935 the question of providing proper accommodations for the mental defectives of the Commonwealth was considered solely from the standpoint of politics, and the needs of the unfortunate charges were disregarded. Neither the plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well-being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the Commonwealth.

The neglect of State wards, and more particularly the mental defectives, represents the most drab and sordid chapter possible of recording in the annals of the Commonwealth. A forward step was undertaken in 1935 in the establishment of the 48-hour week as against the 70 and 80-hour week heretofore in vogue, but the failure to provide the necessary money on the plea of economy for the housing of the additional employees represents but an additional chapter in the programme of chicanery so long practised in the case of mental defectives.

It is on a par with the failure to provide funds for protection from conflagration at any time during the existence of the Department of Mental Diseases. The mental defectives are human beings, and it is clearly the duty of the State to safeguard their lives, and this is not done so long as they are herded in buildings of inflammable construction, with steel doors and steel mesh on the windows, and devoid of either sprinklers or fire alarm systems in a majority of the buildings.

Feeble-Minded Children

continued

A waiting list of 3800 for admission to the schools for feeble-minded children, and the declaration by the officials in charge that no admissions had been made during a period of four years, and that none can be guaranteed for a period of four more years unless construction is undertaken at once, presents a situation for which my predecessors in office have been responsible, and the responsibility for which must be shared now by the members of the Legislature and myself.

The overcrowding of the institutions for mental defectives today is 17 per cent in excess of the bed capacity, or some 4200 more patients than can properly be accommodated in the institutions of this department. Attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the law-making bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit.

Public Utilities Rates

The reduction in the rates for electric power in the homes, which was put in operation in April of 1935, will represent during the 12-month period a saving in excess of $2,000,000 to users of electricity, and the commission designated to perfect a sliding scale arrangement is confident that the adoption of a plan upon which they have been working with industry and fidelity during the past year should ultimately result in a further substantial saving in the charges for electricity, which, translated into simpler language, means a further reduction in the cost of living with benefit to the people, and through increased consumption without injury to the producer.

Public service corporations are granted franchise rights and privileges that obviously are of great value. The community, therefore, is entitled to enjoy the greatest possible service at the least possible cost, commensurate with a fair return upon the capital prudently invested by the public service companies. The good of the community, and the greatest opportunity for continued successful operation of the companies, can best be realized through the establishment of a schedule of rates which encourage increased consumption.

It is my belief that the only way to encourage increased sales, to insure profitable returns to the companies, and to provide the most economical service to the public, is by means of a system of rate charges which consistently decrease as a result of increased consumption. The consumers of the Commonwealth should share in any return, and the consumers' share in excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates.

Sliding Scales for Rates

To best accomplish these ends, it is my opinion that the institution of a sliding scale system of rate determination will best serve the interests of the companies and the people of the Commonwealth. It is highly important, in the establishment of such a system of rate regulation, that we determine, first, what is a fair rate of return; second, what is a fair and equitable rate base; third, what is the proper basis of participation by the consumers and the companies in any excess earnings which might arise, above a determined fair rate of return; and fourth, that the State regulatory commission vigilantly supervise the proper operation of this arrangement.

Therefore I recommend the following:

That the Department of Public Utilities be authorized to determine by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, first, a fair rate of return; second, a fair rate base; and third, the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity in the Commonwealth.

That to accomplish this end, the staff of the Department of Public Utilities be re-enforced to adequately supervise, regulate, and administer such a plan, if adopted.

Norfolk State Hospital

The 1935 session of the General Court enacted a bill authorizing the establishment of the Norfolk State Hospital for the criminally insane, the same to be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Diseases. It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at $1,750,000, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the Department of Correction.

The existing structures at the Bridgewater State Hospital for the care of the criminally insane are not only inadequate but totally unsuited for the purpose intended. I accordingly recommend an appropriation in the sum of $1,750,000 for the erection at Norfolk of a hospital for the criminally insane, to be under the supervision of the Department of Mental Diseases.

Public Health Safeguards

Due to a recently enacted law in a neighboring State, providing for the annual registration of physicians practising in that State, it is estimated by the Board of Registration in Medicine that there are at the present time more than 1000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons.

The existence of so large a number of untrained, unqualified and incompetent men constitutes a menace to the health and well-being of the entire public, and that essential safeguards may be provided I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation making it a criminal offence, punishable by a fine and imprisonment, for any individual to practise as a physician or surgeon without the required annual registration issued in conformity with such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Registration in Medicine.

In this connection I beg to direct your attention to the fact that persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests and to register annually, namely, barbers, dentists, embalmers, optometrists and hairdressers and certainly there can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons from the passing of a test, and the annual registration plus the payment of a proper fee.

Rutland Sanatorium

The Rutland State Sanatorium, which was the first institution of its kind to be established in the country, and which is nationally famous for the successful treatment of tuberculosis, has long outlived its usefulness. The structures at present in use were erected nearly a half century ago, when the ward rather than a single room method of housing patients was in operation. This method is today regarded as neither desirable nor beneficial for the modern treatment of tuberculosis; and further, the buildings are fire hazards, being constructed almost wholly of wood, and should be razed and replaced with modern construction. Sufficient land is available to provide for the erection of new structures without in any way impairing the operation of the present hospitalization facilities.

Additional accommodations for employees added to the department force here and at the Pondville Cancer Hospital are necessary, and provision should be made for the same during the present year.

Addition to State House

The annual expenditure for quarters leased for the use of departments of the State today is in excess of $80,000, notwithstanding the fact that sufficient land owned by the State is available upon which to erect a structure where departments of the State could be housed that are now so located as to prove expensive and retard efficiency in the conduct of the business of the State.

I accordingly recommend that an appropriation in the sum of $1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the State Capitol.

The creation of a State Planning Board, and the acceptance of membership without compensation by the outstanding authorities on planning in the Commonwealth, is a most noteworthy accomplishment. The ferocity of the struggle for supremacy in commerce and industry can be met successfully only through the instrumentality of a group whose efforts shall be directed primarily to the study of ways and means of promoting the industrial and commercial stability of the State, as well as to its physical and social development.

Co-ordinating State Projects

The State Planning Board has been conducting an intensive study, since its creation, of a master plan co-ordinating the many projects for the development of the natural and human resources of the Commonwealth. Included among these are the improvement of marketing facilities for farm and dairy products; the promotion of navigation and sanitation upon the three important waterways—the Connecticut, the Merrimac and the Blackstone Rivers, and the arrangement of interstate compacts with our neighboring States for the better handling of this work and of other matters of mutual interest.

This master plan includes within its framework the basic problems affecting Massachusetts industry and employment opportunities, bringing into clear relief the steps which must be taken to speed the rehabilitation of industry in our Commonwealth.

It encompasses the improvement of transportation facilities, the safeguarding of the health of our people and the conservation and development of our great natural resources, which should make our State one of the most attractive recreational centres in the Union.

Through the instrumentality of the State Planning Board, conferences have been held with similar boards in the other New England States, and a comprehensive plan of action beneficial to the people of the Commonwealth and to New England should shortly represent the fruits of their efforts. These represent in part some of the important and too long neglected measures, the successful accomplishment of which must inevitably prove of enduring benefit to the people of the Commonwealth.

In view of the fact that a State Planning Board has been created, there appears to be no valid reason for the continuance of the Metropolitan Planning Division, and I accordingly recommend its abolition, since its continuance would represent a duplication of effort and expense.

State Finances

The borrowing of money both by the State and the cities and towns renders necessary recourse to banks outside Massachusetts. A change in the law to permit larger deposits of State, city and town funds in banks outside of the Commonwealth is essential. It is recommended that legislation be passed which will encourage the lending of money by our financial institutions for business enterprises and home construction as a means of developing property values in Massachusetts.

It is gratifying to me, and I am quite certain most pleasing to the citizenship, to know that the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1935, found the State treasury not only with a free cash balance in the general fund, but also the largest free cash balance during the last five years, in the amount of $2,486,043.34. In addition to this balance in the general fund there was also free cash in the highway fund in the amount of $371,085.05.

The term "free cash" is used in the accounting system of the Commonwealth to designate the total sum available at the end of the fiscal year, which is free and clear of all obligations. This is the amount remaining after all revenues, including the State tax, have been collected, and after all bills have been paid, and all necessary sums reserved to meet obligations which are due but which have, for any reason, not yet been paid.

These figures make no provision concerning deposits in banks closed in 1933, as such provision depends on legislative action. The amount due from such banks, which is being decreased by dividends, was $1,526,457.78.

The existence of these free cash balances at the end of the year demonstrates that the budget for 1935 was safely balanced in both the general fund and the highway fund. The exceptional credit enjoyed by the Commonwealth during the past year was evidenced by the fact that issuance of bonds for State activities not only found ready buyers, but the State sold these bonds at a more advantageous price than even the federal government could obtain for its securities.

District Court Reform

In my inaugural message I pointed out the necessity of making substantial changes in the organization of the district courts so as to enable them to bear a substantial burden of the civil litigation which is now congesting the dockets of the Superior Court, and at the same time to abolish the custom now prevailing in those courts which perimits an associate or special justice of a district court to appear as counsel in district courts before other justices.

Due to the fact that more people come into contact with the district courts than any other courts of the Commonwealth, and obtain their views of the administration of justice from their experience in these courts, it is of primary importance that they should function efficiently and be so administered as to avoid the slightest suspicion that a litigant must employ a justice of the court as his attorney to assure the winning of his case. As the jurisdiction of these courts has been increased, so that in civil cases they now have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court, it becomes increasingly important that they be so organized as to handle this increased business with efficiency and free from the abuse described.

The Supreme Judicial Court has recently adopted a rule prohibiting district court justices and clerks from appearing as counsel in criminal cases in any of the courts of the Commonwealth. This action justifies the recommendation which I made repeatedly during the last session of the Legislature.

For Circuit District Courts

I now urge you to carry the restriction a step farther and prohibit practice by the district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. I also renew my recommendation that the district courts be established on a circuit basis. Presiding justices should be given the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation, and appointments of presiding justices in the future should be made only on that basis.

I further recommend that the present system of remuneration of special justices be abolished, and that special justices be paid on a per hour basis, as are auditors and masters. If the circuit system is established there will progressively be less need for so large a number of special justices, as the presiding justices become more and more full-time judges.

Pursuant to the suggestion of my inaugural message a recess commission was appointed by authority of the Legislature to study the district court system and other matters relating to the judicial system of the Commonwealth.

That committee has held hearings and received recommendations of various organizations, including bar associations, dealing with the arrangement of the district courts in circuits, the assignment of a sufficient number of district court justices to full-time work to enable them to handle, without calling on special justices, the civil work which these courts perform, and the adoption on the civil side of the courts of the provision now in force on the criminal side, permitting the disposition of litigation pending in the Superior Court by district court justices assigned for that purpose and other matters—and its recommendations should be seriously considered in conjunction with these suggestions.

Penal Institutions

I renew my recommendations of last year with reference to the abandonment of the State prison at Charlestown and the utilization of the site as a receiving station, and the adoption of legislation making provision in a sufficient amount for suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

The profession of humanitarian principles with reference to law violators constitutes a mockery just so long as the State prison at Charlestown, unsanitary, overcrowded, and a relic of barbarism, is utilized as a place for the incarceration of persons convicted of law violations.

The records of persons participating in the recent jail break at the State prison at Charlestown constitutes an indictment of our institutional system in that the chief offenders in each case served terms at the Lyman School, Concord reformatory and ultimately at State prison. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders with habitual criminals makes, in institutions where juvenile offenders are now committed, simply a training school for superior knowledge of how crimes are committed.

An amendment to the existing law, making provision for the imprisonment of first offenders only at Concord reformatory, should prove a material contributing factor in the correction of existing abuses, and in the conduct in our prison institutions of what has been justly termed a "college of crime."

Treatment of State Wards

The necessity for a change in the placing out of State wards and the segregation of prisoners, both male and female, also the establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases, and radical changes in the parole system, represent, in my opinion, important steps that should be undertaken as speedily as possible. The present system with reference to these various classes of cases has been subject to but slight change for a long period of years, with the result that important reforms possible of accomplishment have been retarded.

The subject, however, is of such prime importance and covers such a vast field that it would appear advisable to appoint a committee, consisting not only of members of the legislative assembly but leaders in religious and civic walks of life, to make a comprehensive study, with a report upon the entire subject matter with recommendations to be submitted to the Legislature in 1937.

Revenue and Retrenchment

The special commission, established under authority of Chapter 63 of the Resolves of 1935 to investigate and study the taxation of tangible and intangible property and related matters, labored conscientiously and brought forth a report as complete as the limited time and limited resources of the commission permitted.

The members of the commission themselves do not appear to be in agreement with all of the recommendations proposed, however, and this difference of opinion is apparently reflected and emphasized in the public mind. The one and only point upon which there is unanimity of opinion is that relief is needed. How best to bring about that relief is controversial in the extreme.

I believe that much can be said for many of the proposals of the recess commission. On the other hand, some of them would bear oppressively upon certain classes of our citizens, and others have even given rise to question as to their constitutionality.

No student of government today can fail to be impressed with the great complexity of the tax problem and the impossibility of properly approaching it without simultaneously considering the volume of expenditures. Expenditures, however, did not come within the scope of the resolve creating the present commission.

Similar commissions have been set up year after year with corresponding limitations. I believe that the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our State and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure programme.

Commission on Taxation

The entire thought and effort of public officials has been directed solely to ways and means of increasing revenue, with rarely any attention given to the more important subject, namely, the development of a programme for the reduction in the cost of government which has been constantly increasing and to which insufficient attention has been given.

I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, such commission to be given ample time for the work, and supplied with adequate funds for the employment of all needed expert assistance.

The problem of commanding reliable revenue sources to meet the expenditure requirements in maintaining the standard of government established in Massachusetts continues to demand our best thought and effort in securing the necessary funds without bearing too heavily upon the home owners in our taxing programme.

The deficiency bill annually enacted by the General Court under the title of "State Tax" represents an assessment upon each city and town which is reflected as a portion of the local property tax bill, which with the county tax covers all charges other than those made for purely local needs. The amount established by the Legislature as a "State Tax" upon a city and town is in practice deducted from revenues collected by the State for distribution before the balance is distributed for municipal purposes, but the amount assessed is found in the determination of the local tax rate and thus is made to appear as a direct tax for State purposes upon property locally situated.

Relieving Cities and Towns

Under a budget system the balancing by an assessment of a deficiency seems inconsistent, even though prior to the adoption of the budget law such a course was unavoidable. The State budget should be balanced by revenue definitely identified in an amount sufficient to balance the expenditures proposed. Present conditions prevent any appreciable addition to the revenue flowing from certain established tax sources, but those sources that can contribute without injury should be required to furnish the additional revenue to balance the budget in caring for the essential expenditures of the State.

I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any "State Tax" upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear. The taxpayers obli-

continued

gated to contribute to the support of government under the provisions of the personal income tax law have experienced no added burdens by an increase in the rates, as those applied to income received have not changed since the enactment of the law effective as of Jan. 1, 1917.

This group of taxpayers, while including many who are also the possessors of real estate, is represented by a much larger proportion who do not contribute at all in the form of direct tax on property. This is also true of corporations and certain other taxpayers. The 10 per cent assessment levied under existing law for 1935 upon the tax against individuals, estates and corporations should be continued by a reenactment for the current year as one source of revenue which will tend to eliminate the State tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner.

Extending Gasolene Tax

In recognition of the principle that a tax structure should in some of its aspects have a broad base, a continuation for a period of five years is recommended for the imposition of an additional tax on the sale and use of gasolene. Massachusetts with a 3-cent tax on each gallon of gasolene is one of the few States with a rate well below the average for the States of the Union, which is said to approximate 5½ cents.

In establishing a comparable rate on each gallon of gasolene consumed, a larger number of people are permitted without any deprivation to contribute to the support of the necessary functions of the government in caring for the poor and unfortunate in mind and body. In comparing the fees charged for the operation of trucks over the highways of the Commonwealth with other States of the Union, it is apparent that those employed in Massachusetts are not comparable with the requirement for road construction that will provide sufficient strength to carry trucks. With the thought of increasing revenue where sorely needed and without hardship, it is recommended that the fees for the operation of motor trucks in Massachusetts be doubled so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining States for such common carriers. Admittedly the trucks do much to divest revenue which has in the past flowed to support the railroads of the State.

Old Age Assistance

The Social Security programme, established to bring within its scope the many humanitarian activities that Massachusetts has long practised, makes unnecessary the earmarking of revenue from the tax on alcoholic beverages for the purposes which now are included in the Social Security programme.

It is recommended that the sum now available in the State treasury over and above that which was required to reimburse the cities and towns for old age assistance and subsequent revenue from these sources be appropriated to the general fund. In addition to this, I recommend that a tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon as defined in the alcoholic beverage act be established on alcohol, which having been freed from taxation has deprived the Commonwealth of necessary revenue, and is operating to allow unfair competition with others engaged in the alcoholic beverage business.

The total receipts collected by the State Racing Commission for the year 1935 was $1,614,981.89, and unquestionably this important item of revenue would have been lost to the State and enjoyed by the adjoining States of Rhode Island and New Hampshire were it not for the creation of the State Racing Commission.

For Larger Dog Racing Fees

When licenses were issued in 1935 I announced that it was not my purpose to permit of any changes in the system of fees to be levied for a period of two years, and while this decision should still continue applicable to horse racing, harness racing and fairs, in view of the fact that in no one of these cases have they proven unduly profitable, there is, however, no way to justify a failure to change the terms with reference to dog racing. The revenue from dog racing for the year 1935 received by the State Racing Commission was $704,156.73, divided as follows: 3½ per cent handle, $541,032.70; breakage, $117,816.03; Association license fees, $5308.

An increase in the handle to be taken by the State Racing Commission from the present schedule of 3½ per cent to 5 per cent would, in my opinion, work no very great hardship upon the operators of dog racing, and should prove beneficial to the Commonwealth, resulting, as it would, provided the basis of 1935 was maintained in 1936, in an increase in revenue approximating one quarter of a million dollars, and I accordingly recommend legislation making provision for the increase as herein set forth. This additional revenue will be credited to the general fund and will assist in the elimination of the State tax and in aiding the home owner.

For Cigarette Tax

A majority of the States of the Union have for a number of years made a tax on cigarettes and tobacco products a part of their tax structure. This form of taxation lays a very light hand upon the shoulders of the taxpayers, and being controlled by the extent to which the use of tobacco is employed, prevents any heavy burden from falling at any time upon any individual, but in the aggregate represents a very substantial source of revenue for the relief of the home owner.

It is recommended that a tax of 2 cents be laid upon each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products, for the purpose of increasing the general fund and thus relieving the State of the necessity of assessing a State tax upon the cities and towns.

The smaller merchants of the State have long suffered competition with slot machines which do not contribute materially to the support of government, and as these devices tend to care more and more for the small articles of trade, it is recommended that in order not to lose a source of revenue which has been heretofore possible through taxing the small merchant a fee of at least $5 per year be placed on every slot machine, the receipts of which shall be credited to the general fund, which will tend to make it possible to abandon the State tax and put the State under its budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

There are now in existence in the treasury of the Commonwealth three funds in which substantial sums are held. Annual payments from these funds are small. It would be better accounting for amounts which now go into these funds to go directly into the general fund, and for such payments as are now made from these funds to be paid from the general fund. These three funds are the military and naval service fund of 1919, the escheated estates fund, and the unclaimed dividends fund.

I recommend that legislation be enacted to transfer the existing balances in these funds to the general fund; and to provide that any payment which may become due from the military and naval service fund shall be made from the general fund; and that estates which escheat and dividends which are not claimed shall go directly into the general fund, and shall, if claimed within six years, be paid therefrom to claimants certified as entitled thereto by the methods at present provided by law.

Recreational Development

Co-operation upon the part of the New England States in directing the attention of the public to the recreational advantages and the benefits to be derived from a sojourn in New England proved so beneficial, both financially and otherwise, in 1935 as to justify a continuance of the appropriation for 1936. Even more important than the increased revenue received was the recognition upon the part of government officials of the New England States as to the importance of joint action upon major problems affecting the industrial and commercial interests of the six States.

Numerous meetings have been held during 1935 by the New England States officials at which problems the equitable solution of which may prove of enduring value to entire New England have been considered. These problems include not only railroad transportation but navigation, public health and sanitation. The Chief Executives of the New England States have expressed a desire that joint action continue with reference to the promotion of tourist and vacation business which last year in New England represented some $700,000,000 as against $500,000,000 in 1934, and I accordingly recommend to your honorable bodies the authorization of an expenditure in an amount similar to that made available in 1935, namely $100,000.

The conservation of bird and fish life, not only for the stocking of the streams of Massachusetts but for the increasing of insectivorous birds so essential to the protection of crops through the destruction of harmful insects, makes necessary a renewal of my recommendation of 1935 for an appropriation for this purpose in the sum of $100,000.

Harvard College Tercentenary

During the three centuries that Harvard University has been in existence the fame of this institution as a reservoir for the education of the youth of the land and the promotion of ideals conducive to individual and national welfare has increased with each succeeding century.

Harvard University has been singularly blessed with exceptional leadership, which in time of crisis and in time of peace has been most notable. The lapse of three centuries finds the university occupying a pre-eminent position among educational institutions of the world, based upon service and sacrifice to God and country.

The General Court of the Company of Massachusetts Bay, which convened in Boston upon Sept. 18, 1636, voted to establish Harvard College, and later the charter of 1650 was confirmed by Chapter V. of the Constitution of Massachusetts which was adopted in 1780. The Legislature of Massachusetts since that date has from time to time in the language of the Constitution made "such alterations in the government of the said university as shall be conducive to its advantage and the interest of the republic of letters."

The founding of Harvard College by the Company of Massachusetts Bay marked the initial step in the movement for higher education in the United States of America, and in consequence of the harmonious relations which have obtained between the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the officers in charge of the conduct of Harvard University, it is fitting that the Commonwealth participate in the observance of the tercentenary of America's first and leading educational institution.

I accordingly recommend the adoption by your honorable bodies, the Senate of Massachusetts and the House of Representatives, of a joint resolution making provision for the appointment of a committee to represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the exercises to be held upon the tercentenary of the establishment of Harvard College, Sept. 18, 1936.

War Memorial

Gratitude for the services rendered by the citizens of Massachusetts who served during the period of the World war can best be expressed through the erection of a memorial structure of sufficient size to provide accommodations for veterans of all wars. Such a

structure, centrally located, could not only serve as a central meeting place for the veterans of all wars, but the assembly hall could be utilized for convention purposes when the occasion requires. Similar memorials to citizens who have served their State in the hour of crisis have been erected throughout the Union, yet to the present time no action has been taken upon the erection of a suitable memorial by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I accordingly recommend for your consideration the early authorization of an appropriation for the erection of such a memorial.

The necessity for increased economy in the departments of the State government as a means of reducing the burden borne by the home owners and by industry is a subject that is engrossing the attention of every citizen of the Commonwealth at the present time. The department heads in charge of various departments of the Commonwealth have been requested from time to time during the year to recommend economies that might result in lowering the cost of administering the particular departments, but to the present time the recommendations are scarcely worth considering.

Commission on Business

The adoption of the taxation program as recommended this year should prove a material factor in lowering the tax rate on the cities and towns in the Commonwealth, since it will mark a change in the custom that has so long obtained of levying an average of $10,000,000 each year upon the cities and towns as an offset to the deficit in the cost of operation of the State. This relief, however, to my mind, represents but a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the State, is adopted.

I accordingly recommend the appointment of a committee, consisting of members of the two branches of the Legislature, not to exceed six in the aggregate, with a committee of 10 representing the real estate and business interests of the Commonwealth, to study and report upon a programme through which a reduction in the cost of operating the activities of the State may be possible.

With faith in Almighty God and animated by the lesson of fortitude and courage, a heritage decreed us by the Pilgrim Fathers, may we assay with high resolve the task confronting us, and may the fruit of our efforts reflect not only wisdom but service of an ennobling order for the people of the entire Commonwealth.

Concluded

Highlights of Message

Following are the highlights of the Governor's message:

Urges necessity of devising methods to increase the revenue of the State, including new taxes, and study of methods to reduce cost of government.

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Recommends yearly registration and payment of license fee for all physicians and surgeons.

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Favors abolition of the Metropolitan Planning Division.

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Favors reorganization of Department of Labor and Industries and the taking over of the duties of the Industrial Accident Board.

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Says racketeering auto accident claims still persist, and favors more inspectors to keep watch on them. If improvement is not effected repeal of the compulsory insurance law may be necessary.

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Says persistent violators of auto laws might be compelled to install governors on their cars limiting speed to 30 miles an hour.

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Says further reduction of mortgage rates is desirable in view of the large amount of money seeking investment, and low rates to commercial institutions.

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Favors plans for better housing and clearance of slum areas.

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Favors development of unemployment insurance so as to conform to the federal act.

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Favors adoption of a constitutional amendment to bring about a single legislative chamber, reduction of membership and biennial sessions.

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Recommends retirement of judges at the age of 70 with full salaries and subject to service when needed.

* * * *

Urges circuit system for district court judges, and adoption of a rule prohibiting district court judges and clerks from appearing as counsel in criminal cases in any of the courts of the State.

* * * *

Recommends appropriation of $1,000,000 for building an addition to the State House.

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Recommends abandonment of the State prison at Charlestown.

* * * *

Favors increasing the revenue from dog racing from 3½ per cent to 5 per cent.

* * * *

Recommends cigarette tax of 2 cents a package and a corresponding rate on other tobacco products.

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Favors a tax of at least $5 on every slot machine.

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Opposes putting boys and girls under the age of 16 to work. Says it is wise to keep them at school until that age.

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Favors correction of abuses in instalment buying, with some uniform plan for rates of interest on balances.

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Recommends new hospital at Bridgewater for the criminally insane.

* * * *

Recommends establishment of sliding scale to bring about a reduction in utility rates.

Recommends continuing for five years the additional gasolene tax, and doubling the fees for motor trucks.

required to deal. The taxpayers obli-

continued

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

CAUSTIC IN COMMENT ON MESSAGE

Sen. Parkman, Speaker Saltonstall, Turn on Governor

Caustic criticism of Governor Curley's message to the Legislature yesterday was offered by Senator Henry Parkman and Speaker Leverett Saltonstall last night.

"A welter of vague generalities" was the general estimate given by Senator Parkman, who took a fling also at the reference in the message to more speedy reporting of automobile accidents.

PARKMAN IS CAUSTIC

"What the Governor's reference to 'governors on cars' meant," said Senator Parkman, "I did not quite gather, but I presume he had in mind the accident in Newton last summer.

"The message was not up to his usual standard. Ordinarily the Governor is capable of making a speech at least sound interesting. This one was long and pretty dull.

"It is too bad he does not mean what he says; for the message did have a few good suggestions and recommendations, as for example his suggestion in regard to better co-operation with neighboring States in the field of crime and in the joint development of natural resources.

"It is good to know, too, that he has come to an appreciation of the necessity for reduction in the cost of government. As an ardent champion of economy, thrift and capable administration of the affairs of government, he will be a sight for the gods.

"The Governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives and others in the department of mental diseases and would like to have the public believe that his predecessors in office and the Legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate programme of building, but he preferred to insist on a highway programme with an appropriation of $3,600,000 for sidewalks. Obviously in his mind there were greater possibilities in granite curbing than in the care of the unfortunate wards of the State.

"In discussing his proposal for a better pension system for judges, he used the phrase 'without the need of drastic action against them.' This has an ominous sound. Very likely as the case against Dolan, the Curley city treasurer, gets hotter, we shall hear more of the dire need of taking the drastic action referred to. No doubt it will be placed on high public grounds. The Governor is a past master of that act. But the real reason will be the necessity of covering up."

Saltonstall's Comment

Speaker Saltonstall said:

"The Governor's address sounded well but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies. In one statement he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate that the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"In one part of his address, the Governor said, 'The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth.'

"In another part, referring to the same legislation, he said, 'It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estmiated at $1,750,000, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the department of correction.'

How Pay for New Buildings

"The truth of the matter is that the bill in question, Senate No. 484, was filed by the commissioner of the Department of Mental Diseases and provided that the hospital was to be built only if federal funds became available.

"The Governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised. Of course, all of us who have studied the conditions the Governor speaks about want these new buildings. But let's be practical and make haste slowly.

"If these buildings are so needed, why was his Excellency so adverse to having them included in the bill passed by the Legislature last year to build new sidewalks and dredge harbors. Such an amendment was offered, but was defeated by him in the House.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government, but in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings, of course, to be made to the Legislature after the Governor's term has expired.

"It is significant that the Governor's attack has shifted from the Executive Council to the Legislature. Last year he wanted the Executive Council abolished. Now that he controls it, he makes no reference whatever to it.

"Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

If Governor Curley's recommendations, in his annual message to the Legislature yesterday, are enacted into law, 1936 will be no Happy New Year for taxpayers. The Governor is hot after them.

He would re-enact the present three-cent gasolene tax and continue this rate for five years. It seems there is some cause for jealousy because other States have a higher gasolene tax than Massachusetts.

The Governor would re-enact the 10 per cent assessment on income taxes. He also wants a two cent tax on cigarettes and a tax on all other tobacco products. He would double the fees on motor trucks.

These things would, he believes, relieve the real estate tax payer. But somehow new taxes never lighten the burden on the real estate owner. He is being constantly relieved—relieved of more money. He has therefore grown cynical about "relief."

These additional taxes will mean many more millions of dollars from the pockets of the citizens, more millions for the Legislature to spend. This on the heels of a report showing a $5,000,000 increase in State revenue this year with the present taxes.

The promised reduction in gas and electric light rates, if accomplished, will probably amount to about five per cent of what customers will pay in other ways if the new tax proposals are enacted into law.

Some of the Governor's other recommendations will excite much controversy. His idea of a single chamber Legislature on the Nebraska plan is one that appeals to many experts in government. However, it would seem that such a proposal has little chance of adoption this year. It needs further study.

The suggestion that judges be permitted to retire on full pay at the age of 70 would doubtless open the way for many younger men. Still, the full pay retirement provision seems extra generous to hard-pressed taxpayers.

The Governor's explanation of the partial failure of his work and wages programme seems sound. No matter which is at fault there has been a decided lack of co-operation between the State and the federal government and the Governor is doubtless right in putting a large part of the blame on the delay and confusion in the federal programme.

Few persons will quarrel with the Governor's assertion that one of the most important duties of the day is the support of a real social security programme. That must be accomplished.

Economy in administration is but lightly touched upon in the message. The only hope of that, and it is a faint one, is the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to study and develop a plan for reducing the cost of government. But new taxes, and plenty of them, do not point toward economy.

The Governor's position is a difficult one. He is faced with problems that no other Governor encountered. We are in a spending era. Relief work costs are high and are likely to be higher. And, naturally, these things must be paid for in taxes, unless the cost of government can be radically reduced, and we have made no progress in that direction.

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Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

MORE TAXES ASKED IN CURLEY MESSAGE

Favors New Levies on Cigarettes, Tobacco Products Alcohol---Seeks Increase in State's Slot Machines and Share of Dog Racing "Handle"-Would Continue 10 P. C. Extra on Income Taxes and Three-Cent Gasolene Tax

One-Chamber Legislature, Biennial Sessions, Retirement of Judges at 70 Urged

Favors New Public Buildings for State Departments at Cost of Several Millions

Continued

required to deal. The taxpayers con-

continued

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

Recommendations for new taxes, including one for two cents on each package of cigarettes and corresponding rates on other tobacco products, featured the message of Governor Curley before the 1936 session of the legislature which opened yesterday.

Calling for the raising of revenue sufficient to wipe out the $10,000,000 State tax assessed upon cities and towns, the Governor also proposed:

Continuation of the special 10 per cent tax on incomes of individuals and corporations; continuation of the three-cents-a-gallon tax on gasolene instead of going back to the basic two-cent tax; an increase from 3½ to 5 per cent in the State's share of the "handle" from dog racing; a tax of $5 on each slot machine operating in the State; a tax of 40 cents per proof gallon on alcohol, and doubling the fees for motor trucks.

BOOSTS FOR GENERAL FUND

In furtherance of his programme to accomplish a completely balanced State budget, without the necessity of assessing any deficit on the cities and towns, the Governor recommended transfer of the revenue from liquor and beverage licenses from their present application to old-age assistance into the general revenue of the State.

He also proposed to transfer to the general funds of the State a special fund now held in the State treasury for the payment of claims under the 1919 State bonus to military and naval applicants, the escheated estates fund and the unclaimed dividend fund.

Through the imposition of the new taxes, the continuation of existing special taxes and the transfers to general revenue, the Governor estimated yesterday that he could cut down the State tax by approximately $8,500,000. Retrenchment in departmental operating expenses which he believes can be accomplished this year should result, in the opinion of the Governor, in making up sufficient financial savings to do away with the additional $1,500,000 necessary to abolish the State tax.

In his message, Governor Curley made it plain, however, that he does not look for any extensive saving in State expenditures until there has been a comprehensive study of both revenues and expenditures. He proposed that such a study be made by a special commission during the current year, the commission to report to the legislature of 1937.

Urges Large Expenditures

While urging retrenchment and additional taxes in an effort to save the real estate owners from their excessive burden of local taxes, the Governor recommended yesterday expenditures of large sums of money to improve facilities in the various institutions of the State, particularly those under the supervision of the department of mental diseases.

Doing away with the State prison at Charlestown and extension of the facilities at Norfolk and Concord, at a cost of approximately $2,000,000, along the lines which he has outlined on previous occasions, is included within the Governor's new building programme which he hopes to put into effect this year.

Governor Curley was sharp in his denunciation of the failure of the Legislature of last year to provide adequately, as he see it, for the extension of the building facilities for the treatment of the mentally ill. He would spend $1,750,000 at Norfolk for the establishment of a hospital for those in the insane institutions, but he would have it placed under the charge of the State department of mental diseases, instead of the department of correction.

Construction of new hospital facilities at Rutland State Sanatorium, with the single-room system substituted for the ward system, for treatment of tuberculosis patients, improvement of the fire fighting facilities at all State institutions and extensions for cancer treatment are also a part of the new building programme proposed by the Governor.

War Memorial and Capitol Addition

Construction of a War Memorial, with no estimate of the cost given; an addition to the State House at an estimated cost of $1,000,000; and an expenditure of $100,000 for advertising the State's recreational attractions are among the other large expenditures suggested by the Governor for favorable legislative action.

That the tax programme will meet with considerable opposition among Senators and Representatives, particularly the Republicans, was evident almost as soon as the Governor finished reading his message.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House and Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., issued statements sharply criticising the document, and many others were outspoken in their assertions that it was inconsistent on the part of the Governor to urge increased taxes, many of which would bear heavily on individuals, and at the same time outline a new building programme which would add to the State expense more than he proposed to save.

Hostility Among Legislators

Other features of the message also developed a feeling of hostility among the legislators. The Governor's proposal for retirement of the judges of the supreme, superior and land courts when they had reached the age of 70, with a provision that on retirement they should be paid pensions for life at the same annual rate as their salaries, caused considerable discussion in the State House corridors yesterday.

In discussing this phase of the recommendations, Governor Curley referred to the provisions of the State Constitution which permit him, with the consent of the Executive Council, to remove judges on account of advanced age or for mental or physical disability and urged that it would be better for them to retire voluntarily without making it necessary to take removal proceedings.

In view of the fact that there has been rumor of late to the effect that the Governor might exercise his powers to remove certain judges, many of the members of the Senate and House professed to see in his proposal yesterday a veiled threat that he would force retirement if necessary.

The Governor has recently denied that he intended any action looking to the removal of any of the judges. Members of the Legislature yesterday expressed the belief nevertheless that none of the justices sitting at present would voluntarily resign, even though they were assured of full pay for the rest of their lives, and that the Governor might then find it easier to put through removal proceedings.

Legislature Plans Opposed

Another recommendation which aroused considerable hostility was that of setting up a single chamber legislature, composed of 140 elected members in place of the present Senate of 40 members and House of 240. Coupled with this recommendation was a proposal for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

The question of biennial sessions is one that has been discussed annually at the State House for several years, with the advocates of that change coming very near to getting their proposal endorsed at the last session by a number sufficient to put the question of amending the Constitution on the ballot.

That battle will be renewed with vigor at the current session, and may have a chance of receiving legislative approval. It is hardly probable, however, in view of the sentiment expressed yesterday among the legislators, that his proposal for a unicameral Legislature will get very serious consideration.

Other recommendations of the Governor yesterday, which seem destined to meet with stiff opposition at the current session, were those for placing the Industrial Accident Board within the Department of Labor and Industries, and increasing the compulsory school age from 14 to 16. Both of these questions have been before the Legislature in other years, and have been fought strenuously.

Plans for District Judges Favored

There was much favorable discussion of Governor Curley's recommendation that judges of district courts be prohibited from appearing in civil cases in their own courts. Under a recent rule of the Supreme Court, district court judges were prohibited from practising in criminal cases anywhere in the State. There is some sentiment in favor of making that same rule apply in connection with all civil cases anywhere, and it appeared yesterday that the Governor's proposal that the prohibition against civil cases be applied to district judges within their own jurisdictional courts would be approved.

It was evident in the corridors yesterday that the 1936 session of the Legislature will see more battling between the two leading political parties than for years. Speaker Saltonstall of the House has already announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. Representative Henry Cabot Lodge of Beverly is already campaigning for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Senator Henry Parkman of Boston is regarded as a potential candidate for the Republican nomination for either of these places.

Moreover, the Republicans, spurred by victories in special elections for legislative places and in certain mayoralty contests, believe they see a swing of the political pendulum their way. All of which will make for many sharp legislative conflicts throughout the session.

No Contests on Officers

Both branches met at 11 o'clock yesterday, according to custom, and with no contests over the presiding officers in either Senate or House, the joint convention was called on time. The reading of the Governor's address, one of the longest ever given, consumed an hour and 25 minutes.

Occupying seats in the Speaker's gallery during the reading of the message were Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly; the Governor's three sons—Paul, Francis and George Curley; Police Commissioner and Mrs. Eugene M. McSweeney, former City Treasurer Edmond C. Dolan, Dr. Martin H. English, the Governor's personal physician; Mrs. Gertrude Dennis, Miss Kathleen Donnelly and other friends of His Excellency.

Following the reading of his message the Governor, who is still suffering from a heavy cold, left for his home in the Jamaicaway, where he remained in bed for the balance of the day.

Continued

POST

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS FAMILY

After his address to the Legislature, Governor Curley retired to the executive office of the State House to be joind by his children. Standing in the rear are, left to right, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. Donnelly, George Paul and Leo Curley. Mrs. Mary C. Donnelly sits on the arm of his chair while he has his arms around his youngest child, Francis.

GOVERNOR AND HIS STAFF

The Chief Executive with members of his staff as he made his way to the joint opening session of the Legislature.

continued

GOVERNOR DELIVERING ADDRESS

The Governor at the speaker's rostrum during his address to the joint session of the Legislature. Directly behind him is Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley. At the Lieutenant-Governor's right is President James G. Moran of the Senate and at his left is Speaker Saltonstall of the House.

Curley's Labor Statement Seen as Aid to Lodge

Governor Curley's statement in his message that the Legislature last year enacted more legislation favorable to labor than any previous session brought a broad smile on the faces of the members of the House who favor Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, probable opponent of Mr. Curley for the U. S. Senate. When the labor legislation was passed at the 1935 session, many of the leading labor officials publicly declared their thanks to Lodge, who, as chairman of the committee on labor and industry, had helped to have it enacted.

HEADS OF LEGISLATURE

President James G. Moran of the Senate, left, and Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House as they chatted just before the opening session of the Legislature.

concluded

POST

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Gov. Curley signs letter endorsing Daily Record's Drive Safely Club campaign.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

McALLISTER MADE AID TO GRANT

Joseph P. McAllister of the Back Bay, former Boston newspaperman and assistant secretary to Governor Curley, was promoted yesterday to the post of assistant administrative secretary to the State Public Utilities Commission at a salary of $2500 a year.

There he will serve with Commissioner Richard D. Grant, with whom he was associated recently in the Governor's secretariat.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

BILL TO ABOLISH CONROY'S BERTH

A bill designed to eliminate Sen William S. Conroy of Fall Rive from the Industrial Accident Boar was filed with the Senate clerk yesterday by Sen. Donald W. Nich olson of Wareham.

Conroy was appointed to the board last year by Gov. Curley. In order that he might devote his full time to the duties of State Senator during the current legislative session he obtained a leave of absence from the Industrial Accident Board.

Nicholson's bill provides that the board membership be cut down from seven to six members and that the most recently appointed member (Conroy) be the one whose term shall end.

"It's perfectly all right with me," Conroy said, when he learned about the bill, "Nicholson says I should be dropped as a member of the board. Who is he to say that?"

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

JAMES M. CURLEY
GOVERNOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

December 31, 1935.

The Editor,
Boston Daily Record,
Winthrop Square,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Friend:

The figures relative to the deaths and injuries resulting from the operation of motor vehicles is most appalling. There is likewise great danger to one of America's leading industries unless radical steps are taken to reduce accidents and injuries upon the highways.

The campaign conducted by the Boston Daily Record must serve a most commendable purpose in focusing the attention of the public to the danger that lurks in the careless operation of a motor vehicle and, in the presentation of photographs and facts, your newspaper should be commended.

I sincerely trust that the campaign which you are conducting to arouse public interest and public sentiment favorable to a safety campaign will meet the success which it merits.

Sincerely,

James M. Curley

Praising Daily Record's Drive Safely Club Campaign is this letter from Gov. James M. Curley, right, who heartily endorses the movement of this newspaper to cut down auto deaths on highways. (International News Photo)

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

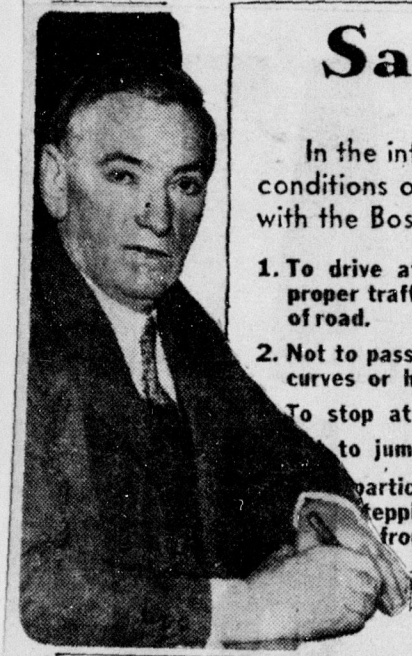
His Excellency Greeted by His Happy Family After J

Gov. James M. Curley's happy family greeted him in his suite in the executive offices at the State Capitol, after his address to the joint legislature, urging more State taxes. L. to r., rear, Col. Edward C. Donnelly, his son-in-law, George Curley, Paul Curley, Leo Curley. Front, Mrs. Mary Curley

Donnelly, and the governo
increased State tariffs on
niel legislature.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Governor Signs New Year Pledge for Safe Driving



Safe Driving Pledge

Approved by the Boston Police Department

In the interest of accident prevention and safer motor car driving conditions on Boston and New England highways and in co-operation with the Boston Daily Record, I am making the following pledge:

1. To drive at moderate speed in my proper traffic lane or on my own side of road.
2. Not to pass cars or other vehicles on curves or hills.
3. To stop at stop signs.
4. [illegible] to jump traffic lights.
5. [illegible] particularly watchful for pedestrians stepping into traffic from parked cars or from behind parked cars.
6. Always to hand signal showing intention of turning left, right or stopping, and not to leave curb without looking and giving a signal.
7. To refrain from reckless driving.
8. To be fair to other drivers in all respects.

Name James M. Curley

Address 350 Jamaicaway

DAILY RECORD
BOSTON'S HOME PICTURE NEWSPAPER

Gov. James M. Curley, left, as he signed the pledge, right, of the Drive Safely Club campaign which this newspaper is fostering to reduce the heavy toll of auto highway accidents and which the Governor himself has heartily endorsed.

Promises All Aid to Auto Campaign

Setting a fine example to every citizen in the state, Gov. James M. Curley yesterday in his first act of the New Year, signed a Daily Record safe driving pledge and

Comm. McSweeney

Comm. DeCelles

pledge and promised to do all in his power to make the highway safety campaign sponsored by this paper a success.

The remarkable response to the Drive Safely campaign in the past two days indicates a spontaneous enthusiasm among motorists to play the game of the road like true sportsmen.

Signed pledges load the mail sacks in every delivery, accompanied by requests for stickers indicating membership in the Drive Safely Club.

At the same time, there is growing sentiment among motorists that some kind of recognition be shown drivers who live up to their pledge.

It has been suggested that registration plates of a distinctive color, or bearing some mark indicating merit be issued to safe drivers in 1937.

It has been pointed out that with something tangible to strive for, drivers of all motor vehicles would be extra cautious in order that they might be known as true "knights of the highway," careful at all times and courteous.

This suggestion will be taken up with the proper authorities by the Daily Record Safety Council.

HURLEY, TOO IN LINE

Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley commended the Drive Safely Campaign and urged every driver in the state to take part in it.

"I think it is a fine thing to bring to public attention the need for more care on the highways," he said. "No driver of a motor vehicle can ever be too careful. It follows as a corollary that the more care the more safety. A pledge to drive carefully is the best New Year resolution a motorist can make."

Every driver in the Daily Record circulation department, following the lead of Circulation Manager John Fahey, has signed a careful driving pledge.

GOODWIN'S SUGGESTION

Registrar Frank A. Goodwin has commended the Record campaign. Police Commr. Eugene M. McSweeney has indorsed it. Insurance Commr. Francis J. DeCelles has lauded the campaign and has suggested some reward for careful drivers, probably in the form of lower insurance rates.

With the Drive Safely pledge available in any number for business concerns, taxicab companies, churches, schools and other organizations absolutely free of charge, it is expected every driver in Greater Boston will shortly be enrolled in the highway safety campaign.

CLUB STICKERS READY

Stickers indicating membership in the Drive Safely Club are now available, and will be mailed out beginning today to all those whose signed pledges are accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

For copies of the pledge and for windshield stickers organizations may write to the Daily Record

continued

Safe Driving Pledge

Approved by the Boston Police Department

In the interest of accident prevention and safer motor car driving conditions on Boston and New England highways and in co-operation with the Boston Daily Record, I am making the following pledge:

1. To drive at moderate speed in my proper traffic lane or on my own side of road.
2. Not to pass cars or other vehicles on curves or hills.
3. To stop at stop signs.
4. Not to jump traffic lights.
5. To be particularly watchful for pedestrians stepping into traffic from parked cars or from behind parked cars.
6. Always to hand signal showing intention of turning left, right or stopping, and not to leave curb without looking and giving a signal.
7. To refrain from reckless driving.
8. To be fair to other drivers in all respects.

Name .....

Address .....

DAILY RECORD
BOSTON'S ONLY PICTURE NEWSPAPER

Sign this pledge and join the city and state wide movement to curb the slaughter of men, women and children on the streets by automobiles. Mail it to the Safety Editor of the Daily Record, P. O. 2228, with a self-addressed, stamped envelope and you not only will thereby become enrolled in the DRIVE SAFELY Club but will receive an attractive sticker for your windshield.

Daily Record "Drive Safely" Stickers. Read How to Get One.

Safety Editor, Box 2228, Boston, Mass.

Gov. Curley's co-operation, and that of Police Commr. Eugene M. McSweeney has virtually assured an army of "honor drivers." These may be set apart through the issuance of specially colored plates or by some other means.

NO OTHER FELLOW

The campaign is based on the belief that all drivers, like all true Americans, believe in sportsmanship, the rights of children to live in safety, the rights of careful drivers to drive in safety and the rights of pedestrians to walk the roads in safety.

It is based on the belief that highway safety can only be attained when each driver, personally and individually, assumes the entire burden of safety. This assumption eliminates "the other fellow," who is always blamed for accidents.

In 1936, this dangerous "other fellow" can be permanently driven off the highways if each motorist takes and keeps the safe driving pledge.

It should become a matter of personal pride, something even to boast of, that a driver has been involved in no accidents in the coming year.

It should become a matter of pride with each driver how carefully he can drive, not how fast.

SIGN PLEDGE TODAY

Sign the highways safety pledge today.

Mail it, together with a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Daily Record Safety Editor, P. O. Box 2228, Boston.

Place the Drive Safety Club sticker on your car. Urge others to do so.

Concerted action by all the conscientious drivers in the state will soon teach a needed lesson to the careless drivers. No one wants to be known as a "poor sport," and careless drivers will become careful when they know their fellow motorists expect them to be.

Conclusion

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 10 1936

U. S. TO GIVE $1,800,000 FOR HUB COURT

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—Assurance of a federal contribution of $1,800,000 toward a new $5,000,000 Suffolk County Courthouse in Boston was announced tonight by Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts following a conference with the President.

The project was called to the President's attention early today by Rep. John W. McCormack of Boston who urged that federal funds be made available despite an earlier rejection of the project by the PWA and WPA.

McCormack said the President appeared interested in and familiar with the courthouse proposition. This afternoon Gov. Curley also advocated allocation of federal funds for the courthouse, and said afterward that $1,800,000 would be supplied by the federal government, with the city of Boston to pay 70 per cent of the remaining cost and the Commonwealth the other 30 per cent.

The governor, who came here to attend last night's Jackson Day dinner, also discussed with Secretary Dern the possibility of enlarging the Boston airport and was told the War Department aeronautic division would study the proposal.

Informed of a strike of WPA workers in Massachusetts, Curley called on Works Progress Administrator Hopkins and said afterward **"It appears that everything will be straightened out all right."**

Curley said tonight he would recommend that the army air base ultimately be located in New England under the Wilcox bill passed at the last session of Congress be placed on Governor's Island in Boston harbor.

"This island," Curley said, "represents an investment of the government of $7,500,00 and has advantages over any other site on the Atlantic coast."

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

STATE'S FIRST LADY SEES CURLEY INAUGURAL

ANXIOUS AS FATHER GIVES 1936 MESSAGE

Gov. Curley's family was in the House reserve gallery during the inaugural exercises. The family party included Col. Edward C. Donnelly and Mrs. Donnelly, the governor's daughter; and the governor's sons, Leo, Paul, George and Francis.

With them were Dr. Martin J. English, the governor's personal physician, who has been in close professional attendance on account of His Excellency's severe cold; Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney, former Boston City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, Postmaster Peter F. Tague and Attorney John P. Feeney.

Other reserve gallery seats were occupied by the members of the governor's council, headed by Lieut.-Gov. Josep L. Hurley.

Although burdened by his cold and frequent coughing the Governor delivered his message, consuming nearly two hours, in his usual forceful manner.

After adjournment of the joint session of the Senate and House the Governor and sis staff and family went to the executive offices where a brief reception was held. They then returned to the Curley residence in Jamaicaway.

After the inaugural the Senate and House organized, then adjourned until today. The expected fight in the Senate over re-election of Senator Joseph G. Moran as President failed to materialize. Moran retains his Presidential chair.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Saw Their Daddy

Mrs. Mary Donnelly and Francis Curley, leaving the State House yesterday after hearing their father's New Year message to the Legislature.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

NEW STATE URGED TAXES BY CURLEY

CURLEY URGES NEW TAXES

PLANS TO REDUCE REAL ESTATE LOAD

Gov. Curley, in his annual message yesterday, proposed new tax levies and called for abolishment of one house of the legislature and sharp reduction of gas and electric rates.

He also outlined a large program for public works projects and called for appropriations for these.

Highlights of the Governor's proposals were:

1—Raise the gasoline tax and continue it for 5 years.

2—Re-enact the 10 per cent assessment on income taxes.

3—Double the fees on motor trucks.

4—Impose a two cent tax per package on cigarettes and tax other tobacco products.

5—Increase the revenue from dog racing from 3½ to 5 per cent.

6—Impose a 40 cents per gallon tax on alcohol.

7—Impose a $5 tax on slot machines.

OTHER PROPOSALS

Other important proposals included:

1—Unifying the two houses of the Legislature into a single body.

2—Biennial sessions for that body.

3—Reduction of gas and electric rates by order of the Department of Public Utilities.

4—Barring of district court judges from practising in their own courts.

5—Permitting of voluntary retirement of judges with full pay at the age of 70.

Continued

6—A further reduction in mortgage interest rates.

In the governor's public works program; abandonment of Charlestown State Prison is asked as is an appropriation of $1,750,000 for a building for the criminal insane at Norfolk.

FOR STATE HOUSE ELL

An appropriation of $1,000,000 is asked to erect a new addition to the State House.

New legislation to be sought includes enactment of amendments to the state unemployment insurance law to make it conform with the federal act.

Legislation to secure cooperation with adjoining states permitting police to cross border lines in pursuit of criminals.

The annual registration of physicians and surgeons with an annual fee.

In regard to the motoring problem, the Governor asks adequate personnel in the Motor Vehicles Registry Division to facilitate immediate investigation of accidents.

The consideration of the feasibility of installing 30 mile an hour speed governors on law violators' cars as a pre-requisite to continued operation.

These were major points in the Governor's address which was delivered before crowded galleries and both branches of the Legislature and marked the opening of the second session of the 149th General Court of Massachusetts.

Defending the course he charted at the outset of his administration for reduction of unemployment, the governor blamed both federal and state governments for the partial failure of his work and wages program.

UP TO LEGISLATURE

"The failure of the Legislature to act promptly, coupled with the tardy adoption of a program by the federal government, has wrought a great hardship to countless thousands of citizens who have been unable to comprehend the delay, and in many cases, the inaction of both federal and state agencies," he said.

Declaring that "we are embarking upon a program of social justice that five years ago would have been regarded as the quintessance of socialism," the governor warned:

"Against its adoption will be found arrayed the same reactionary elements that have opposed every great reform in the history of the nation, actuated in large measure either by personal selfishness or by fear of confiscation of property, which not infrequently has been accumulated through the sweating of the wasted bodies of women and children in industry."

ABOVE 100 PER CENT

Touching briefly on instalment buying, he charged that many sellers of different commodities are now charging on unpaid balances, interest rates well above 100 per cent per year.

"It is my conviction," he said, "that few, if any, merchants would charge these exorbitant rates if all instalment sellers were required by law to hand each buyer, at the time of sale, a simple contract in which the total carrying charge was stated as a true per cent, per month, on the unpaid balance."

He called for amendment of the housing authority act to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money and pay it to housing authorities within their respective limits in order to hasten slum clearance.

He then called for a unicameral Legislature similar to that of Nebraska, consolidation of the two houses, a reduction in membership and biennial sessions.

A new hospital for the criminally insane, he said, would remedy the present situation of overcrowding of institutions for mental defectives by 17 per cent.

In regard to gas and electric rates, he made the following recommendation:

"That the Department of Public Utilities be authorized to determine by agreement with the companies, or otherwise: First, a fair rate of return; second, a fair base rate, and third, the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity in the Commonwealth."

In explaining his new tax levies, he said:

"I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any State Tax upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burdens that it is now required to bear."

He recommended appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation to study and develop a plan for reducing the cost of government.

He declared that Massachusetts with a three-cent tax on gasoline is one of the few states in the Union which have a rate of less than 5 1-3 cents. He recommended an increase, but named no figure.

The proposed cigarette and tobacco tax, he declared, "lays a very light hand upon the shoulders of taxpayers."

In regard to recreation, he called for a $100,000 appropriation for promotion of tourist trade and another $100,000 for conservation of bird and fish life.

Other important recommendations were raising of the school leaving age from 14 to 16, and the elimination or reduction of fake auto accident claims.

Reviewing the financial situation of the state, Gov. Curley declared:

"It is gratifying to me and most pleasing to the citizenship to know that the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1935, found the state treasury not only with a free cash balance in the general fund, but also the largest free cash balance during the last five years, in the sum of $2,486,043.34.

"In addition there was also free cash in the highway fund in the amount of $371,085.05."

Concluded

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.
TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

LATE NEWS

Miller F. Clark, who is facing execution for the brutal murder of Ethel Zuckerman, South end bakery girl, may escape the electric chair. Psychiatrists who have examined Clark at the request of Gov. Curley recently have, in effect, decided that he is not wholly responsible on account of a chronic disease, it was reported late today at the State House.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.
TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

CURLEY ORDERS PAROLE HEARING

Various state officials associated directly and indirectly with the parole of inmates of the state penal institutions will be directed today to appear before Gov. Curley and the executive council tomorrow afternoon for a public hearing on the methods now employed in recommending paroles.

Those scheduled to be examined by the Governor and the councillors are Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction; Richard Olney, Matthew W. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin, members of the state parole board; Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden at state prison; Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent at the state reformatory; Maurice W. Winslow, superintendent of the state prison colony, and Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the state reformatory for women.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

BITTER OPPOSITION TO CURLEY PLANS

CURLEY'S PLAN AROUSES FOES IN BOTH CAMPS

Democrats, Republicans Criticise Annual Message

By DONALD R. WAUGH

A bitter and strongly organized opposition to Gov. Curley's recommendations, contained in his annual message to the Legislature, was crystallizing today in the State House backed, at least temporarily, by Democrats as well as Republicans.

One after another leaders of the Legislature have issued statements attacking the message for its content as well as its inconsistencies.

"SHOUTS EXTRAVAGANCE"

The Democrats have been more cautious than the Republicans in making their statements for quotation.

The keynote of the attack on the Governor's plans was contained in a statement from Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, announced candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, when he said "bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Even Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, Democratic floor leader of the upper branch, was lukewarm in his indorsement of the Governor's suggestions.

He said: "There is a hopeful sign in the possibility of reduced taxes and lifting of the burden from the home owner. But I think we should go very slow on building a large number of new state institutions and housing projects. After all, most of us ourselves live in wooden houses."

One prominent Democratic member of the Legislature was asked what he thought of the message and sharply responded: "Lousy." Inquiry was made as to whether he could be quoted to that effect and he responded "of course not; I'm a Democrat."

There are several definite indications of a tightening of battle lines between the Governor and the Legislature.

An informal poll of the members of the ways and means committee, who visited most of the state institutions during the fall and early winter, shows that the members of this committee (which passes on all appropriation measures), Republicans and Democrats alike are not willing to back the Governor's recommendations for greatly increased facilities in the mental and correctional institutions of the state. It appears that the members of this committee take the position that only a program much smaller than the Governor recommends is necessary and this should be directed primarily to providing equipment for buildings already erected and giving new buildings to the hospital school for crippled children at Canton, the Rutland tuberculosis hospital and similar places.

TRY TO "BURY HATCHET"

The Governor has already issued orders that each member of the Legislature be provided with a copy of a letter to him from the state department of mental diseases outlining the need for a great expansion in the institutions of that department.

Another significant development in the situation on Beacon Hill is the attempt to "bury the hatchet" among the Republicans in the Senate. Last session President James G. Moran, who was elected to that office by a coalition of Democrats and one or two recalcitrant Republicans, reached an open break toward the latter part of the session with old line Republican senators. The Republican members of the rules committee presented their resignations to him.

But over the recess the situation has calmed down and Senators Nicholson of Wareham and Wragg of Needham are back on the rules committee, their resignations torn up, and Senator Plunkett of Adams, another Republican, will serve on the committee in place of Senator Cotton of Lexington.

Moran won't talk about the matter except to say that he hopes for a "co-operative session" and he refrained from comment on the Governor's message, but those close to the Senate lobbies say that he now feels he has discharged any debt he might have owed to the Democrats who elected him.

WANTS FAIR BILL

He appears willing to work with the Republican members, himself having been elected to the Senate with the nomination of this party, and the members of his party want to work with him because they realize the importance of the political redistricting of the state by this year's Legislature. A vote or two one way or the other will mean a great deal with the Senate again standing 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats.

On the redistricting Moran says: "We must try to get a fair bill."

On the basis of the attempted harmony any move to replace Moran from the presidency at this session was utterly and completely abandoned.

There will be more frequent Republican caucuses in the Senate this year and vigorous efforts will be made to keep the 21 Republicans together.

Although many statements were issued commenting on the Governor's message, Chairman Albert F. Bigelow of the House ways and means committee, a bitter opponent of the Curley administration, declined to comment until he had been able to study it at length. Equally reticent was Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, a candidate for the United States Senate as is Gov. Curley. Lodge's position appears to be that it is too early for him to inject a detailed debate with the Governor into the senatorial campaign.

SPOTTY REACTIONS

In many ways the reactions to the Governor's program are spotty. For example, Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton, one of the con-

Continued

6—A further reduction in mort- | a simple contract in which the

servative Republicans on Beacon Hill, criticized parts of the Governor's message but paused to praise the suggestion for a comprehensive study of taxation problems and ways to reduce taxation. Hollis feels that it has not been of benefit to have a series of taxation investigation commissions which have had facilities only to skim the surface of the important problem.

Strong partisan Republican condemnation of the message came from such legislators as Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston and Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline.

Parkman termed the message dull and said that the Governor "as an ardent champion of economy, thrift and capable administration of the affairs of government will be a sight for the Gods."

Bowker said the message was one of generalities and the suggestions for economy are not consistent with the Governor's practices. He said the suggestion for a unicameral Legislature is a move toward a dictatorship, as one legislative branch is easier for a Governor to sway than two. He predicted the Governor will have a harder row to hoe with the Legislature this year than last.

James T. Moriarty, Curley appointee state commissioner of labor and industries, found in the message "a lot of good thought."

The convening of the Legislature in the State House yesterday for its annual session was marked with quiet and orderly routine. A crowd of almost record-breaking small size was in attendance.

New members of the Legislature took their seats, a few committee changes were announced, and the usual speeches of the presiding officers were made. The high point of these was Speaker Saltonstall's attack on the dilatory tactics of the last session when many needless roll-calls were held.

In the Senate there was a brief flare-up when Senator Nicholson, Republican floor leader, became annoyed at the action of Senator William S. Conroy of Fall River, Democrat, in taking a leave of absence from the industrial accident board, to which Gov. Curley appointed him, in order to discharge his senatorial duties. Nicholson offered a plan to reduce the size of the industrial accident board saying if they could spare Conroy they don't need as many members.

The Governor's message was long; taking an hour and a half for him to read.

In the message the Governor had three main themes. He suggested a lot of new taxes, including a 2-cent tax on a package of cigarettes and a 40 cents a gallon tax on alcohol which approach suggestions for a sales tax. He advocated a program of greatly enlarged state institutions, especially in the departments of mental diseases and correction. He talked at length on "social security"—his campaign slogan for the senatorship.

In all, the Governor made about three-score specific recommendations for legislation, but most of them were reiterations of his recommendations of a year ago.

He advocated the retirement of judges at the age of 70 with full pay.

He chided the Legislature for having been stingy in its co-operation with his "work and wages" program of last year. He pointed with pride to the large amount of free cash in the state treasury.

He suggested abolition of the state tax.

The sessions of the Senate and House called for today were mere routine affairs and the real work of the Legislature will not start until next week. As usual, hundreds of petitions for legislation are pouring in and will until the time for these expires Jan. 11.

Concluded

Press Clipping Service
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TRANSCRIPT
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Jails "Smouldering," Curley Is Warned

Governor Curley quoted Arthur T. Lyman, State commissioner of correction, as reporting to him today that Massachusetts penal institutions were "smouldering" as a result of the attiude of the State board of parole toward the release of prisoners.

The governor reiterated his belief that unless some inducement of reward was held out to the prisoners for good behavior "you are going to have constant trouble and an explosion."

Referring to the public hearing, which will be conducted before the executive council tomorrow afternoon in its investigation of the parole board, the governor remarked "Conditions certainly justify an investigation. As to what action may be necessary, we will have to wait and find out. Whatever action the council takes, I will have to pass on."

The governor said he had received many letters from prisoners protesting against the refusal of the Parole Board to recommend their release at the end of two-thirds of their minimum sentence. The Parole Board's policies and general conditions in the penal institutions have been under investigation of the executive council for some time, and the council has visited the State Prison and the Concord Reformatory to interview prisoners and prison officials.

Councilor James J. Brennan of Somerville, chief critic of the Parole Board, plans to introduce an order before the council calling on the governor to remove the present members of the board.

In connection with the pending hearing tomorrow, the governor consulted with Commissioner Lyman today and after the conference, the governor reported that the commissioner had discussed with him "the failure of the Parole Board to discuss possible release of prisoners with him."

When questioned as to whether Commissioner Lyman had any comment to make on his recommendation for the abandonment of the State Prison, Governor Curley said the commissioner expressed himself as "greatly heartened by the message and thought it was the most constructive, courageous and timely message delivered in the history of the State."

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Curley Lashes at Saltonstall for His Attack

Governor Denies Blame for Crowding and Lack of Room in State Institutions

Replying to Speaker Leverett Saltonstall's criticism of his annual message to the Legislature, Governor Curley today declared that because of his long service as a legislator, the presiding officer of the House of Representatives should at least be able to present "one constructive and helpful suggestion," and warned that if Saltonstall failed to present such a suggestion "it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

"In his desire to be critical I am fearful that Mr. Saltonstall has overlooked the important facts, as pointed out in the message that the overcrowding and lack of accommodations in the institutions of the State has resulted over a long period of years and is something for which I am not responsible," the governor declared. "It is the responsibility of officials who have charge of the administration of the State."

"During the greater period of the time overcrowding has existed Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the Legislature or as Speaker of the House. If they had provided for their duties and obligations to the wards of the State there would be no occasion for a major expenditure at this time. Such an expenditure is necessary if we are to preserve the honor and good name of the Commonwealth and discharge our obligations.

"I am unaware of any recommendation from him during his long service that would be conducive to more economical administration of government or of increasing revenue so that the burden, all too heavy on owners of real estate, might be reduced.

"I estimate that about $8,000,000 will be necessary to cover the cost of the building program as outlined; $1,000,000 for correction institution; $1,000,000 for the public health department; $1,000,000 for additional quarters for State departments; $2,000,000 for a war memorial and $3,000,000 for additional building for the department of mental diseases.

"Such a bond issue would be amortized over a twenty-year period and the annual outlay for such purpose would be $400,000. And the new sources of revenue recommended in my message not only would amply provide for the amortization of the bond issue, but would make it possible to reduce the tax rate in every city and town $2 on each $1000 of valuation through ending the custom of levying on cities and towns the sum of $10,000,000 to offset a deficit in the cost of operating the activities of the State.

"Surely after the length of time Mr. Saltonstall has served in the Legislature he should be at least in the position to present one constructive and helpful suggestion. If he fails to do so it would appear that his years here are wasted."

TRANSCRIPT
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Chief Recommendations in Governor's Message

Legislation to raise additional revenue to obviate the necessity of the State tax on cities and towns and to relieve burden on real estate.

Tax of two cents on etch package of cigarettes and on other tobacco products.

Continuance of the three-cent gasoline tax for five years.

Doubling of the registration fees for motor trucks.

Tax on forty cents on each proof gallon of alcohol.

Increase from 3½ to 5 per cent in the State's share of proceeds of dog-racing.

Fee of $5 a year on all slot machines.

Continuance of 10 per cent surtax on incomes.

Retirement of judges on full salary at age of seventy.

Establishment of district courts on a circuit basis.

Prohibiting district court judges from practicing in their own courts in civil cases.

Unicameral Legislature, with reduced membership and biennial sessions.

Amendment of unemployment insurance act to bring it into conform with Federal law.

Addition to State House at cost of $1,000,000.

Abandonment of Chralestown State Prison and erection of new receiving station on its site, with Concord Reformatory to house only first offenders.

Hospital for criminally insane at cost of $1,750,000, and modern tuberculosis hospital.

Enlargement of institutions for mentally ill to provide accommodations for 2000 patients and new quarters for 1500 employees.

World War Memorial building to provide accommodations for veterans of all wars.

Adoption of sliding scale for gas and electric rates.

Transfer of the duties of State Industrial Accident Board to Department of Labor and Insudstries.

Appointment of additional motor vehicle inspectors to reduce fake automobile insurance claims, or possible repeal of the compulsory automobile insurance law.

Raising the compulsory school attendance age from fourteen to sixteen years and promotion of education in economics for both school pupils and adults.

Further reduction on mortgage interest rates.

Regulation of instalment plan selling.

Appropriation of $100,000 to advertise State's hecreational resources.

Legislation to permit cities and towns to finance housing projects.

Abolition of the Metropolitan Planning Division.

Commission to study placing of State wards, segregation of prisoners, changes in parole system and establishment of an institution for treatment of social diseases.

Commission to study methods of reducing cost of State government.

Committee to represent Commonwealth at Harvard University tercentenary.

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Would Drop Conroy from Accident Board

A measure seeking to reduce the Industrial Accident Board permanently from seven to six has been filed in the Senate by Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham.

The measure is aimed to remove Senator William S. Conroy, Fall River Democrat, who recently was granted a leave of absence without pay for the duration of the present session of the Legislature, so that he might return to the Senate and keep the Democratic membership of that body at full strength.

In filing his measure Senator Nicholson asserted that if Senator Conroy can be granted a leave of absence from the board "and not be missed," the board should be able to function permanently with one less member. The bill would prevent Conroy from returning to the board by specifying that the last appointed member shall be removed. Conroy was appointed to the board during the last session by Governor Curley, and he declined to resign his seat in the Senate and remained a member without pay.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Curley Gets Labor Blast on Goodwin

Watt Denounces Executive for Granting "Pardon" to Registrar

Governor Ridicules "New Year's Party"

State Federation Secretary Declares Goodwin Wrecking Shoe Industry

Organized labor raised its voice today in angry protest against the recent action of Governor Curley in retracting his demand that Frank A Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, refrain from taking part in controversies in the shoe industry or relinquish his office

The protest was made by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Masachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor, who was one of the governor's principal supporters in his campaign for election, and who was appointed by him as a member of the new State Commission on Unemployment Compensation.

In a fiery statement, Watt not only criticized the governor, but made a scorching attack on the motor registrar for his activities in a dispute between organizations of Haverhill shoe workers.

The governor was inclined to treat Watts's statement lightly, reporting that Watt had shown it to him before making it public. "This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin,' the governor remarked, "and I know of no one who could contribute more to the festivities of the New Year than the two of them. It looks to me as though Goodwin and the State Federation of Labor are going to have a party."

In his statement, Watt took the governor to task for first describing Goodwin's conduct in outside industrial matters as "unethtical" and then, after a conference with the registrar, announcing thta he had been convinced that Goodwin had been performing valuable service for the shoe industry and that for that reason there was no jutifiable course but to retain him as registrar.

"If the governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary even from employers and employees in Haverhill whose affairs have been so seriously menaced by Goodwin's meddling," Watt said.

"When the governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly the extraordinary capacity and services of labor organizer Goodwin, it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story.

"Of course the governor claims to have made a thorough investigatin of Goodwin's activities in interfering in such matters. The fact that the governor has been so busy preparing his able and far-reaching annual address must have interfered with his customary accuracy. It appears that it took the eloquence of the registrar himself rather than a study of the actual facts to justify the governor's surprising statement.

Sees Trouble Caused

"It will be a tough New ear's present for the peple of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 per cent, which have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in the Brockton district, which between 1800 and 2000 workers had been employed before Godwin arrived and which have transferred much of the production of the W. L. Douglas factory to Binghampton, N. ., and Rochester, N. H.

"If questions raised by Mr. Goodwin are to be greeted by sluggings in Haverhill, as in one union meeting in Brockton, it will be a strange sort of peace which the governor predicts for other communities into which the allied brotherhood may be established through the eloquent salesmanship of the registrar.

"Such 'happy results' as these in Brockton which the registrar fails to mention when he interferes in Haverhill where twenty of thirty factories have signed working agreements with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, are a sad contrast with the thirty-five years of co-operation between the Brockton employers and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, during which time only two strikes occurred.

Would Blame Goodwin

"It is undoubtedly true that 'Red' agitation is unlikely to be heard in any community in which the registrar's voice is being exercised, but surely the law-abiding of Haverhill will find little peace or comfort in any conflict such as Goodwin has aroused against the amicable agreement so recently negotiated by the Boot and Shoe Workers Union with the manufacturers of that city.

"If any trouble results in Haverhill, the responsibility rests largely upon the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and his allied brotherhood. No one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice. No one who scans the legislative record of our Commonwealth will find any evidence of him or his brotherhood advancing the welfare of the working people of the State, but anyone who cares to read the Brockton Enterprise of Sept. 12, 1934, will find Mr. Goodwin's statement of facts to th brotherhood for financing his radio and newspaper campaign for governor, ample reason to explain his own activities in Brockton, his interference in Haverhill and his ability to convince the governor that he works the shoe workers well."

Registrar Goodwin was on an inspection trip to branch offices of the registry this afternoon and could not be reached for comment on Watt's statement.

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BURRELL GIVEN STATE TAX POST

Republican Ex-Treasurer Named Deputy Assessor at Curley's Direction

At the direction of Gov. Curley, Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner, yesterday appointed Fred Jefferson Burrell of Medford, former Republican state treasurer, to be a deputy assessor of income taxes at an annual salary of $2500. The appointment was laid on the table for one week by the executive council.

Commissioner Long also asked the council to approve his promotion of John F. Gibbons of Cambridge, a deputy income tax assessor, to be an assessor. Action also was deferred on this appointment.

Elected state treasurer in 1919, Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920, at the request of Gov. Calvin Coolidge when objections were raised to some of Burrell's practices. Nominated for the same offiee again in 1930, he was defeated at the election by State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley when he was bolted by thousands of Republicans at the suggestion of James Jackson of Westwood, who succeeded Burrell as treasurer.

Former State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook also has a position in the income tax division.

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MANSFIELD KIN NAMED IN BOND FAV 'ORS CHARGE

WITNESS SAYS BROTHER-IN-LAW WAS PAID 30 P.C.

Continued

Allen Clark representatives of the Maryland Casualty Company, testified before the finance commission late this afternoon that when Roe brought in bond business he was paid 30 per cent. commission, instead of the usual 20 per cent. "He brings in a great deal of business," Clark explained.

"So," commented Chairman Sullivan of the commission, "Roe does a wholesale business on bonds for city contracts, does he?"

Clark also testified the commission was raised to 30 per cent. "when Roeff came into the picture."

Alvan T. Pieczkowski, former holder of the ash collection contract, testified he had his bond written through Roe "because he was the man who could do the most for you."

Pieczkowski added, however, that in 1933 and 1934 he had gone to John Curley, Gov. Curley's brother, to get his bond.

He also testified he was asked to contribute $1000 to Mansfield's campaign, after the campaign was over, by a man who called him to his home.

"Was that man Jack McCarthy (Mansfield's campaign manager)?" asked Chairman Sullivan.

"I don't want to answer that question," said Pieczkowski.

Louis A. Roe, brother-in-law of Mayor Mansfield, was accused today before the Boston finance commission of demanding bond business from a contractor under threat of barring him from city contracts, as the commission's probe of Mansfield's administration announced after his recent attack on Gov. Curley, got under way.

ADMITS WRITING BOND

Roe himself admitted, under questioning by Chairman E. Mark Sullivan, that he had written the bond of the John Moore Co. which awarded an ash collection contract in Roxbury, although Martino di Matteo, another contractor whose bond was written elsewhere, was a lower bidder.

Previously, the commission was told by Sydney F. Sharpe, Roslindale real estate and insurance broker, that Roe, with Councilman James P. Finley, had demanded that a bond upon di Matteo, which he had written to cover a $72,500 Hyde Park street surfacing job, be turned over to them, and that he was threatened they would "fix" Matteo if Roe did not get at least part of the commission.

Later, William F. Campbell, accountant for the commission, testified that in a check of the records at the Maryland Casualty Company, for whom Sharpe wrote the bond on the $75,200 job, showed that while Sharpe had been paid $301, the regular 20 per cent. commission on the premium, another check for $150.90 had been written for Roe.

Sharpe's testimony opened the inquiry this morning. He said that Roe and Finley, councilmen from West Roxbury, demanded the di Natteo bond after he had written it.

"I will get him a lot of business, on the snow plows and the ash collecting," Sharpe said Roe told him in Roe's private office, "and then you will get some business, too."

Finley first suggested the bond transfer to Roe, Sharpe said. He said after the demand was made he went to Finley's office on Poplar street, Roslindale.

"I asked him what was the idea of scaring Di Matteo about the bond," he said, "and telling him he would get no more city work. Finley said he was on the inner circle and was entitled to the bonds in that district.

"I said: 'It's a fine thing for you to do after what I have done for you!' and he said: 'Well, you'll have to see Roe about ' "

Sharpe said he went to see Roe, the mayor's brother-in-law, at his office.

"How about that bond?" he quoted Roe as saying. "You will have to release it to me. I will get Di Mattio a lot of work on the snow plowing and ash contracts. I'll get him business and you'll get some business from him."

Sharpe said he did not release the bond.

Under further questioning by Chairman Sullivan, Sharpe testified that Di Matteo was the second low bidder on ash removal contracts in that district and that Di Matteo did not get the contract.

The witness further testified that Di Matteo was a little slow in making payments on the bond, but that in July he was in Di Matteo's home and Di Matteo gave him the last payment on the bond.

"I thought I was entitled to the full premium," Sharpe said, "and Allen Clark (the man through whom the bond was placed) gave me a check for $301.

"Mr. Roe telephoned to me in August and asked me about the Di Matteo bond. I said I had the commission and kept it. He said: 'What about me?' He said he would fix me and Di Matteo and asked if that was the kind of a fellow I was and if that was the way I kept my word. He said: 'Is that the way you keep your promises?' "

Questioned by Sullivan: "What were those promises?" the witness said: "Well, I suppose he meant other contracts, snow plow work, ash removal and other contracts."

"Well, did Di Matteo get any more of those contracts?" he was asked.

"No. Not that I know of," witness answered.

Following Sharpe on the stand were Di Matteo, the contractor, his son John and Christopher J. Carven, city public works commissioner, who was called to explain why he awarded a city ash collection contract to another firm whose bond was written by Roe when Di Matteo was the lower bidder.

Carven said Di Matteo did not have sufficient experience.

"What amount of experience and skill does it require to lift barrels of ashes on a wagon?" asked E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission, sarcastically.

"Besides," he added, "you know that you have the authority, under the ordinances to employ all the men and teams you see fit and charge it against the contractor's bond if the work isn't done properly."

Sullivan also brought out that Carven's own records showed no complaint against former work by Di Matteo.

John Di Matteo, the son, told the story of the visit of Roe and Finley to his father's home when they urged that he cancel the bond he had secured from Sharpe and give the business to them. He said Finley introduced Roe as Mayor Mansfield's brother-in-law and told him that they wanted to write the bond for the job, which was a street surfacing project in Hyde Park.

"My father told them it was too late," the son said, "that the bond had been written by Mr. Sharpe. Roe then said that they wanted some of it. He said they could do more for my father in getting contracts than Sharpe could.

Sharpe testified that last July he received the final payment on the more than $1500 bond premium from Di Matteo. In August, he said, he heard from Roe. Roe asked who had got the commission from the bond, which amounted to a little over $300.

On the ash collection contract which was denied to Di Matteo, although he was a lower bidder, the testimony was that the John Moore Company, which got the contract, bid $2700, and Di Matteo bid $2525.

That the hearing would not be without political significance was seen when it became known that Louis A. Roe, brother-in-law of the mayor, will be made the central figure of the probe.

E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the commission, declined this morning to discuss the investigation.

"Let it come out at the hearing," he said. "We are following out an order of the city council requesting us to hold a public meeting rather than continue the investigation in private."

Friends of Mayor Mansfield see in the move a possible attempt at retaliation as a result of the suit brought by the city in the supreme court against Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer. The court action followed a report by a finance commission majority that it had investigated charges made against the former city treasurer's administration and found them without foundation.

The present finance commission probe is the second made of charges that Roe is receiving the bulk of the city's insurance and bonding business.

In 1934 the commission reported that it had found "no evidence that any arrangement has been made by the present administration to give the bulk or any part of the city's bonding business to Louis A. Roe or any other person."

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WATT ATTACKS FRANK GOODWIN

The American Federation of Labor, through Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the state branch, launched a heavy attack on Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today for the registrar's "meddling" in labor affairs in the shoe centres.

Although Watt, like Goodwin, is an appointee of the Curley administration, being on the unemployment compensation commission, Gov. Curley indicated today he intends to keep his hands off the controversy between the two state officials.

The Governor said: "It looks as though Mr. Goodwin and the A. F. L. are going to have a party."

Then, with reference to Watt's statement, which Watt had shown him before he issued it, the Governor said:

"I told Mr. Watt I felt the matter is now between him and Mr. Goodwin and I knew of no one able to contribute more to the festivities of the New Year."

Watt, like other A. F. of L. officials, objects to Goodwin, a state official, backing efforts of the United Shoe and Leather Workers to organize shoe workers in Haverhill, where this organization has called a strike. Goodwin aided in establishing this union—which is not affiliated with the federation—in Brockton. The federation officials have been supporting attempts by one of their affiliates, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, to organize the Haverhill workers.

Watt said today:

"If any trouble results in Haverhill, the responsibility must rest largely upon the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and his allied brotherhood."

"No one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice. No one who scans the legislative record of our commonwealth will find any evidence of him or his brotherhood advancing the welfare of the working people of the state. But any one who cares to read the Brockton Enterprise of Sept. 12, 1934, will find Mr. Goodwin's statement of thanks to the brotherhood for financing his radio and newspaper campaign for Governor, ample reason to explain his own activities in Brockton, his interferences in Haverhill, and his ability to convince the Governor that he works the shoe workers well."

A week ago the Governor delivered an ultimatum to Goodwin saying that he must either give up his labor activities, against which complaints had been made by organized labor, or resign as registrar of motor vehicles.

But Tuesday the Governor and Goodwin discussed the matter further an dthe Governor retreated from his previous stand with praise for Goodwin.

CRITICAL OF CURLEY

In other parts of the statement Watt was very critical of the Governor, charging him with lack of accuracy, causing a "mess," saying he had backed down in his ultimatum to Goodwin and issued an alibi. Other excerpts from Watt's statement follow:

"When the Governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly the extraordinary capacity and services of 'Labor Organizer Goodwin' it is time for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story.

"Of course, the Governor claims to have made a thorough investigation of Goodwin's activities in interfering in such matters. The fact that the Governor has been so busy preparing his able and far reaching annual address must have interfered with his customary accuracy. It appears that it took the eloquence of the registrar himself, rather than a study of the actual facts, to justify the Governor's surprising statement.

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 per cent., which have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in the Brockton district, in which between 1800 and 2000 workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived, and which have transferred much of the production of the W. L. Douglas factory to Binghamton, New York, and Rochester, N. H.

"If questions raised by Mr. Goodwin are to be greeted by sluggings in Haverhill, as in one union meeting in Brockton, it will be a strange sort of peace that the Governor predicts for other communities into which the Allied Brotherhood may be established through the eloquent salesmanship of the registrar.

"Such 'happy results' as these in Brockton, which the registrar fails to mention when he interferes in Haverhill where 26 of 30 factories have signed working agreements with the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, are a sad contrast with the 35 years of co-operation between the Brockton employers and the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union during which time only two strikes occurred.

"It is undoubtedly true that 'red' agitation is unlikely to be heard in any community in which the registrar's voice is being exercised. But, surely, the law-abiding workers of Haverhill will find little peace or comfort in any conflict such as Goodwin has aroused against the amicable agreement so recently negotiated by the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union with the manufacturers of that city."

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PARKMAN NOTES OMINOUS SOUND

Links Judge Retirement Plan to Suit Against Dolan

In a sharp attack on Gov. Curley's message Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston last night charged that the pending equity court case against former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan furnished the motive for the Governor's proposal of a new pension system for judges.

Parkman was joined by Speaker Leverett Saltonstall in asserting the Governor had made inconsistent statements with respect to his recommendations for housing mental defectives. The speaker also insisted that certain of Mr. Curley's recommendations already have been translated into statute.

Parkman said the Governor's proposal for retiring judges "has an ominous sound." His statement follows:

"The message was not up to his usual standard. Ordinarily the Governor is capable of making a speech at least sound interesting. This one was long and pretty dull.

"It is too bad he does not mean what he says; for the message did have a few good discussions and recommendation—as, for example, his suggestion in regard to better co-operation with neighboring states in the field of crime and in the joint development of natural resources.

"It is good to know, too, that he has come to an appreciation of the necessity for reduction in the cost of government. As an ardent champion of economy, thrift and capable administration of the affairs of government, he will be a sight for the Gods.

"The Governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives and others in the department of mental diseases and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the Legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on a highway program with an appropriation of $3,600,000 for sidewalks. Obviously in his mind there were greater possibilities in granite curbing than in the care of the unfortunate wards of the state.

OMINOUS SOUND"

"In discussing his proposal for a better pension system for judges, he used the phrase, 'without the need of drastic action against them.' This has an ominous sound. Very likely as the case against Dolan, the Curley

continued

city treasurer, gets hotter, we shall hear more of the dire need of taking the 'drastic action' referred to. No doubt it will be placed on high public grounds. The Governor is a past master of that act. But the real reason will be the necessity of covering up.

"Out of a welter of vague quantities and the usual high sounding phrases, liberally sprinkled with adjectives, I detected a few specific suggestions with which I am in hearty accord. Referring to automobile accidents, he recommended a tightening up of provisions of the law requiring prompt and accurate reports of accidents. What his reference to 'governors on cars' meant, I did not quite gather but I presume he had in mind the accident in Newton last summer."

SPEAKER'S COMMENT

Speaker Saltonstall's comment follows:

"The Governor's address sounded well but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies. In one statement he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate that the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"On page 31 and 32 of his address, the Governor said, 'The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of $1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth.'

"On page 41, referring to the same legislation he said, 'It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at $1,750,000, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the department of correction.'

"Actually the bill he refers to placed the mental defectives under the supervision of the department of mental diseases, as he had already stated in another passage of his address. Then he proceeds to recommend what has already been done, namely, that the hospital be placed under the supervision of the department of mental diseases.

"The truth of the matter is that the bill in question, Senate No. 484, was filed by the commissioner of the department of mental diseases and provided that the hospital was to be built only if federal funds became available.

AMOUNT NOT STATED

"The Governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings but omits to state how the money is to be raised. Of course all of us who have studied the conditions the Governor speaks about want these new buildings. But let's be practical and make haste slowly. If these buildings are so needed, why was his excellency so adverse to having them included in the bill passed by the Legislature last year to build new sidewalks and dredge harbors. Such an amendment was offered, but was defeated by him in the House.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government but in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings, of course, to be made to the Legislature after the Governor's term has expired.

"It is significant that the Governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the Legislature. Last year, he wanted the executive council abolished. Now that he controls it, he makes no reference whatever to it.

"Bluntly the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Concluded

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 2 1936

Taxpayers Be Damned!

Summed up, Gov. Curley's message to the Legislature was advice to take less out of the taxpayer's right pocket and more from his left pocket—the net result being a further rooking for the taxpayer.

Millions, millions, millions for buildings, buildings, buildings were the theme song of the annual message. The Governor certainly wished the contractors a happy new year.

To imply that the Governor's message was without merit would be cheap misrepresentation. Particularly praiseworthy was His Excellency's warning against the "impractical proposals of those who think we can accomplish Utopia overnight." If he did not mean the Townsend planners, our guess is poor, for he was speaking of social security for young and old. Quite wisely Gov. Curley urged better attention to the study of economics in our public schools. This to offset fantastic panaceas.

Elected on a platform of "work and wages," Gov. Curley placed the blame for its failure upon the state Legislature and the federal government. His recommendation that we have a one-house Legislature, to meet every other year, will get more approval outside the Legislature than within.

Gov. Curley would "voluntarily" retire on full salary all judges reaching 70 years of age, but subject to occasional recall for temporary services.

These retired judges thus would be very useful," said the Governor.

He did not comment much on how useful and to whom the newly appointed judges would be.

Seemingly to scare the Legislature into appropriating millions for new state institutional construction, the Governor pictured fire horrors and laid current bad housing of state wards to "knavery and political debauchery."

Further to impress his legislative listeners, the Governor told them to go ahead and spend this money.

"Pleas of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated," he declared.

It was a spending message, with contractors the chief beneficiaries and taxpayers (whose pleas should no longer be tolerated) the victims.

Rounding up with a demand for a two-cent tax on every package of cigarettes already taxed 100 per cent., Gov. Curley sat down without having said a word about abolishing the Governor's council, a step he had recommended last year—before he had such a nice, friendly council.

I said: "It's a fine thing for you

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

Our Tax-Minded Governor

In view of the public's plain restlessness under the spurs of the municipal, State and Federal tax-gatherers and considering the more aggressive interest in the whole question of the cost of government it is perhaps only natural that Governor Curley, in his second annual message to the Legislature should select "Revenue and Retrenchment" as the subject deserving the most elaborate treatment. It is also pretty much in keeping with the habits of present-day statesmen that the major emphasis should be put on the first part of this problem and not on the second.

Thus the governor joins the frantic search for new sources of income. He would keep the gasoline tax for five years more—so confirming the general fears that this levy, adopted as a temporary measure and to insure better highways, is bound not only to be fastened upon us permanently but to be used for purposes having no relation to the automobile. He would double the fee charged for the operation of motor trucks—so helping to give another little boost to the cost of living. He would seize for the State a larger proportion of the money wagered on dog races—so moving perhaps to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. He would retain the surtax on incomes—so announcing the discovery that "this group of taxpayers is represented by a much larger proportion who do not contribute at all in form of direct tax on property." Did the governor never hear of rent? Then, worst of all, he would place a tax of 2 cents on every package of cigarettes sold in the Commonwealth. This last proposal has been made before. It is no more sensible today than it was yesterday or will be tomorrow. Aside from the injustice of further taxing what is already the highest-taxed commodity in general use, the plan has the very distinct demerit of driving business out of the State. Rather than pay the additional price, residents of Massachusetts will merely buy their cigarettes in a neighboring State.

In making these proposals the governor says that the aim of them is to obviate the necessity of the present State tax. Perhaps it is, but, if history is any guide, the Legislature will look at it not in that light but simply as a means of securing more funds for its own purposes. Even if it is taken seriously, the practical benefits flowing to the people will be virtually nil. The amount to be paid by the average citizen will be the same. The money simply will come from the right hand instead of the left hand pocket. Why fool ourselves? There is only one way to help the real estate owner and that is through the medium of more economical government. Nothing can be accomplished by juggling taxes.

It is only fair to the governor to say that the matter of cutting State expenditures is not entirely neglected in his message. His remedy is the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities to consider the whole problem. This might help, of course, but a cure could more certainly be effected if governors and legislators approached their duties in a different frame of mind. A Legislature the members of which let their thoughts center on the saving of money and not on the spending of it could accomplish more to cut the cost of government than will ever be achieved by a dozen committee reports. Such a Legislature, for instance, would give short shrift to expensive proposals for new State construction, including the one made by the governor himself for a $1,000,000 addition to the Capitol. This is a luxury we cannot now afford. Nor is it a time to be thinking of a costly war memorial.

To visualize the agitation on Beacon Hill as a result of the governor's recommendation for a unicameral Legislature it is only necessary to remember the difficulty which the people of Massachusetts have had in securing permission to decide by their own votes whether biennial sessions should be substituted for the present annual sessions. Here is one suggestion, we may be sure, which will make no headway with those whose fortunes it so obviously affects. As a matter of fact, there is good ground for believing that the idea may be prematurely put forth. Before taking such dramatic action, it might be the part of wisdom to learn how Nebraska makes out in its experimentation with a Legislature consisting of only one branch.

To some of the other recommendations made by Mr. Curley for reforms in the processes of government, little exception can and will be taken. He stands on sure and sound ground in demanding that district court judges be prohibited from appearing as counsel in civil cases in their own courts, and in his determination to find ways and means for lower automobile insurance rates. He is right in his insistence on co-operative agreements among States to preserve the public safety and make law enforcement the more effective. He does well to direct attention to the fact that many incompetents are practicing medicine in the State and to propose that something be done about it.

But, in general, it is a disappointing message—disappointing in its inordinate length, in the accent it places on revenue and in its somewhat casual dismissal of the vital question of administrative economy. Beginning a new year the citizens of Massachusetts are greeted with the threat of new State expenditures and new taxes. What they want is precisely the opposite promise.

city treasurer, gets hotter, we shall hear more of the dire need of taking the 'drastic action' referred to. No

"It is significant that the Governor's attack has shifted from the

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

Buckley Hits U. S. Officeholders In Mass. for Indifference to Party

Federal officeholders in Massachusetts, with the single exception of Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port, were denounced yesterday by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley for their alleged indifference to the political welfare of the Democratic party.

Buckley also expressed his delight at the rejection by Rexford G. Tugwell, head of the rural resettlement administration, of an invitation to be the principal speaker next Wednesday night at the Jackson Day dinner to be staged at the Copley-Plaza by the Young Democrats of Massachusetts.

Speaking at the Hotel Bellevue to a group of Democrats interested in promoting the Jackson Day dinner, the state auditor declared that Massachusetts well could do without "any words of advice or wisdom from an inflammatory individual of the Tugwell type."

Although the promoters of the Jackson Day celebration were assured of co-operation in making the dinner a success, they were considerably disappointed to learn that Gov. Curley and the other Democratic constitutional officers of the commonwealth will ignore the local celebration to be guests at the major Jackson Day dinner the same night at Washington.

Called upon by Chairman Maynard to address the assembled Democrats, Buckley said:

"I am glad to see that at least one federal officer is interested in the political welfare of our party. I compliment you, Mr. Maynard, on your attendance here today and I want to add that your services always have been available for any party cause.

"I grieve that I cannot say the same for your associates. Rarely have we seen any of the men appointed to federal offices show the slightest interest in our activities, once they have been placed on the payroll.

"We hear considerable about the desirability of co-operation between the federal and state groups but the co-operation always has been restricted to the state group.

"While I have the opportunity I want to express publicly my delight that Rex Tugwell has shown the good taste to decline an invitation to speak here at the Jackson Day dinner. Of course, he should not be permitted to come on here. I can imagine no more inflammatory individual in our party.

"I am delighted that he cannot come because we will be confronted with a hard fight in the approaching election and we will have enough grief on our hands without being forced to shoulder the handicap of carrying the Tugwell type along with us."

Chairman Maynard also presented State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and Atty.-Gen. Paul A. Dever as speakers. Gov. Curley was unable to appear.

Maynard denied that the Jackson Day dinner was an attempt to blackjack officeholders for the benefit of the national Democratic treasury and cited the $3 cost of tickets as proof that no profit would be turned.

Maynard was widely congratulated because of the fact that yesterday was his 61st birthday.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

Curley Recommends:

Broadening of workman's compensation act to include nurses in institutions in its provisions.

Reorganization of department of labor and industries to provide for transfer to its jurisdiction of the duties of the industrial accident board.

Raising of the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years.

Appointment of additional motor vehicle registry inspectors.

Installation of 30-mile-per-hour speed governors on motor cars of automobile law violators.

Reduction in mortgage interest rates.

Regulation of installment plan selling.

Promotion of economic education in secondary schools and among adult population.

Housing authority to permit cities and towns to finance slum clearance and low cost housing projects. State authority to finance low-cost housing projects in local communities.

Amendment of unemployment insurance act to make it conform to federal act.

Legislation to permit the pursuit of law violators into other states.

Unicameral legislature, reduction in membership and biennial sessions.

Retirement at full salary for supreme, superior and land court judges at 70 years of age.

Equipment for mental disease research building. Financing for hospital for criminally insane. Enlargement of 12 mental disease hospitals. New living quarters for 1500 mental disease hospital employes. New school for feeble-minded.

Adoption of sliding scale for gas and electricity rates and expansion of public utilities department to administer this plan.

Criminal offense to practice medicine without state license.

Modern tuberculosis hospital at Rutland.

$1,000,000 addition to State House.

Abolition of metropolitan planning division.

Authority to increase size of legal deposits of public funds in banks outside the commonwealth.

Prohibit practice of law by district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. Establishment of district courts on circuit basis. Hourly instead of daily compensation for special justices.

Abandonment of state prison at Charlestown, with state reformatory at Concord reserved for first offenders.

Commission to study placing out of state wards, segregation of prisoners, establishment of institution for treatment of social diseases and changes in parole system.

Commission to study taxation. Continuation of 10 per cent. surtax on incomes. Five-year continuation of three-cent tax on gasoline. Double present motor truck registration fees. Tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol. Increase state's share of "handle" on dog racing wagers from 3½ to 5 per cent. Retail sales tax of two cents on cigarettes and tobacco. Fee of $5 on slot machines. Transfer existing balances in military and naval service fund, escheated estates fund and unclaimed dividends fund to general fund.

$100,000 appropriation for advertising state's recreational facilities.

Committee to represent commonwealth at Harvard tercentenary.

Erection of state war memorial.

Committee to study methods of reducing cost of state government.

VOLUMA

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CHRONICLE
Athol, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Curley Proposes New Tax Sources

And Governors For Accident Cars

Seven new methods of deriving tax revenue for the state were conspicuous among the recommendations of Governor James M. Curley in his annual message to the Great and General court, delivered yesterday.

A condensed summary of the recommendations in his two-hour address follows:

Extension of the 10 per cent surtax on intangibles, adopted at the Governor's request last year to prevail for but one year.

Continuation for five years of the additional gasoline tax.

Doubled license fee for the operation of motor trucks on Massachusetts highways.

Payment of tax receipts from liquor taxes be made directly to the general fund, rather than set aside for distribution to cities and towns to meet old age assistance costs.

Imposition of a 40-cents per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.

Increased tax on dog racing from 3½ to five per cent.

Two cent tax on cigarettes and corresponding rate on other tobacco products.

Five dollars a year tax on slot machines placed throughout the state.

Transfer of amounts reposing in the military and naval service fund of 1919, the escheated estates fund and unclaimed dividend fund to the general fund.

Construction of additional penal facilities at Norfolk.

Abolition of the Charlestown site maintaining the prison as a receiving station.

Discontinuance of bi - cameral legislature with the creation of a unicarmeral body.

Reduction of legislative membership.

Adoption of biennial sessions of the General court.

Voluntary retirement of judges with full pay at the age of seventy.

Construction of living quarters for 1500 additional employees at state mental hospitals, necessitated by adoption of the 48-hour law.

Construction of a new state school under the jurisdiction of the department of mental diseases.

New state hospital for the mentally ill, to be constructed at Norfolk at a cost of $750,000.

Construction of hospital for criminally insane at Bridgewater.

Appropriation of funds to fireproof state institutions.

Legislative grant for the expenditure of $12,000 to equip the research building at the Wrentham State hospital with further appropriations to provede for personnel for the institution.

Erection of new structures at Rutland for the care of tubercular patients.

Construction of housing facilities for employees at the Rutland hospital and Pondville cancer hospital.

Extension of the present State House building by expenditure of $1,000,000 for an addition, to house state departments, now private tenants.

Abolition of the Metropolitan Planning Division.

Inclusion of nurses at state institutions in the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Merger of the powers of Industrial Accident board with those of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Extension of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

Creation of additional jobs as "inspectors" in the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Prohibition of the practice of civil law by district court judges in their own courts.

Establishment of district courts on a circuit court basis.

Compensation for special justices to be determined on an "hour" basis abolishing the present system measuring payment per diem.

Institution of a sliding scale for electric light rates.

Authority be granted the state department of public utilities to determine a fair rate of return for utility companies, a fair rate base and a basis for participation

Appointment of additional employes in the state department in profits by the public.
of Public Utilities to cope with this additional work.

Further reduction in mortgage interest rates.

Adoption of a uniform installment sales law, regulating the on unpaid balances.

Additional $100,000 for advertising Massachusetts as a recreational center.

Creation of a commission to study the advisability of promoting economic education in schools secondary schools and among the adult population.

Broadened housing laws permitting cities and towns to raise and appropriate money to promote slum clearance creating low cost housing projects.

Extension of powers of State Housing Board to act where local boards are inactive to provide for slum clearance and low cost.

Revision of state unemployment insurance laws to conform with federal statutes.

Adoption of state laws granting power for police authorities to move without consideration of state boundary lines (to be adopted in anticipation of federal legislation which may make such cooperation between states legal.)

Appropriation of $100,000 for propogation of insectivorous birds to aid the conservation of bird and fish life.

Creation of a committee to represent the Commonwealth at the Tercentenary anniversary of Harvard College.

Erection of a war memorial, as asked last year.

Creation of a commission to probe possible methods of reducing operating costs in the state.

Adoption of legislation encouraging the lending of money by banks for business enterprises and home construction, as a means of developing property values in Massachusetts.

Establishment of a law, making criminal the practice of medicine or surgery in the Commonwealth without the proper credentials issued by the board of registration in medicine.

Installation of governors limiting speed to 30 miles per hour of automobiles operated by persons involved in accidents.

NEWS
Arlington, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Sportswriters Honor Local Newspapermen

Two Arlington newspapermen were honored at the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Interscholastic Sportswriters Association last Monday evening at the Hotel Lenox, Boston.

Robert Webb of the Transcript and Joseph D. Callahan, special writer for the NEWS were appointed to the legislative committee of the organization by President Paul V. Craigue, Scholastic Sports Editor of the Globe.

President Craigue was toastmaster for the evening and introduced a glaxy of sport stars and writers to the hundreds assembled around the festive board. A trophy for the best football player of the year was presented to Leo Reardon of Malden by Theodore A. Glynn who represented Gov. Curley, and the Fred J. O'Brien, team trophy was awarded jointly to Malden and Waltham with the Watch City gaining the distinction of holding it first.

The principal speaker of the evening was Jimmy Foxx, newest acquisition of the Red Sox who was introduced as the personification of all that is good in baseball and life, by his boss Eddie Collins, General Manager of the Sox. Victor O. Jons, sporting editor of the Globe, received a big ovation when he arose to address the gathering and he responded with a brief but extremely interesting talk on sports. Other speakers included Faculty Mgr. H. L. Collins of Medford, Hy Hurwitz, boxing editor of the Globe, Cy Scoles, Frank Conway, Fred Bosworth of the Medford Mercury, Percy Shain of the Waltham Tribune and Will Cloney of the Boston Herald.

Among the distinguished guests present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Reardon, parents of Lea Reardon; Coach Fred Ostergren of Arlington High; Ralph Colson, Director of Athletics at Mass. Teachers' College, Al Coughlin of the Boston Record, J. W. Mooney of the Post, and Coaches Charlie Dickerman of Somerville, Warren McGuirk of Malden, Jack Leary of Waltham and Mark Devlin. The four coaches presented gold charms to the players on their squads who were guests for the evening.

The association is planning a very busy year with the spring banquet for April 6 and the usual round robin baseball tourney later on.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Arlington, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Jan. 2. How did you spend New Year's Eve? Hotels and headaches or Radio and rest? You could get most anything you wanted on the radio—New Year's greetings from London and elsewhere, dancing everywhere, a cocktail program and Bromo-seltzer program for a pick-me-up. Did you get a New Year's Card, one chap in Town got a letter adressed to the "Next Town Clerk" and inside besides the card was a request for a $5.00. contribution for a campaign fund —unsigned.

P.S. Did you travel around any the small number of cars on the yesterday? If you did you noted am told that in New Hampshire road as compared to last week. I the automobile registrations run from April 1 to April 1 instead of ending Jan. 1. This April 1 idea seems to have merit for several reasons. It would bring in more revenue to Towns and Cities because of the fact that almost everyone would keep their car on the road all winter and hence the Excise Tax would be for a full year. Insurance rates might drop because of the full year premium. It would mean more money for the filling stations and the repair man.

P. S. S. Our dear Governor asks for more and new taxes for the State. Did those birds up on the hill ever hear of the idea of spending less? More taxes mean more fun for the politicians, more contracts to give out, more friends to hold jobs but more grief for the rest of us. If you do not like the idea of new additional taxes see your Representative and Senator—don't slap him on the back—there are other places.

P. S. S. S. From now on we may expect a flood of announcements that this or that person is out for some town office. If all do run that we have heard about we will have a long ballot and will have to be careful in marking it. So don't take sides till the list is completed. Perhaps a better man will show up

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Press
Bristol Ct.
JAN 3 1936

IN MASSACHUSETTS— AND ELSEWHERE

The Boston Transcript in editorial criticism of the tax-minded Governor of Massachusetts who proposes many new taxes and expenditures says truly: "Why fool ourselves? There is only one way to help the real estate owner and that is through the medium of more economical government."

"Beginning the new year the citizens of Massachusetts are greeted with the threat of new State expenditures and new taxes. What they want is precisely the opposite promise."

And that reflects the situation in many another state.

NEWS
Burlington, Vt.
JAN 3 1936

just that.

Stolen Thunder?

Is Governor Curley of Massachusetts stealing our own state auditor's thunder? The Bay State executive has gone on record for a single chamber legislature. The unicameral form of government for Vermont has long been one of Ben Gate's pet recommendations, among a lot of others that are interesting to discuss but hardly probable of consumation. Ben, for a long time, has been telling his story to Rotary and Lions' clubs and other civic organizations about the state but the applause at the end of his speech is as far as the ideas have ever gone.

TIMES
Beverly, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Hoover and Curley

"Bob" Washburn, in his weekly letter in the Boston Transcript, sizes up two political leaders of diametrically different "schools" — former President Herbert Hoover and Governor James M. Curley — with characteristic candor as follows:

Jim and Mr. Hoover, tonight. Quite a chameleon is Jim On Tuesday morning, last, he sped onward the men whom he had paroled from the State Prison, with these words, in part: "Christmas conveys, to every right thinking person, peace on earth, to men of good will" This is the way the words may read, that is in his Shakespearian version of the Scriptures, but in my own they read: "Peace on earth, good will toward men." In this tumultuous course, the word "peace" seems to mean, oftener, a piece of meat. He went on: "Obey the laws and you will be safe. If you violate the laws, you must suffer the penalties. May God guide you, so that you will conduct yourself as ornaments to society rather than otherwise." If Jim keeps on freeing convicts, nothing can defeat him for the Senate.

* * *

Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., that nationally known sportsman of Hamilton, would tell you, that the tragedies of the track are to be found in those thoroughbreds who could have been landed winners, had they fallen into the hands of skilled trainers. It is not the horse that does not win, because he cannot win, that hasn't it in him, that causes the sportsmen to weep. It is the horse that could have won, had he been properly handled. And there is the tragedy in James Michael Curley. Few men have been more gifted by Providence with intellectual and physical virility. He has gone far, that is in offices held, but he could have gone much further. I once said to him: "Jim, you can yet take your place among the five greatest men in the country, if you will earn the respect of a material part of the community, which, either with or without reason, you have yet to get." He replied: "I don't want it." When I asked him why, he replied: "Those to whom you refer are the foes of the plain people." As I left him, I murmured: "Pish, boo and likewise bah." If this man had set his compass by the north star of his purpose, he could have trotted in any company.

In what he said to those paroled men he was in his best form, which s very good form, although it must nave excited some mirth on their part, well restrained, that he should have pictured himself to them as an ornament to society. This was his performance in the morning of Tuesday last. But those same paroled men would have wondered still more could they have seen him on that same afternoon at 3:30, his car parked near the corner of Boylston and Arlington streets, in defiance of the traffic rules. Hessians of the store where he was then trading waved everyone out of the way who was lawfully on the street, that Jim might back his car out into the road and proceed on his way. Still Goodwin will not strike at the hand that has fed him, Jim well knows.

* * *

It was Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts, who said, when urged to ignore a traffic light: "The Governor of Massachusetts should be the first to respect the laws, for, if he does not, who will?" And so pass on in this friendly analysis of James Michael Curley. He could kill the cause of pacifism. He could not only win the war for Ethiopia, but he could also enable that nation to invade and subjugate Italy. If he should issue a clarion call to the people of Massachusetts to enlist in this cause, the fight would be over. Every man, woman and child in Massachusetts, and even bedridden derelicts, would spring to arms, even if they could only find a pitchfork. All this could be done and would be done, that is upon this one condition, that Jim would agree to lead this army into battle. And now turn, from the hairbrush and an inverted stripling, to happier themes.

* * *

Herbert Hoover is the most effective Christian crusader there is, in the cause against the pocket-book in the White House. In his radio speeches he has improved, even over the good form that he showed in 1932. His speeches are humanly palatable. There is a touch of humor and effective satire about them that marks the turn that he has made. Nevertheless, they show a touch of personal spleen that somewhat daubs their force. He is one of the very few platform performers that I have known who has given his talks a religious atmosphere. If the voters of the country were not daubed in their political judgments by ignorance and prejudice, he would stand more show for the Presidency. But he never could be re-elected because of the above consideration.

* * *

Again, in some of our cities and towns we have seen a man who has made a success of the pop-corn business, of the carpet business, or of some other business. He has done this as Herbert Hoover succeeded as an engineer. Then everybody sits up and says, why not make this man, who has made a success of his own business, mayor of our town. He is then made mayor. To the surprise of those who are not politically canny he is a failure. And why? Because he is not an adept in his human contacts. Here is where Hoover fails, another reason why he should not be renominated. It is the politician who often makes the most of a success in public office, because he has learned the art of human contact.

* * *

On an afternoon, some years past, three men sat in the University Club in New York city. One of them was Herbert Hoover. During the conference that followed, one of the others ventured his opinion upon a certain subject. Hoover then observed: "You do not know what you are talking about." After he had gone away, one of these men said to the other: "Who is your friend?" He replied: "Herbert Hoover." Then one vote was lost, and in the same way many others have been lost.

* * *

It was Calvin Coolidge who said at one time: "I do not choose to run." It was Will Rogers who said as he was coming out of the delirium of ether, that he had pictured himself upon some fair grounds, somewhere. Everybody was running around the track, he said, except one little red-headed man who sat on the bleachers and said: "I do not choose to run." That statement of Coolidge's puzzled everyone, which was just what it was meant to do, for it left him free, either to run or not to run. So the question is asked today: "Is Hoover seeking the nomination?" That question he has not yet answered. He says, that he is not a candidate. This means nothing. Everyone else says this of his own candidacy, whether he is or is not a candidate.

* * *

Mr. Hoover should take himself out of this doubted class, in the only kind of words that count, in the style set by Al Smith at one time: "I would not accept the nomination." Big as Hoover has been and is, if he should take this step, then would he be great among patriots, and his efficiency in the cause would be augmented by an absence even of the suspicion of self-seeking.

Citizen
Brookline, Mass.
JAN 3 1936
Date

Among the new appointments by Governor Curley to the Massachusetts national guard last week was that of *JOHN SLAVIN*, of 91 Walnut Street, who was made a 2nd lieutenant in the 241st coast artillery.

Enterprise
Brockton, Mass.
JAN 3 1936
Date

Goodwin Assails Watt For Haverhill Protest

SAYS MOST OF A. F. L. UNIONS RUN BY FAKERS

States Shoe Workers Will Pick Own Organization.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—(UP) Most of the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor "are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers," Frank A. Goodwin, State registrar of motor vehicles, charged in a statement to-day.

Goodwin's attack on the A. F. of L. in general and on Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor in particular, was made in reply to criticism leveled at him by Watt Thursday.

Assailing Goodwin's activities as adviser to a Brockton shoe labor union, Watt had said that responsibility for any labor trouble in Haverhill, where attempts have been made to launch a strike among 5000 shoe workers, would rest with the registrar.

"I don't blame 'Bobby' Watt for fighting to get the shoe workers of Haverhill into his union," Goodwin said. "There are about 6000 workers in Haverhill and the manufacturers are forcing them to join a union they do not want and pay 25 cents per week of $13 per year, an aggregate of $78,000 per year. That is pretty good pickings for 'Bobby' and his federation.

"I agree with Fr. Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers. The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be for John Lewis to clean up the dirty mess.

"Unions are supposed to be voluntary associations of workers organized to bargain collectively with their employers. In Haverhill right now the manufacturers have made a contract with officers of 'Bobby's' union before the union had any members and then workers were told that, if they wanted to work, they would have to join this union but they did not want.

"Mr. Watt and his gang are not going to get away with it because the Haverhill workers without help, legal, moral and financial aid are going to pick their own union; handle their own affairs and spend their own money.

"This great defender of the workingman and expounder of union principles, Mr. Watt, is now getting $6000 a year working for the State and is still active as secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the federation with another big salary.

"In these days, with so many workers on welfare or working for starvation wages or not working at all, 'Bobby' should have enough decency to quit one job or the other.

"It is against union principles to hold two jobs and gather in two salaries.

Proud of Conditions Here.

"So far as conditions in Brockton are concerned I am proud of them, and what is more important, so are the 14,000 members of our union. We have no 'labor chiselers in Brockton.'"

Last week Gov. Curley issued an ultimatum, warning Goodwin he would either have to quit as adviser to the Brockton shoe group or retire from his $6000 a year State job as registrar.

In a characteristic reply, the fiery Goodwin refused to do either. Early this week Goodwin was summoned to the State House, presumably to be put "on the carpet," but when his conference with Curley was over, the governor issued a long laudatory statement in which he said it would be unthinkable to oust Goodwin from either post. The governor emphasized Goodwin's excellent accomplishments in the interests of labor peace in the Brockton shoe industry, and expressed hope that this amicable spirit might be extended to other labor centres throughout the State.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Citizen
Brookline, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

The Citizen ◎ At Large

Politics

"The trouble with Phil is that he is afflicted with an unctuous medulla oblongata, which, in common parlance, means that he is a fathead," were the words used last week to describe Representative *PHILIP G. BOWKER*, of 48 Welland Road, by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, following the former's accusations that the Curley-Goodwin row was an "Amos 'n Andy" piece of political hokum. Further described by Goodwin as "the Republican clown," Bowker retorted, "Talk about your court jester! Frankie certainly spread the whitewash when Curley pulled the strings on that Newton hit-and-run episode. Frankie heeled to his master's voice that time, and he must be speaking for him again now."

COMMERCIAL
Bangor, Me.
JAN 3 1936

Goodwin Hits Sharply At Labor Fakers

Play With Bosses And Sell Out Workers Says Bay State Registrar

Boston, Jan. 3—(RP)—A charge that most affiliates of the American Federation of Labor were "controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers" was made by Frank A Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles today

Goodwin, commenting on shoe situation in Haverhill in which the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, an A F. of L. affiliate, had signed contracts with shoe manufacturers who previously had dealt with the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, said:

"The manufacturers have made a contract with officers before the union had any members and then workers were told that if they wanted to work they would have to join this union that they did not want."

Goodwin predicted, however, that the Haverhill workers would pick their own union.

Goodwin's statement was another phase of the controversy that developed from his association with the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. He recently advised Haverhill shoe workers to form an organization along the lines of the Brockton Brotherhood. A protest from the Boot and Shoe Union resulted in an ultimatum from Governor James M. Curley calling for his resignation either from labor activity or from his post as registrar. The governor later withdrew his ultimatum and approved Goodwin's activities.

Yesterday, Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, denounced Goodwin's activities, saying wage schedules had been depressed 20 to 25 percent in Brockton and the city had lost seven factories employing about 2,000 workers. He said it would be "a tough new year" for Haverhill if Goodwin's suggestions were accepted there.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 3—(AP)—Quiet prevailed today in this important shoe center where a strike called by the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union to test union supremacy failed to break working schedules in the 30 shoe factories.

Mass meetings were expected to be held today by the United Shoe union, whose labor contracts with many manufacturers expired yesterday.

New contracts with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, a rival of the United Union, became effective at the same time.

Failure by pickets posted at the plants yesterday to disrupt working schedules was described as "a complete victory" by George T. Douglas, a Boot and Shoe Union organizer. The organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The unsuccessful call to strike was the climax of a campaign by the two unions and the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen to get the contracts.

A peaceful settlement to the long labor controversy was predicted by Raymond V. McNamara, president of the local Chamber of Commerce, as a result of yesterday's developments.

There was no disorder during the picketing.

Enterprise
Brockton, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

BIRD ASSAILS CURLEY PLANS

BOSTON, Jan. 3. — (UP) — The taxpayer is being led to the inevitable conclusion that he must place no faith in statements made for political purposes, according to President R. W. Bird of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Commenting on Gov. Curley's message to the legisalture, Bird said it was easier now to understand why the governor "spent a great deal of someone's money" to have his holiday greetings cast in electric lights on the front of the State House.

"It was because he was writing his annual message to the General court, and he knew it would contain small comfort for the taxpayer," Bird said.

Bird said it was "naturally gratifying" that the governor recommended a special commission on taxation, which was proposed by the taxpayers' associations last spring, but it was "distressing to note that the governor does not propose a single economy for his own administration."

"It is the expenditures for buildings proposed by Gov. Curley which seem to us utterly to negative the good proposals in this unique message," Bird said.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TIMES
Beverly, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

THREE CENT TAX ON GAS BROUGHT BEVERLY SAVING

State Levy Dropped From $135,400 to $64,700 In Single Year

(Special to the Times)

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 3—With a new state tax program the outstanding feature of the 1936 program drafted by Governor James M. Curley, a battle looms on the continuation of the three cent gasoline tax.

Rep. Charles W. Hedges of Quincy would repeal the additional one cent added to the existing two cent tax from year to year the extra levy to be taken from the books May 1, 1936.

With the current three cent tax, sufficient funds have been available in the past three years to transfer approximately $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, with the result that in lieu of a $135,400 state tax last year from the city of Beverly the state levy was but $64,700.

Governor Curley in his annual message asked that the legislature continue for five years the additional tax on gasoline.

Year in and year out the diversion of highway fund monies to the general fund has been a sore spot with legislators faced with a crying need to limit the state tax. The additional money levied on the sale of gasoline is primarily intended to defray highway construction costs but the use of the funds for general expenditures is liable to stir the political kettle to the boiling point. The Hedges proposal is the first of such moves to bring about a battle along this line.

Enterprise
Brockton, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

New Year's surely wasn't an uneventful day.

Italy is not inconsistent, at any rate. It has said from the start that it means to conquer Ethiopia.

Most of the grouchy folk who were planning not to register their cars must have shifted gears at the last minute.

Mr. Curley recommends many changes and all of them will add to the cost of State government. No wonder taxes are skyrocketing.

Mr. Roosevelt has a keen sense of showmanship. When he speaks tonight it is to the American people, the Congress his sounding board.

Nice looking youngster, Nineteen-Thirty-Six, don't you think?

The proposal to add a two-cent State tax on cigarettes makes the situation clearer. It's public money, not tobacco, that's going up in smoke.

This town is looking forward hopefully to the ceremonies at City Hall next Monday, even though most of the time will be given over to a scramble for vacant offices.

Haverhill has not yet learned the lesson essential to industrial progress. Most of the shoe workers there seem to think trade union politics more important than their jobs.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Herald
Belmont, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Curley Seeks Rotch's Removal

Governor Curley's latest step in his drive to remove Arthur G Rotch, state WPA Administrator, was his letter to Harry L Hopkins, the Federal Administrator, "Due to the inefficient and incompetent manner in which the Massachusetts office of the Works Program Administration has been administered," the Governor wrote, approximately 2000 WPA employes were unable to purchase Christmas dinners. The Governor sent Hopkins the names o all relief workers who had applied to him for Christmas baskets.

While Governor Curley and a number of others continued their cannonade of protests to National Administrator Harry L Hopkins demanding weekly pay days and protesting the WPA payrol breakdown the day before Christmas, State Administrator Arthur G Rotch said that he had been commended by Washington for doing a "fine job".

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

RECORD
Chelsea, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

FIGHT LOOMS OVER GAS TAX

Hedges Would Repeal Additional Cent

With a new State tax program the outstanding feature of the 1936 program drafted by Governor James M. Curley, a battle looms on the continuation of the three-cent gasoline tax.

Rep. Charles W. Hedges of Quincy would repeal the additional one cent added to the existing two-cent tax from year to year, the extra levy to be taken from the books May 1, 1936.

With the current three-cent tax, sufficient funds have been available in the last three years to transfer approximately $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, with the result that in lieu of a $151,200 State tax last year from the city of Chelsea, the State levy was but $75,600.

Governor Curley, in his annual message, asked that the Legislature continue for five years the additional tax on gasoline.

Year in and year out the diversion of highway fund monies to the general fund has been a sore spot with legislators faced with a crying need to limit the State tax. The additional money levied on the sale of gasoline is primarily intended to defray highway construction costs but the use of the funds for general expenditures is liable to stir the political kettle to the boiling point. The Hedges proposal is the first of such moves to bring about a battle along this line.

Enterprise
Brockton, Mass.
JAN 3 1936
Date

Gov. Curley's Recommendations.

LEGISLATIVE proposals embodied in the message of Gov. Curley point to higher and still higher taxes. He recommends: Continuation of the "temporary" 10 per cent. increase in income taxes; higher tax for five years on the use and sale of gasolene; doubled tax for operation of motor trucks; 40 cents a gallon tax on alcohol; two-cent State tax on cigarettes; $5 tax on slot machines.

Everybody knows the additional taxes are necessitated by Mr. Curley's spending programme. But the end is not yet. He purposes to add a million-dollar addition to the State House, spend another million or two for a hospital for the criminally insane, replace the present State prison, erect a great war memorial, etc.

Additional taxes approved by the legislature this year will be permanent, as revealed by the record of taxation the past 50 years. What happens to the average income as a result? Less money to spend for the necessaries of life and a few of the comforts, with consequent effect upon production.

Good as it may be for the fortunate few who are put on the public payroll as a result of bigger but not better spending, Mr. Curley's programme is lowering the standard of living of many of the workers from whom the State collects the taxes.

TRIBUNE
Cambridge, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Gov. Curley Changes His Mind

Governor Curley who last week told Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin that he must give up outside work as counsel for shoe-workers or resign his state position, on Tuesday retracted his decision upon being assured that Goodwin was working for the shoe workers on his own time and without pay, and furthermore because he had done commendable service for the shoe workers union. In a public statement Governor Curley concludes as follows:

"Under the circumstances, with a realization of the valued services rendered by Mr. Goodwin as Registrar of Motor Vehicles and the equally valued services that he has been rendering an important basic industry, there is no way in which I could justify any course other than to continue him as Registrar of Motor Vehicles."

Appraised of the governor's statement Registrar Goodwin said:

"I knew when His Excellency got all the facts he would change his mind. I appreciate his action very much."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

ITEM
Clinton, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

LEGISLATURE HERE AGAIN

Well, the Legislature, like taxes, is here with us again.

We have hardly recovered our breath from the last session, which was not prorogued until August.

It is altogether too short between sessions, we believe.

It is the same Legislature with the same membership. Biennial sessions just now look more attractive than ever. The champions of annual sessions may well fear a session similar to that of 1934. But let us hope for the best.

That this one, too, will be prolonged into midsummer is not improbable in view of the absence of responsible, effective majorities in each branch and the growing anprejudice against the Governor, and the political opposition, in an election year.

The Governor's influence is stronger and better consolidated than it was a year ago. His control of the executive council is now apparently complete. Yet it appears that happenings since the first session of the 149th General Court adjourned have weakened him with the independent voters of the state.

The Legislature need not be cowed by the executive. It has duties to perform, especially with respect to state finances. All this, too, without partisan or malignant prejudice against the governor, who will deserve support when he is right.

ARGUS ADVOCATE
East Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

The present local legislator, who is advocating the Townsend plan, has become infected with the James M. Curley school of thought which, if persisted in, will prove the final stage of his journey to the rancid surface of Salt River.

More than one local Tammany ward heeler, is watching with feverish anxiety the outcome of the Dolan bond investigation, and the School committee alleged graft imbroglio. There's a reason.

Rep. Thomas Dorgan of Boston, author of the Teacher's Oath of Allegiance bill, and of a bill to ban permanently, filthy stage and screen performances, is well known in East Boston where, it is predicted, he will be sure to get a large vote next fall, in case as it has been rumored, he may be a state wide candidate.

Officials of the Boston Elevated are grateful for the information given them by the Jeffries Pt. D. and I. club, concerning vandalism by hoodlums on Jeffries Pt. cars and have taken the proper steps to eliminate the same.

From the sentiment already expressed, Daniel B. McInnes will get one of the largest votes ever given a candidate for public office, in the across the tracks district.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

ARGUS ADVOCATE
East Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

As might be expected, Governor Curley again does his somersaulting act when he now agrees that his political lackey, Register Frank A. Goodwin, is right in meddling in industrial disputes as an unpaid (?) counsel. Well these two gentlemen, who have for years glibly plied their sophisticated wares upon a gullible electorate are, so it is said, due for a rude awakening, the coming fall when the ostensible candidate for the United States Senate, as the standard bearer of the Democratic party and his faithful lackey—the split the Republican vote—assistant Curley candidate, will be relegated to private life, unless all signs fail.

NEWS
Everett, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

SALTONSTALL WILL OPPOSE CURLEY PLANS

Leads G. O. P. Forces Against Onslaught on Judges

BOSTON, Jan. 2—Legislative wheels on Beacon Hill began to grind today as the second session of the 149th general court settled down to business with a tremendous increase in taxation to meet government costs the focal point.

The anticipated short session, according to capitol observers, will be marked by a battle for political advantage between the administration forces of Gov. Curley and those of Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

The governor in his annual message made 50 recommendations, asking tax levies on cigarets, tobacco products, slot machines, alcohol, more on dog racing motor trucks, continuation of the three-cent gasoline tax and the 10 percent extra on incomes taxes and abolishment of one house of the legislature and of the $10,000,000 state tax, now a burden on real estate.

Speaker Saltonstall urged only such new laws as will accelerate and not retard the confidence that better times are ahead.

"Years of Democratic misrule" he said, "have burned into the hearts and minds of the voters that their jobs, their businesses and their home are safest under a Republican administration in Massachusetts."

The recommendation of the governor that high court judges retire on full pay at 70 years of age was met by a sharp statement from Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston Republican, that the opening of the equity court case against former Boston City Treasurer Edmund Dolan furnished the motive for the retirement proposal.

In his message, Gov. Curley made it plain that he does not look for any extensive saving in State expenditures until there has been a comprehensive study of both revenues and expenditures.

He proposed that such a study be made by a special commission to report to the legislature of 1937

ARGUS ADVOCATE
East Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Are Governor Curley and Goodwin playing the same game they did in 1934, when Frankie became an assistant candidate for Governor? If Goodwin becomes an assistant candidate for U. S. Senate to split the Republican vote, he is from all accounts due for a sad awakening next fall, for the Republicans of Massachusetts are united, as never before.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Politicians and Pardons.

The attack of the politicians in the Governor's Council on the State Board of Parole should make people sit up and take notice. These politicians want action taken against the Board because it stands by its rules in the matter of recommending pardons for prisoners in state institutions.

Some of the councillors do not want it that way. They think that they should be given authority to release any tough mugs behind the bars who can show signs of political pull that may be turned to account in the affairs of the politicians.

The error charged against the Board of Parole is that it insists upon examining the whole criminal record of applicants for pardon, and, if it finds that record a bad one, to turn down the pardon, regardless of the behavior of the particular prisoner during the term for which he was sent to prison in this instance.

In other words, the Board hesitates to turn loose upon the community men whose vicious disposition has been shown in numerous offenses, which imprisonment has not changed. The public safety is the primary consideration in the attitude of the Board.

Public safety is of less account with the complainants against this attitude. Who believes that politicians, sitting in judgment on pardon petitions, are in as good position to go deeply into the merits of the petitions as are the men who have had long experience and have given much time to the consideration of prison affairs?

There will be real reason for greater fear than the number of pardons recently granted has aroused, if the pardoning authority is to be taken out of the hands of a conscientious Board of Parole and turned over to the whims of the politicians.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

Governor Warns Changes Needed In State Prisons

Presides at Hearing on Charges Against the Parole Board.

LYMAN IS WITNESS

Correction Commissioner Cites Resentment of Prisoners.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, (UP).—Unless certain changes are made in Massachusetts' correctional institutions, there may be recurrences of the recent outbreaks at State Prison and Concord Reformatory, Governor Curley warned today.

The Governior, virtually recovered from a cold that confined him to his home for several days, was addressing 200 persons at the opening of a public hearing into charges against the State Parole Board. Many of the allegations were made by convicts.

Governor's Statement

Explaining that he would take no active part in the hearing, the Governor said:

"The Governor's council and the public at large is greatly concerned in reference to the correctional institutions of the State and as to ways and means of a better system of conducting them.

"In the recent visit of the Council (to State prison and Concord reformatory), they found that the fault doesn't lie altogether with officials of these institutions, but rather it is in a measure beyond their control"

While admitting that these problems were serious, Mr. Curley believed they would prove "subject to correction."

Cruelty Charged

The public hearing begun today resulted from letters received by the Governor from inmates of State prison and the reformatory. These letters charged cruelty and abuse by Parole Board members.

Besides the Governor and his council, those at the hearing included Correction Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman, State Prison Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan, and Superintendent Maurice N. Winslow of Norfolk State Prison colony.

Also present were members of the Parole Board.

Lyman First Witness

Commissioner Lyman, the first witness, declared he never had said publicly that any of the resentment he found at the prisons resulted from activities of the Parole Board.

He said he found "cumulating resentment growing up" in the prisons.

Mr. Lyman appeared somewhat agitated as Governor Curley, Councillor Coakley (D) Boston, and Councillor Brooks (R) Watertown, the latter a former chairman of the Parole Board, popped questions at him.

Prison Not Up to Date

"If the policy of setting men back is continued," Lyman said, "we should have a new State's prison. State's prison as it stands today isn't really up to date enough to accommodate the more desperate criminals." The policy to which he referred is that under which parole violators are returned to prison.

Mr. Curley wanted to know whether Massachusetts pursued a definite system of paroling prisoners.

"I don't believe so," Mr. Lyman replied.

"Why not?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Lyman.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Less Politics Big Economy Most Needed

Round three of the Governor Curley-Speaker Saltonstall political bout has ended.

In the first round, Mr. Saltonstall attack the Governor for proposing a building program and not telling how to raise money for it.

In the second, the Governor criticized the Speaker for not offering constructive criticism.

In the third, Mr. Saltonstall offered this as constructive:

"Less dictation to and less political interference with the State departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Would End State Tax, Curley Says

BOSTON, Jan. 3, (UP)—Governor Curley told the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association today that if the revenue-raising program recommended in his message to the Legislature is adopted it will be possible to end the $10,000,000 State tax, and to reduce the average local tax rate about $2 per $1,000.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Many Bills Being Filed

Legislature May Act on Record Number; Recess To End Monday.

The Massachusetts Legislature is in recess until Monday afternoon when it will begin actual work on the mountain of bills which awaits action.

The bills increase each day, with indications that before the final date for submitting them, previous records may be broken.

One of the most recent measures filed calls for all food, goods and merchandise sold in packages to bear the name of the place of origin and manufacture on the label.

Another would prohibit disenfranchisement of legal voters who receive public aid or who have not paid a poll tax.

Would Cut Gasoline Tax

Still another measure has an opposite aim to a recommendation in Governor Curley's message to the Legislature. This would repeal the additional excise tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline. The Governor wants to increase the gasoline tax for a five year period.

Fines of $200 to $5,000 and imprisonment from 90 days to three years or both, for any person, firm, corporation or association found guilty of disseminating, circulating or publishing propoganda or statements, creating or tending to create hatred, violence or hostility by reason of race, color, religion or manner of worship, are proposed in another petition.

Uniform classification of risks and premium charges under the compulsory motor vehicle insurance law is included among the recommendations in the list of bills on file.

Another proposal is to give inspectors of trucks attached to the Department of Public Utilities the powers of constables and police officers, so they may arrest anyone violating any provision of the law relative to the operation of a vehicle on the State highways by an unauthorized person.

Varied Bills Filed

Other bills on file call for the appointment of two associate commissioners in the Department of Corporations and Taxation, reduction of interest charges on small loans from three to one and a half per cent, a flat rate for compulsory automobile insurance, and limitation of interest charges on overdue gas and electric light bills to five per cent.

Milk producers and dealers of this section are interested in the proposal to make permanent the Emergency State Milk Control Board. The plan suggested to the Legislature is to make the board an affiliate of the State Department of Agriculture. Under the present setup, the board will cease to exist June 1.

There is also a measure on file which would repeal the act creating the milk control commission.

On Auto Speeding

Suspension for 45 days of the driving license of an autoist who travels more than 45 miles an hour in a city is among the proposals in a bill to be considered by the legislators. Another measure affecting autoists would make it manacatory for police to permit persons arrested for operating under the influence of liquor to communicate with members of their family and their own physicians.

Persons handling food will be required to submit two physical examinations a year if another measure is adopted, while the bill to license bagatelle and pin ball games is in the files again.

There is also a resolve favoring the immediate payment of the veterans' bonus to be considered.

SENTINEL
Fitchburg, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

The procedure outlined by Mr. Curley seems to be planned in this order: (1) Abolition of the governor's council; (2) reduction of the size of the legislature, elimination of one branch, and sessions only once in every two years; (2) longer and wordier messages by the governor to the legislature; (4) annexation of the judiciary to the governor's office; (5) more and greater special privileges for the governor on the highways. These are steps that lead toward final emergence of a Mussolini at the State House, with all branches of government subordinate to him.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

SENTINEL
Fitchburg, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Curley Plan for Judges "Awful," Cabot Declares

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar association, described Gov. Curley's retirement plan for judges, outlined in the governor's message, as "awful under the circumstances."

"I a min favor of some plan to provide for the retirement of judges," Cabot asserted, "but I should certainly be concerned at the prospect of giving anyone the power to forcibly retire all judges at the age of 70. . . . It would mean giving the governor the opportunity to obtain absolute control over the courts of the state. . . . It would be far better to take the chance of having to get along with one or two judges from time to time who might be approaching senility than it would be to throw overboard a large section of the best members of the bench."

The governor's tax recommendation was criticized by Norman McDonald, of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. He declared, "He seems to want economical reforms in the interests of the taxpayers, but only after he himself is out of the State House. What the people want and what they are going to insist upon is economy right now and relief from the depressing burden of taxation that is burdening the life of everybody who owns property in the state."

The governor's proposal to levy a two-cent tax on each package of cigarets also was opposed. Clarence D. Hunter, a Boston wholesaler, and Clarence Marshman of Springfield, head of the State Retail Tobacco Dealers, announced both organizations would hold special meetings within a week to map plans for blocking any move to tax tobacco.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Slams Curley for Failure To Propose Any Economies

BOSTON, Jan. 3, (UP)—The taxpayer is being led to the inevitable conclusion he must place no faith in statements made for political purposes, according to President Reginald W. Bird of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association.

Commenting on Governor Curley's message to the Legislature, Mr. Bird said it was easier now to understand why the Governor "spent a great deal of someone's money" to have his holiday greetings cast in electric lights on the front of the State House.

"It was because he was writing his annual message to the General Court, and he knew it would contain small comfort for the taxpayer," Mr. Bird said.

The taxpayers' association head remarked it was "naturally gratifying" that the Governor recommended a special commission on taxation, which was proposed by the taxpayers' association last spring, but it was "distressing to note that the Governor does not propose a single economy for his own administration."

"It is the expenditures for buildings proposed by Governor Curley which seem to us utterly to negative the good proposals in this unique message," Mr. Bird declared.

SENTINEL
Fitchburg, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

New York Man Is Extradited For Neglect

A complaint charging Joseph A. Dennihan, New York, with abandonment of his wife and family in that state was dismissed by Judge T. F. Gallagher in district court today. New York officers escorted him to New York for trial.

Mr. Dennihan was represented by Atty. Harry D. Penan and Asst. Dist. Atty. A. A. Gelinas appeared for the government.

Leroy Hussar and Thomas Bonanza, New York detectives, arrived here last night with requisition papers from New York.

The papers were presented to Gov. James M. Curley who signed the extradition warrant which ordered State Patrolman Delay to turn Mr. Dennihan over to the New York officers.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Gelinas told the court that the defendant was present as a fugitive from justice, but in view of the warrants and papers held by the government he asked the court to dismiss the complaint.

NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

UNDER THE STATE HOUSE DOME

The House and Senate met for very short sessions yesterday and will convene again Monday, the House at 11 and the Senate not until 2.

Approximately 480,000 registration plates, 22,000 more than in 1934, had been issued by the registry of motor vehicles up to the close of business Dec. 31.

A bill allowing a person under arrest to communicate with a member of his family and to summon a physician was filed by Sen. Francis M. McKeown of Springfield. He also filed a measure requiring that foreign goods be labeled.

Senator Theodore A. Plunkett of Adams is to announce his candidacy for lieutenant governor on the Republican ticket. The Senator comes from a long line of staunch Republicans, his father having been a close friend of President McKinley and on at least two occasions his host at the Plunkett homestead in Adams.

Repeal of the additional excise tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline is urged in a bill filed by Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy. This measure runs counter to Gov. Curley's recommendation of an unspecified increase in the gasoline tax.

NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

IT HAS BEEN TRUE

There is no guarantee that prosperity will be enduring unless the electorate, economically enlightened, bring economic intelligence constantly to the polls. An electorate that is economically bewildered will be easily led astray, in campaigning days, by the specious reasoning of those who oppose all change, because they profit by things as they are; and no less by the impractical proposals of those who seem to believe that we can attain Utopia over night.—Governor James M. Curley in his address to the Legislature.

TIMES
Gloucester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

RECORDER
Greenfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

BATTLE LOOMS ON CONTINUING GASOLINE TAX

(Special to the Times.)

State House, Boston, Jan. 3.—With a new state tax program the outstanding feature of the 1936 program drafted by Governor James M. Curley, a battle looms on the continuation of the three cent gasoline tax.

Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy would repeal the additional one cent added to the existing two cent tax from year to year the extra levy to be taken from the books May 1, 1936.

With the current three cent tax sufficient funds have been available in the past three years to transfer approximately $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, with the result that in lieu of a $117,800 state tax last year from the city of Gloucester the state levy was but $58,900.

Governor Curley in his annual message asked that the legislature continue for five years the additional tax on gasoline.

Year in and year out the diversion of highway fund monies to the general fund has been a sore spot with legislators faced with a crying need to limit the state tax. The additional money levied on the sale of gasoline is primarily intended to defray highway construction costs but the use of the funds for general expenditures is liable to stir the political kettle to the boiling point. The Hedges proposal is the first of such moves to bring about a battle along this line.

CURRENT COMMENT

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(The Worcester Telegram)

Governor Curley's annual address to the Legislature yesterday was an ably prepared paper. It reads well, and it contains a number of sound observations and recommendations about the government of the commonwealth. But on the one issue in which more than any other the people are interested—the issue of economy—the address is a disappointment. For it is at variance with the Governor's own record, and at the same time it gives little promise of real change in the Governor's free-spending policies.

The Governor is inclined to blame others for the failure or partial failure of his "work and wages" program. He refers to "tardy" action by the federal government and to the "limited amount" which the Legislature appropriated for expansion of public works for the purpose of providing employment.

He is fully justified in his remarks regarding the "intricate and ponderous character" of federal agencies. Indeed the federal work-relief effort, from the beginning in 1933, has been so bound up in red tape and so muddled by controversies and disappointments concerning the amounts of money apportioned to the various states, that the Governor had good reason to advocate "an independent course for the absorption of the unemployed" in Massachusetts.

But a big-spending policy for state employment of the jobless would have been sound only if accompanied by vigorous retrenchment in other matters. Here is where the Governor erred. In urging his "work and wages" program he failed to give due consideration to the taxpayer. By the 48-hour law for employes of state institutions, and by other extravagant measures, the burden on the taxpayer was increased—and the money for public employment of the jobless must in the end come from the taxpayers, from the people who can pay taxes because they are making profits or earning wages in private industry. The jobless cannot be genuinely helped, in the long run, by imposing excessive burdens on the non-jobles. There cannot be helpful state spending in one direction, unless there is careful state saving in other directions.

It is the same with the Governor's recommendation for appointment of a commission to study taxation, and with his reference to the need of a "program for the reduction in the cost of government," and with his proposals for "relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear." This is excellent, but it is largely a gesture and will be largely a gesture—until the state proceeds actually to reduce the cost of its government.

Transcript
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Takes Number Plate Fight to Court

BOSTON, Jan. 3—A Lynn motorist today sought State Supreme Court action to restore to him a low-number license plate he has held for six years.

Nicholas Mathey petitioned for a writ of mandamus to compel Registrar Frank A. Goodwin to turn over to him license plate 518 for 1936.

He alleges that Goodwin this year gave that registration number to Charles Manion, former chauffeur for Governor Curley, and offered Mathey registration 36,518, which he refused.

A hearing before a single justice will be held Tuesday.

GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

The Governor Flops

Governor Curley's flop in position on Registrar Goodwin's activitities as adviser of the Brockton Brotherhood and as an organizer for that outfit in Haverhill was one of the oddest of political acrobatics.

When Goodwin butted into the Haverhill situation, certain Haverhill persons protested to the governor and demanded Goodwin's removal on the ground that he, a well-paid state official, was causing trouble in one of the communities that was paying his salary and, therefore, was guilty of conduct unbecoming a servant of the people.

Previously Goodwin's interference in the Haverhill situation had been interpreted as partly political in character, and of importance politically to both Goodwin and Curley. Goodwin, as adviser of the Brotherhood, is strong politically in Brockton and his strength there is useful to both himself and Curley. If he could develop comparable strength in Haverhill through the organization of a Haverhill Brotherhood, political strength for him and Curley among shoe workers obviously would be increased.

The interest of the Brotherhood itself in Haverhill, of course, was readily explained. If the Boot and Shoe Workers union organized the workers of Haverhill, the Brotherhood would be doomed because Brockton would be the next objective of the Boot and Shoe. Trying to get into Haverhill, therefore, for the Brotherhood was an act of self-defense.

Curley's first reaction to the demand for Goodwin's removal, in the light of the political interpretation of Goodwin's Haverhill performance, was surprising. The governor called Goodwin before him and "told him that he would have to make this choice and either get out as registrar or discontinue his other activities".

This reaction suggested that the governor was keeping in mind the fact that the Boot and Shoe is a part of the American Federation of Labor and that members of Federation unions are much more numerous in Massachusetts, and consequently have more votes, than the members of the Brotherhood or of other independent unions of shoe workers. The governor, preparing to campaign for the United States Senate, apparently did not choose to arouse the hostility of Federation unionists. On the contrary, apparently he preferred to compel Goodwin to resign even at the risk of losing the political support that Goodwin can command.

When the showdown finally came, however, the governor did a complete flop. Goodwin refused to resign and refused to give up his union work. In brief, he defied the governor. And the governor took it—took it with a flop so vigorous that he looked as though his acrobatic act was done at the crack of Goodwin's whip.

It was a flop that wrenched him right out of whatever garb of personal and political dignity he possessed. If the governor had said that, after thinking the matter over, he had concluded that Goodwin's outside activities were not of sufficient importance to justify his removal from public office and had contended that Goodwin's value as registrar was so great that the state could not afford to be deprived of his services, we might have thought that the governor was merely doing what he has often had to do—correct a statement that, on second thought, seemed ill-considered. But the governor did more than laud Goodwin's service as registrar and more than discount the ethics in his performance of public and private work.

He delivered an eloquent eulogy of Goodwin as a labor leader. Indeed, he depicted Goodwin as a savior of shoe workers, and virtually said that if other shoe manufacturing centers would let Goodwin do to them what he has done to Brockton a series of industrial heavens would be established in Massachusetts. He gave his blessing to Goodwin's performance in Haverhill in terms so strong that from now on we must look upon the governor himself as a sort of assistant organizer for the Brotherhood.

The governor made, in fact, the sort of statement in behalf of Goodwin that one makes under compulsion. He said so much more than was necessary and flopped about so violently that we must conclude he was putting on a command performance. As a consequence, he makes today a miserable appearance and Goodwin looks like his boss.

For once history failed to repeat itself. Alvan T. Fuller fired Goodwin when Goodwin's non-official activities became repugnant. Joseph B. Ely demoted him under comparable circumstances. Presented with a similar situation, however, James M. Curley flopped. The reason, if political, is mysterious; and if personal must be found in the governor's lack of the stamina that enabled his predecessors to stand firmly against the defiant demagogery of Goodwin.

GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Curley-Saltonstall Affair Simmers Down—Legislators Busy With Bills and Hearing

BOSTON (AP)—With the Massachusetts House and Senate recessed until Monday, legislators busied themselves today with petitions of their constituents and the public hearings of the executive council on parole matters.

The repartee between Gov. James M. Curley (D) and Leverett Saltonstall, Republican speaker of the House, which began after the chief executive delivered his opening message to the Legislature Wednesday, simmered down.

The most recent retorts were in the form of a challenge by the Governor to advance some constructive ideas for the conduct of state government, and the counter suggestion of Saltonstall that "less dictation to and less political interference with state departments will produce more efficient government."

The executive council's hearing on parole conditions in the state was due apparently to get away to a flying start. Governor Curley announced he would preside, and would take with him to today's opening hearing sheafs of letters received from prisoners and their attorneys, who claim the parole board has been too hard on them and their clients.

The number of petitions filed to date this session was about 350, approximately 100 fewer than the number filed by this time last year.

The proposals for legislation ranged from simple schemes to license bagatelle machines to complicated legislation to further regulation of the telephone company.

Insurance Commissioner Francis DeCelles was having his troubles with persons who have been refused compulsory automobile insurance for various reasons.

More than 100 have appealed to him within the past few days, his office reported.

One of those who asked the commissioner's aid, his office said, was a physician, who said he had figured in several trivial accidents in which no personal injuries were involved. He said he was treating five patients for pneumonia and two expectant mothers needed his treatment. Commissioner DeCelles intervened, his office said, and the physician received insurance.

Several who appealed to the commissioner claimed they would be unemployed without the use of their cars.

And Chief Clerk Charles R. Gilley of the registry of motor vehicles, announced approximately 180,000 registration plates had been issued, about 22,000 more than at this time last year.

Questionnaire to Test Sentiment on Lottery

The Massachusetts Council for Legalizing Lotteries, Inc., will test by a questionnaire the question of whether people are in favor of a state lottery as a means of raising money for welfare purposes. Mrs. Oren C. Sanborn, president, and a group of women would legalize gambling to support welfare costs in Massachusetts. The House passed a bill to legalize lotteries last year, but the scheme died in the Senate after Cardinal O'Connell attacked it.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations through President R. W. Bird attacked Governor Curley's annual message to the Legislature asserting that it said in substance that he favored reduction in government cost only after he was out of office. Bird demanded curtailment of expenditures, said the new tax levies would not meet the Governor's building program or eliminate the state tax and attacked the proposed $1,000,000 addition to the state house.

Giving its opinion that the general court's power to authorize the making of contracts by public agencies "is undoubted," the Supreme Judicial court yesterday told the Legislature that the General court is competent under the Constitution to authorize the Boston Metropolitan district to buy the Boston Elevated railway. The court holds that the legislation would be constitutional if the sale of El property is authorized by the holders of not less than 63 per cent of the capital stock.

Would Ask Certificates For Food Handlers

(Special to The Gazette)

STATE HOUSE—Every person in Massachusetts engaged in the handling of food for public consumption would be required to produce certificates from registered physicians twice a year that he is free from disease, under the provisions of a bill filed with the clerk of the Senate by Senator Francis E. McKeown of Springfield.

The bill would apply to those engaged wholly or in part in the business of producing, manufacturing, processing, storing or offering or exposing for sale if the duties involve the direct handling of food.

Such persons would be required to file with his enployer a certificate from a registered physician that he is free from contagious infection or disease detrimental to the public health.

The certificate would be required twice a year in January and July.

Violation of the proposed act would be punishable by a fine of from $10 to $100.

STATE HOUSE BRIEFS

A bill to authorize the licensing and conducting of the game of bagatelle or pin ball for which prizes are offered was filed by Representative Tyco M. Peterson of Springfield. This bill provides a fee of $1 annually to be required of the owner of each machine while the promoter or lessor of the machine would be required to pay a license fee, the amount of which was not stated in the bill.

Repeal of the Massachusetts Milk Contral act under which the state milk control board operates is sought in a joint petition of Representatives Owen Gallagher of South Boston and Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence.

A bill aimed at various forms of "isms" which would make it illegal in this state to disseminate propaganda creating religious, racial or class hatred was introduced in the House jointly by Representatives Lawrence P. McHugh and Thomas P. Barry, both of Boston.

A proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the disfranchisement of legal voters who are recipients of public aid or who have not paid a poll tax was filed by Representative Edward W. Staves of Southbridge at the request of Gordon R. Pike.

Repeal of the additional excise tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline is scought in a bill filed by Repreesntative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy. The bill would become effective May 1, 1936.

A suspension of license for 45 days of any person convicted of operating 45 miles an hour or more within the limits of any city or town, in addition to any other penalty now provided, is sought in a bill filed by Senator McKeown of Springfield. Any person placed under arrest or held in custody for a misdemeanor, if he so requests, would be entitled, at his own expense, to communicate with a member of his family and with a physician of his own choice, under the provisions of another bill by Senator McKeown.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Transcript
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 3 1936
Date

Heres' a laugh. It is announced from Boston that State Senator Theodore A. Plunkett of Adams will be a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket this year. Plunkett is one of those dehydrated Republicans who could be depended on in extreme pinches last year to come to the rescue of any seriously threatened Curley measure. Even more amazing is the statement that William H. McMasters, an active worker for Curley in the last state election, will be Plunkett's campaign manager. If Plunkett is a candidate for anything it can be taken for granted that he is a pawn in the Curley game.

Transcript
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Goodwin Raps Labor Fakers And Chiselers; Answers Watt

Says Latter's Shoe Workers' Union in Haverhill Is "Pretty Good Pickings for Bobby and His Federation"

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Most of the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor "are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers," Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, charged in a statement today.

Goodwin's attack on the A. F. of L. in general and on Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor in particular, was made in reply to criticism levelled at him by Watt yesterday.

Assailing Goodwin's activities as adviser to a Brockton shoe labor union, Watt had said that responsibility for any labor trouble in Haverhill, where attempts have been made to launch a strike among 5000 shoe workers, would rest with the registrar.

"I don't blame Bobby Watt for fighting to get the shoe workers of Haverhill into his union," Goodwin said. "There are about 6000 workers in Haverhill and the manufacturers are forcing them to join a union they do not want to pay 25 cents per week or $13 per year, and aggregate of $78,000 per year.

"That is pretty good pickings for Bobby and his federation.

"I agree with Father Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers. The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be for John Lewis to clean up the dirty mess.

"Unions are supposed to be voluntary associations of workers organized to bargain collectively with their employers. In Haverhill right now the manufacturers have made a contract with officers of Bobby's union before the union had any told that if they wanted to work members and then workers were they would have to join this union that they did not want.

"Mr. Watt and his gang are not going to get away with it because the Haverhill workers without help, legal, moral, and financial aid are going to pick their own union; handle their own affairs and spend their own money.

"This great defender of the working man and expounder of union principles, Mr. Watt, is now getting $6,000 a year working for the state and is still active as secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the Federation with another big salary.

"In these days with so many workers on welfare or working for starvation wages or not working at all, Bobby ought to have enough decency to quit one job or the other.

"It is against union principles to hold two jobs and gather in two salaries.

"So far as conditions in Brockton are concerned I am proud of them, and what is more important, so are the 14,000 members of our union.

"We have no labor chisellers in Brockton."

Last week Governor Curley issued an ultimatum, warning Goodwin he would either have to quit as adviser to the Brockton shoe group or retire from his $6000 a year state job as registrar.

In a characteristic reply, the fiery Goodwin refused to do either.

Early this week Goodwin was summoned to the State House, presumably to be put "on the carpet," but when his conference with Curley was over, the Governor issued a long, laudatory statement in which he said it would be unthinkable to oust Goodwin from either post. The Governor emphasized Goodwin's excellent accomplishments in the interests of labor peace in the Brockton shoe industry and expressed hope that this amicable spirit might be extended to other labor centers throughout the state.

TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

* * * * *

Among the New Year's remembrances which Miss Grace Ann Hickey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hickey of 20 Wilmot street, will treasure is a letter from Governor James M. Curley lauding her for the donation of blood she gave to a clinic during the infantile paralysis epidemic in the latter part of last year. The governor wrote: "I have been informed by Dr. Chadwick, commissioner of public health for the commonwealth, that you were among those who gave of their blood during the infantile paralysis epidemic now happily over. In submitting to this ordeal, you earned the grateful thanks not only of the victims of the dread disease, whom you were endeavoring to aid, and their parents, but the gratitude of every thoughtful citizen of the community, and in expressing sincere appreciation of your generous and courageous act, I am speaking in their names as well as in my own."

Transcript
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Education In Economics

Gov Curley stands by his plea for the introduction of economic education in our public school system. It's a good idea. In the old New England homes youngsters growing up were taught the essentials of sound economics. They were that men must be kept at work, and that the individual should spend a little less than he earns and set the rest at work in investment for the common good. It was very simple. It brought us along a good ways and was utterly different than the kind of economics that were taught in other parts of the country. From the beginning Massachusetts and Virginia for example were brought up on different schools of economics. That difference still exists in a degree. Anyway there is much soundness in Gov. Curley's recommendation as follows:

"In the inaugural address, I dwelt at length on the need for the development of economic education to the end that our people may be better equipped to understand the workings of our machine civilization, and to make such changes in the ordering of our economic life as will assure more liberty, more security and more shared prosperity for all. Fundamentally, the ills that we have suffered for several years past trace back to our inability to run our very complicated business machine. There is no guarantee that the prosperity will be enduring unless the electorate, economically enlightened, brings economic intelligence constantly to the polls. An electorate that is economically bewildered will be easily led astray, in campaigning days, by the specious reasoning of those who oppose all change, because they profit by things as they are; and no less by the impractical proposals of those who seem to believe that we can attain Utopia overnight. An electorate well-grounded in the principle of economic democracy and committed to its objectives will not be easily deceived. The need for economic education, I submit, is imperative.

"I renew, accordingly, my recommendation of last year, that steps be taken to promote economic education, not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. There may be opposition to this proposal on the part of those who do not appreciate what the secondary schools are doing by way of turning out students who are not economically informed. I accordingly now recommend, specifically, that a commission be organized to study the situation and report its findings and recommendations."

TELEGRAM
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

As We See It

TO THE TAX CONSCIOUS

Governor Curley has joined the tax hunting pack and has presented a plan to the legislature that staggers everyone who has read his message. At this time, when the tax burden rests so heavily upon our people, he proposed new levies. The reason cannot be found in logic. He asserts that the country is emerging from the depression—in fact, he thinks it is about out. Why then should there be a demand for the same old burdens? Why the necessity of piling up construction jobs that mean an eternal load upon those whose future is already sadly prejudiced by taxation?

He talks of "Revenue and Retrenchment." There is ample—too much—talk of revenue, but not a word regarding retrenchment. In fact, the talk is further expenditures. If there had been a little more talk of retrenchment and less talk about unnecessary new revenues, the message might have justified the two hours of political speech making he indulged in on New Year's day. It was a very uncomfortable New Year's greeting to those who are so unfortunate as to own property or have a dollar laid away for the proverbial "rainy day."

JUDGE RETIREMENT

The governor would retire all judges of the higher courts at the age of seventy, and pension them to the extent of their full salary. Of course, one can easily see the subtle politics in such a suggestion from Governor Curley. There are important legal matters coming up before the courts and it would be very convenient to have the ability to retire—by force—those whose records indicate that they will noe be subservient to dictation. It is another chapter from the work of Huey Long in Louisiana, and a sort of desire from Washington when the Supreme Court knocks out some of the radical measures the powers order Congress to pass.

Thus far in the history of this commonwealth there has been no tinkering with the courts. And there should be none. The matter of ability depends more upon the man than upon the number of years. Mature and able men are the kind we desire to preside over our judicial deliberations. They should be kept free and independent of the influence of politics. Were such a law passed by the present legislative session, it would affect a majority of our state supreme court judges. No one can question the ability of these men. The history of the world emphasizes the quality of service they are capable of giving after reaching the age of seventy. The legislature will grossly violate the faith the people have in its members if that law is passed.

THE GAS TAX

The governor asks for the continuation of the gas tax for another five years. Why? The gas tax was assessed for the purpose of improving the highways of the state. No one objected so long as that work was done and the intent of the law followed. Objection, however, has been raised to the grabbing of millions from the highway fund for other purposes; especially when those purposes are very questionable. The process of grabbing began three years ago and has continued up to the present time. The last year saw ten million dollars taken from that fund and transferred to other work; work for which it should not have been expended. The state should keep faith with those it taxes; faith with the automobile users, who pay the tax.

If the intention is to secure the money from the gas tax to use for other purposes than highway construction and maintenance, the legislature should relieve the auto users from that obligation. The increase in ultimate cost of auto insurance is enough for this time.

THE CIGARETTE TAX

The governor suggests a two cent tax on cigarettes. That is an old story that has been fought out many times before. Governor Curley knows as well as anyone that the tax will drive business out of the state, and is an unjust and unnecessary penalty upon the people. Since the government imposes a tax of six cents upon every package of cigarettes that sells for fifteen cents or two for a quarter, this added burden of two cents will deprive the federal government of much revenue and the state of more; because it will be met by a boycott upon cigarettes that will affect many people in business in the state.

Curley is going after what is known as the easy money taxes. He suggests a continuation of the surtax. In other words, he has discovered that there are a tremendously greater number of voters who do not pay surtaxes than are assessed for it. It is playing to the gallery, and nothing more. If there are any taxes from which anyone can be relieved, the legislature to see that is done.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

SUN
Lewiston Me.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY TO EXAMINE MASS. PAROLE ADMINISTRATION

BELIEVE PRISONERS NEED SOME INDUCEMENT TO ASSURE GOOD BEHAVIOR

Boston, Jan. 2—(AP)—Informed that prisoners in the State's penal institutions were "smouldering" in resentment at the severity of the attitude of the parole board, Governor Curley laid plans tonight to examine the whole structure of parole administration by public hearings.

He conferred during the day with Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, one of the officials directed to appear at tomorrow's executive council meeting.

Lyman, the Governor said, reported there was great irritation among prisoners against the parole board, whose members Curley himself will interrogate while presiding at the hearing.

The Governor said he believed that unless some inducement was held out to prisoners to assure good behavior, "you are going to have constant trouble and an explosion."

He produced a sheaf of letters from prisoners contending the parole board had been arbitrary and unduly severe in their cases. These letters will be used as the basis of questioning by councilors at the hearing.

Although Lyman protested public hearings, the council voted unanimously for open investigation, which they were prompted to make by the recent slaying of a prison guard escorting two prisoners, and a prior attempt of a number of prisoners to escape the Charlestown prison.

The Governor described Commissioner Lyman as "greatly heartened" at Curley's recommendation in his annual message to the Legislature yesterday that the Charlestown prison, outmoded for years, be abandoned.

TELEGRAM
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY DEFENDS STATE INSTITUTION BUILDING PROGRAM AGAINST ATTACK

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (UP)—Governor Curley, in a statement, defended his State Institutions Buildings program against an attack by House Speaker Leverett Saltonstall (R).

Pointing to Saltonstall's long record on Beacon Hill, Curley said the house speaker "ough to be at least in the position to present one constructive and helpful suggestion," and added:

"If he fails to do so it would appear that his years here are wasted."

"In his desire to be critical I am fearful that Mr. Saltonstall has overlooked the important fact, as pointed out in the message," Curley said. "The overcrowding and lack of accommodation in the institutions of the state has resulted over a long period of years and is something for which I am not responsible. It is the responsibility of officials who had charge of the administration of the state.

"During the greater period of the time overcrowding has existed Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the legislature or as Speaker of the House. If they had provided for their duties and obligations to the wards of the state there would be no occasion for a major expenditure at this time. Such an expenditure is necessary if we are to preserve the honor and good name of the commonwealth and discharge our obligations.

"I estimate that about $8,000,000 will be necessary to cover the cost of building program as outlined: $1,000,000 for correction institutions; $1,000,000 for the public health department; $1,000,000 for additional quarters for state departments; $2,000,000 for a War memorial and $3,000,000 for additional buildings for the mental disease department.

"Such bond issue would be amortized over a 20-year-period and the annual outlay for such purpose would be $400,000. And the new sources of revenue recommended in my message would not only amply provide for the amortization of the bond issue but would make it possible to reduce the tax rate in every city and town $2 on each $1000 of valuation through ending the custom of levying on cities and towns the sum of $10,000,000 to offset a deficit in the cost of operating the activities of the state. . . ."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

LEADER
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Lynn Man Wants Low Registration

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (UP)—A Lynn motorist today sought State Supreme court action to restore to him a low-number license plate he has held for six years.

Nicholas Mathey petitioned for a writ of mandamus to compel Registrar Frank A. Goodwin to turn over to him license plate 518 for 1936.

He alleges that Goodwin this year gave that registration number to Charles Manion, former chauffeur for Governor Curley, and offered Mathey registration 36,518, which he refused.

A hearing before a single justice will be held Tuesday.

LEADER
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY WARNS OF POSSIBILITY OF JAIL BREAKS

Governor Says Changes Necessary in State Institutions.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (U.P.)—Unless certain changes are made in Massachusetts' correctional institutions, there may be recurrences of the recent outbreaks at State prison and Concord reformatory, Governor Curley warned today.

The governor, virtually recovered from a cold that confined him to his home for several days, was addressing 200 persons at the opening of a public hearing into charges against the state parole board. Many of the allegations were made by convicts.

Explaining that he would take no active part in the hearing, but would merely preside, the governor said:

"The governor's council and the public at large is greatly concerned in reference to the correctional institutions of the state and as to ways and means of a better system of conducting them.

"In the recent visit of the council (to State prison and Concord reformatory), they found that the fault doesn't lie altogether with officials of these institutions, but rather it is in a measure beyond their control."

While admitting that these problems were serious, Curley believed they would prove "subject to correction."

The public hearing begun today resulted from letters received by the governor from inmates of State prison and the reformatory. These letters charged cruelty and abuse by parole board members.

Besides the governor and his council, those at the hearing included Correction Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman, State Prison Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan, and Superintendent Maurice N. Winslow of Norfolk state prison colony.

Also present were members of the parole board, Chairman Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin, and Matthew W. Bullock, the Negro who starred in football at Dartmouth soon after the turn of the century.

TELEGRAM
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

DEMOCRATS OF CITY PLAN TO HOLD GET-TOGETHER WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22

JOHN E. FENTON

DR. JOSEPH L. O'REILLY

Local Democrats will hold a get-together of men and women party members in the new St. Mary's auditorium on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2. Plans were furthered last evening at a meeting of local members of the Essex County Jeffersonian Democratic league held in the Bay State building.

The affair will be an informal dinner, followed by a speaking and entertainment program. Many prominent Democrats will be present. Invitations will be sent to Governor Curley and all Democratic state and county office holders. A representative from the National administration at Washington will be present as a guest speaker. Chairman of the Democratic State Committee Joseph McGrath, will be a speaker.

The affair will be the opening of the presidential campaign in this county, and a capacity attendance is anticipated.

Representatives from all cities and towns in the county have been appointed by Edward S. Higgins, the president of the league, to handle the arrangements for the banquet and the local representatives follow: Ex-Alderman Peter Carr, chairman of the Democratic city committee, general chairman; Joseph A. Flynn, member of the Democratic state committee-at-large; Register of Deeds John E. Fenton, Chief Deputy Donald C. Bennink of the Internal Revenue division, Michael A. Casey, Dr. Joseph L. Ferrin, Atty. Daniel J. Sullivan, Dr. Joseph L. O'Reilly, John J. Cahill, Atty. Michael F. Cronin, James J. Regan Jr., Mayor Walter A. Griffin, Joseph A. Mahoney, Dr. Paul A. Oskar, City Solicitor John A. Costello, R. Vincent O'Sullivan, Dr. Frank A. O'Reilly, Sen. James P. Meehan, Representatives Louis J. Scanlon, Thomas J. Lane, James Donnelly and Michael Jordan, Postmaster Charles A. Cronin, Matthew P. Maney, Hon. Daniel W. Mahony, Atty. Ignatius H. Brucato, Atty. Michael Batal, Atty. James A Donovan, Atty. John P. Kane, Atty Michael A Sullivan, Mrs. Bertha G. Murphy, Mrs. John F. Higgins, Rep. Katherine A. Foley, Atty. Mary C. Horner, Margaret Webb, Agnes V. Coan, Mrs. Mary Dineen.

Committees for the towns include the following:

North Andover: Sam DiMauro, Maurice C. Casey and Trial Justice John J. Costello.

Andover: William A. Harnedy, Vincent Hickey, Atty. Joseph L. Burns and School Committeeman William Doherty.

Others on all local committees will be announced later.

Another meeting of local representatives will be held next Thursday evening to make further plans for the event.

Gleaner
Lee, Mass.
JAN 3 1936
Date

The Ruling on Special Justices.

The supreme court's ruling that special justices of district courts in Massachusetts shall not practice in the criminal side of their own courts, has raised a question as to the attitude which will be taken by present appointees in Southern Berkshire and by those who are "in line" for appointments to fill vacancies.

The situation is further complicated by the statement of Governor Curley in his message to the legislature yesterday that there "will progressively be less need for so large a number of special justices, as the presiding justices become more and more full-time judges."

In the district court of Southern Berkshire at Great Barrington there is but one special justice, Attorney Frank J. Brothers, who was appointed to succeed the late H. C. Joyner. There is a vacancy in the other special justice position through the death of Orlando C. Bidwell. Attorney Thomas F. Conneally has been prominently mentioned as a possible appointee of the governor to this position, and a news report last week intimated that his appointment was assured. Attorney Conneally told the Courier that he had no knowledge that such an appointment was to be made.

In Lee there are two special justices, Attorney Albert Clark and George A. Mole, the former of Lee and the latter of Lenox. Both have been presiding over the court recently during the illness of Judge Bart Bossidy.

Compensation of the special justices under the present law is based upon the salary of the judges of the court, and in both Lee and Great Barrington courts the special justices are paid approximately six dollars per day, regardless of the length of the daily session. Each justice is entitled to a month's vacation each year and during that time the associate justices are called upon when there are cases demanding attention. In neither of the courts is it the practice to have special justices on the bench except when the presiding justice is ill or on vacation.

Governor Curley now proposes that circuit courts be established calling for the full-time work of the presiding justices and that special justices be prohibited from practicing in either criminal or civil cases in their own courts.

In both Lee and Great Barrington courts the annual reports show that it is seldom, if ever, that the total sum paid to both special justices amounts to $150 per year.

TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

NEW IDEA

In Addition to Biennial Sessions and Less Members, Governor Curley Favors Only One-Chamber Legislature

In his initial inaugural address a year ago as chief executive of the commonwealth, Governor Curley recommended both biennial sessions and reduction of the size of the legislature by decreasing the number of members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Nothing having since been done in that direction, His Excellency Wednesday not only declared in favor of the biennial sessions and reduced membership again, on the ground that the result of these changes would be economy and saving to hard-pressed taxpayers, but went farther and expressed the conviction that still more economies might be achieved by the adoption of the unicameral—or one-chamber—legislature similar to that now in use in Nebraska.

Explaining that the original idea was that the Senate, or so-called upper house, was supposed to act as an aristocratic check on the more democratic lower house, the Governor voiced the opinion that there is not now any need of two chambers, because the passage of time has made both of them truly democratic bodies. The situation is entirely different in Washington, he contended, because there the Senate is made up of representatives of governmental units and the House of Representatives consists of members chosen by groups of equal size. In Massachusetts, Governor Curley pointed out, the members of both legislative branches duplicate constituencies, because they are representatives of population groups of equal size.

His Excellency believes that a one-chamber legislature would eliminate much of the unsatisfactory legislation resulting from compromises growing out of the adjustment of differences of opinion between the two branches under the present system. In addition to making possible the conduct of government business efficiently and economically, the chief executive is of the opinion that the new plan would place responsibility to a greater extent than now, because all votes would be taken in the open and there would be full publicity for all transactions. Accordingly, he advocated in his address the adoption of a constitutional amendment covering the creation of the one-body legislature, reduced membership and biennial sessions.

The idea is decidedly interesting and sounds so practicable that it is likely to be as popular with the general public as it will be unpopular with the members of the legislature. However, it is such an ambitious plan that only an extreme optimist would expect its early and full accomplishment, in the face of the stubborn opposition it would be most certain to get from the great majority of the legislators. The best sort of campaign seemingly would be to accomplish one phase of the plan at a time, and the biennial sessions should be the first objective. Enough preliminary work has been done and sufficient progress has

Continued

been made to give basis for the belief that such sessions will be in operation in Massachusetts before many more years have passed. After that first hurdle has been negotiated, plans can be made and pushed toward making realities of the other ideas of the Governor with regard to the legislature.

Concluded

EAGLE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

SALTONSTALL HITS BACK AT GOVERNOR

Says Less Dictation on His Part Will Save Money For Taxpayers

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A mutual exchange of disparaging and critical statements continued tonight between Governor James M. Curley and Leverett Saltonstall, who wants to be governor, about Curley's annual message to the legislature.

After hearing it delivered yesterday, Saltonstall, speaker of the house, characterized it with the remark: "Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Curley, who had proposed expenditures for eliminating serious overcrowding of patients and inmates in state institutions, accused the speaker of indirectly being a party to continuance of the conditions of overcrowding which resulted in his recommendations.

"The overcrowding and lack of accommodation in the institutions of the state," retorted the governor, "has resulted over a long period of years and is something for which I am not responsible."

"Surely, after the length of time Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the legislature, he might at least have been in a position to offer one constructive, helpful suggestion, and since he has failed to do so, it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

Within an hour, the speaker, who seeks the Republican nomination for governor, issued another statement in reply:

"The governor apparently does not consider any work constructive unless it involves the expenditure of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

"Perhaps he does not realize that were it not for the successful administrations of Republican governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923, the Commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues.

"If he wants another constructive idea, I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the state departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

Meanwhile, other phases of the governor's recommendations to the legislature were also attacked. His proposal to retire judges on full pay at the age of 70 was described by Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association, as "giving the governor opportunity to obtain absolute control over the courts of the state."

Other criticism came from Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association. He described the Curley message as saying in effect: "Economy in the state government is most necessary but not until I have finished by term of office."

TRIBUNE
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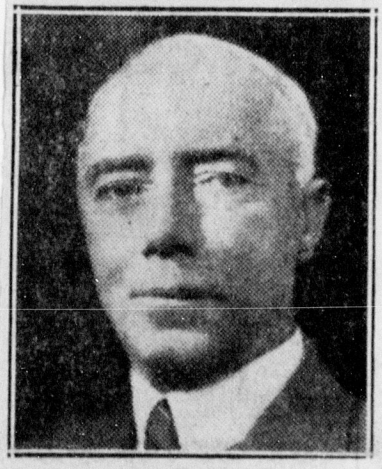
ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

—Paolo Guerra, 420 Lancaster street, a celluloid worker, was among 28 jurors announced yesterday by Clerk of Courts William C. Bowen for service at the Civil session of Superior Court opening in Worcester Monday. Judge J. Arthur Baker, Pittsfield, recently raised to the bench by Gov. Curley, will preside at the session which will continue for four weeks.

TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

COUNTY DEMOCRATS TO HOLD BIG MEETING HERE



BOXING COM. PETER CARR

ATTY. MICHAEL F. CRONIN

Prominent Figures In Party to Attend the Monster Get-Together Jan. 22 to Open County Campaign

Plans which are now underway for a monster get-together of men and women Democrats throughout the county, which will be held in the form of an informal dinner on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, in the new St. Mary's auditorium, were furthered last evening at a meeting of local members of the Essex County Jeffersonian Democratic League held in the Bay State building.

The affair will feature an informal dinner, followed by a speaking and entertainment program, and many prominent Democrats throughout the county will be present. Invitations are also being issued to Governor Curley and all Democratic state and county officeholders. It is expected that a representative from the national administration at Washington will be present as a guest speaker. Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic state committee, will also be a speaker.

At this get-together, the opening gun will be fired for the next presidential campaign to be carried on in this county and in view of the keen interest which is already being displayed in the coming election, there is certain to be a capacity crowd in attendance. An outstanding list of highly prominent speakers is being prepared and their messages will be of real interest.

Edward S. Higgins of Salem president of the League, has appointed representatives from all cities and towns of the county to handle arrangements for the banquet and the local representatives are as follows: Ex-Alderman Peter Carr, chairman of the Democratic city committee, general chairman; Joseph A. Flynn, member of the Democratic state committee-at-large; Register of Deeds John E. Fenton, Chief Deputy Donald C. Bennink of the Internal Revenue division, Michael A. Casey, Dr. Joseph L. Ferrin, Atty. Daniel J. Sullivan, Dr. Joseph L. O'Reilly, John J. Cahill, Atty. Michael F. Cronin, James J. Regan, Jr., Mayor Walter A. Griffin, Joseph A. Mahoney, Dr. Paul A. Oskar, City Solicitor John A. Costello, R. Vincent O'Sullivan, Dr. Frank A. O'Reilly, Sen. James P. Meehan, Representatives Louis J. Scanlon, Thomas J. Lane, James Donnelly and Michael Jordan, Postmaster Charles A. Cronin, Matthew P. Maney, Hon. Daniel W. Mahony, Atty. Ignatius H. Brucato, Atty. Michael Batal, Atty. James A. Donovan, Atty. John P. Kane, Atty. Michael A. Sullivan, Mrs. Bertha G. Murphy, Mrs. John F. Higgins, Rep. Katherine A. Foley, Atty. Mary C. Horner, Margaret Webb, Agnes V. Coan, Mrs. Mary Dineen.

Committees for the towns include the following: North Andover — Sam DiMauro, Maurice C. Casey and Trial Justice John J. Costello. Andover--William A. Harnedy, Vincent Hickey, Atty. Joseph L. Burns and School Committeeman William Doherty. Others on all local committees will be announced later.

Another meeting of local representatives will be held next Thursday evening to make further plans for the event.

COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY TO PROBE PRISON SITUATION

Informed Convicts "Smouldering" Over Severity of Attitude of Parole Board.

BOSTON, Jan. 2, (AP).—Informed that prisoners in the state's penal institutions were "smouldering" in resentment of the severity of the attitude of the Parole board, Governor James M. Curley laid plans tonight to examine the whole structure of parole administration by public hearings.

He conferred during the day with Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, one of the officials directed to appear at tomorrow's Executive Council meeting.

Lyman, the governor said, reported there was great irritation among prisoners against the Parole board, whose members Curley himself will interrogate while presiding at the hearing.

The governor said he believed that unless some inducement was held out to prisoners to assume good behavior, "you are going to have constant trouble and an explosion."

He produced a sheaf of letters from prisoners contending the Parole board had been arbitrary and unduly severe in their cases. These letters will be used as the basis of questioning by councillors at the hearing.

Although Lyman protested public hearings, the council voted unanimously for open investigation, which it was prompted to make by the recent slaying of a prison guard escorting two prisoners, and a prior attempt of a number of prisoners to escape from the Charlestown prison.

The governor described Commissioner Lyman as "greatly heartened" at Curley's recommendation in his annual message to the legislature yesterday that the Charlestown prison, outmoded for years, be abandoned.

been made to give basis for the belief that such sessions

Gleaner
Lee, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

PUBLIC OPINION

The Governor's Message.

Editor Berkshire Gleaner:-

It is easier now to understand why Governor Curley spent a great deal of some one's money to have his holiday greetings cast in electric lights and nailed to the front of the State House. It was because he was writing his annual message to the General Court, and he knew it would contain small comfort for the taxpayer.

The Governor who used such terminology as "duplicity," "knavery" and "chicanery" in characterizing the Legislature, adopts as his own some of the major objectives of the organized taxpayers of the state, and then with regal aplomb says in effect, "Economy in the state government is most necessary but not until I have finished my term of office."

What the Governor fails to understand is that taxpayers are demanding today, and not next year, economy in the state, beginning in the Executive Office itself, and they will not be diverted from this objective by fine promises for someone else to carry out.

It is naturally gratifying that in that portion of his message dealing with expenditures and revenues, the Governor has seen fit to restate as his own, policies and recommendations for which Taxpayers' associations all over Massachusetts have been fighting for three years. Our only hope now is that His Excellency will not see fit to abandon the constructive part of his legislative program as he did last year when he failed to give any discernible support to his own recommendations when they came before the legislature. A notable example was one of the greatest possible economies—one of the easiest of achievement—the reform of county government, which he proposed last year, and which he left to be supported by taxpayers alone without so much as a word from the Executive Office.

The Governor has commented on the fundamental weakness of the report of the special commission on taxation, and he has reached a conclusion with which we heartily concur. Only by the appointment of an expert commission, amply financed and with sufficient time for a comprehensive study can our tax system be given the intelligent revision it needs. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations proposed exactly this procedure last spring, and instead of gaining official support succeeded only in winning angry comment from members of the commission which has just reported.

Similarly, the Federation has proposed a scientific study of the processes of government in Massachusetts to determine how the elimination of waste and extravagance might materially reduce the tax burden. Here again, as the Governor in effect points out in his message, the official attitude has been one of obstruction. It has been our hope that such a study could be made by the same commission named for a general tax study, and it is our purpose to suggest once more such procedure.

Meanwhile, as has been said, it is deeply distressing to note that the Governor does not propose a single economy for his own administration.

With the Governor's hope that the state tax can be eliminated, we have the greatest sympathy. We feel with him that the state should exist upon its own revenues without levying upon real estate in towns and cities. Not only is this better budget procedure for the state, but it will eliminate once and for all the frequent, if usually erroneous, statement by local officials that they cannot economize while the state increases its demands for revenue from local sources.

We suspect, however, that the problem is rather more difficult that His Excellency's message would make it appear. There is every reason to assume that the deficit next year will be in the vicinity of $25,000,000, and the Governor's tax program clearly will not bridge any such gap unless accompanied by obvious economies which he does not propose to make. In other words, the state tax cannot be eliminated on any such basis. It is also true that the legislature cannot much longer ignore the claims of municipalities for a share of the gasoline tax for local highway purposes. There can be little disagreement with the theory that motor cars have made necessary the construction of and maintenance of city and town streets in even greater proportions than they have created a demand for trunk highways, and continued diversion of this revenue to the general fund of the commonwealth will never provide the relief for real estate promised when the tax was originally levied.

Governor Curley interjected during the reading of his formal message the statement that the adoption of his tax program would mean a reduction of $2 in local tax rates. This is greater than the amount of the present state tax by a very considerable sum, and on the other hand it quite certainly does not take into account the cost of financing the huge building program proposed elsewhere in the message. It is our measured conclusion that even under the most favorable circumstances the program proposed will not result in any such relief. We fear that it is just the old story of new taxes, not to replace old ones, but to provide more money for government to spend.

It is the expenditures for buildings proposed by Governor Curley which seem to us utterly to negative the good proposals in this unique message. Taxpayers certainly will not wish to spend $1,000,000 to add to the State House, at least until one commission or another can survey administrative practices and personnel to determine whether the present building may not house some of the agencies now in rented quarters. It is quite possible that if some of the unnecessary functions of government were abandoned, less office space would be required. Similarly it is difficult to conceive of an inquiry worthy of the name that would not concern itself with the problem of the institutional care of unfortunates. The taxpayer is just as sympathetic as is the Governor in this direction, and his sympathy probably antedates that of the chief executive, since the taxpayer has seen the system born and has paid for its development to a degree he never anticipated in its earlier stages. It is a common family practice, when a member of the family falls into need, to make the best of what is available in the emergency. It has never seemed practical under such circumstances to build another story on the house and another stall on the garage. The Governor will find little enthusiasm outside a certain element in the legislature for expansion until people can meet their present charges for government.

The Governor practically dissolves into tears as he paints the picture of state wards in crowded institutions. It is noteworthy that the Chief Executive has admirable self-control when he comes to consider the taxpayer. He can squeeze out not even the smallest sob when he considers the thousands who have lost their homes and those other thousands of homeowners who are engaged in the discouraging battle to save their property. The taxpayer is dismissed thus: "Attempts to gloss over the situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated."

In this connection it is interesting to note that the claim of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' associations when the 48-hour bill was under consideration that it would mean the addition of 2500 employees to the public payroll, as assertion vehemently contradicted at that time by heads of departments, is now publicly acknowledged by the Governor to be the fact. Thus the Federation's forecast of millions of cost is borne out by the highest authority, and the plain conclusion is that without ascertaining the facts for themselves a majority of the legislature chose to accept the assurances of office holders who apparently were not anxious to face the ultimate consequence of their recommendations.

Thus, over and over again the taxpayer is being led to the inevitable conclusion that he must place no faith in statements made for political purposes. More and more he must find out the facts for himself, and more and more as he does find them out he will demand changes in governmental practices now designed to serve least of all those who pay the bills. Office holders one day will discover that unless the industries and consequently the people of Massachusetts are permitted to prosper someone else will be filling the offices.

R. W. Bird,
Pres. Mass. Federation of Taxpayers
Boston, Mass.,
Jan. 2, 1936.

Gleaner
Lee, Mass.
JAN 3 19

Curley Blames House for Failure of Plan

Suggests New Tax Methods in Annual Message

Wants Dogs, Horses Taxed, Also Luxury Toll Put on Cigarettes.—Representative Cande of Sheffield on Hand to Hear Opening Blast by State's First Executive.

A two-cent tax on cigarettes, abolition of the state tax, increase in the assessment on dog and horse racing, establishment of circuit district court sessions and service of district court judges in the superior court for civil and criminal matters, prohibition against appearance of special justices in their courts in any capacity, increase in school-leaving age to 16 years, a unicameral legislature, erection of a State House addition, erection of a war memorial, are all among the numerous suggestions made by Governor James M. Curley in his second annual message to the state legislature Wednesday noon.

The message, about average in length, was delivered shortly after noon yesterday to both branches. It began with an explanation of the failure of the "work and wages" promise of the first annual message and the campaign of 1934 and concluded with a hope that the "fruit of our efforts reflect not only the wisdom but service of an enobling order for the people of the entire commonwealth."

To the legislature, the governor attributes the failure of his work and wages pledge. He told both branches that they had provided funds "not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of "work and wages."

Approving the Federal social security program, stating its application in Massachusetts and commenting on the labor legislation passed at the 1935 session, Governor Curley urges the adoption of a law which would raise the school-leaving age from 14 to 16 years. The message included a lengthy statement of the difficulties encountered in the administration of the compulsory insurance law. It reveals that guest claims rose from 14,000 in 1927 to 39,000 in 1934 and that 32,000 out of the 39,000 represented claims of less than $100. The governor told the legislators that there have been fewer accidents to people on the highways but that claims are largely confined to persons riding in cars. Claims and accidents may be reduced, according to the governor, if the registry of motor vehicles inspection service is increased. The suggestion is also made that governors be installed on the cars of persons convicted of motor vehicle offenses so that they may go no more than 30 miles per hour thereafter.

Representative Clarence Durant's bill for a unicameral legislature is adopted completely by the governor in his message. He advocates but one body and only biennial sessions for that. The governor asks for legislation providing for the voluntary retirement of judges on full salary at the age of 70, with a stipulation that the judges will be available for duty if called upon. It will "relieve the anxieties of aged judges and improve the judicial service of the commonwealth," according to the governor.

A considerable portion of the message was devoted to a discussion of the administration of the department of mental diseases, the lack of accommodations in state institutions and the need for further construction. There are 3200 applications for admission to the three state schools for feeble-minded and overcrowding of thirty per cent.

Recommending that there be an annual registration of physicians as there is for barbers, hairdressers, etc., the governor estimates that there are 1000 persons practicing medicine and surgery in Massachusetts who are not qualified.

For an addition to the State House building to house departments for which the state is spending $80,000 annually in rent, the governor advocates the expenditure of a million dollars. He reports two and one-half million dollars in free cash in the treasury and of $371,000 in the highway fund.

The governor commented upon the report of the special commission investigating the judicial system of the state and urged the passage of laws which would prohibit the practice of special justices in both the criminal and civil sides of their own courts. He renews his recommendation of last year that a circuit court system be established with presiding justices of these district courts sitting full time and with adequate compensation.

The message advocates the employment of special justices on an hourly basis with the added suggestion that "if the circuit system is established there will be progressively less need for so large a number of special justices."

Upon the subject of revenue, the governor advocated, Wednesday, the abolition of the state tax, the measure annually passed to provide revenue over and above the amount available from other sources. Without calling upon the present tax sources for additional revenue, the governor believes that there are new sources. He would continue existing special taxes, double the fee for the operation of motor trucks on the highways, the imposition of an additional tax of 40 cents per gallon on alcoholic beverages, an increase in the state's share of the racing revenues from three and one-half to five per cent., a two-cent tax on each package of cigarettes and a $5 tax on each slot machine. To the accumulations from these funds he would add the amount now to be found in the military and naval service fund of 1919, the escheated estates fund and the unclaimed dividends fund.

The message concluded with the direction of attention to the celebration of the tercentenary of Harvard College, which is to be observed in September, and the need of erecting a war memorial in the form of a centrally-located building which could be used as a central meeting-place for the veterans of all wars and for such convention purposes as may be authorized.

EAGLE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

TO HOLD HEARINGS ON PAROLE BOARD

Prisoners Said to Claim That Body Has Been Too Severe With Them

BOSTON, Jan 2 (AP) — Informed that prisoners in the State's Penal Institutions were "smouldering" in resentment at the severity of the attitude of Parole Board, Governor James M. Curley laid plans tonight to examine the whole structure of Parole Administration by public hearings.

He conferred during the day with Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, one of the officials directed to appear at tomorrow's executive council meeting.

Lyman, the Governor said, reported there was great irritation among prisoners against the Parole Board, whose members Curley himself will interrogate while presiding at the hearing.

The Governor said he believed that unless some inducement was held out to prisoners to assure good behavior, "you are going to have constant trouble and an explosion."

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SUN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

END OF PAROLE BOARD BLAMED

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman, of the department of correction, reiterated today that the state parole board's severity had caused much unrest and resentment among inmates of Massachusetts penal institutions.

Lyman, testifying at a public hearing conducted by the executive council in its investigation into the causes of attempted escapes recently, denied, however, that an attempted escape at the state prison and a similar one at the Concord reformatory were caused by the prisoners resentment.

Gov. James M. Curley prefaced the hearing with a statement that the council was endeavoring to establish a better system of parole board administration and to prevent recurrences of unrest in penal institutions

SUN
Lewiston Me.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY, SPEAKER EXCHANGE CRITICISM

Governor Says Saltonstall's Services in Legislature Wasted

Republican Candidate for Governor Advises Less Dictation by Curley

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Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

LEADER
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

New Deal Democratic Club Praises Cluin's Record

Jan. 2, 1936.

Editor, Evening Leader:—

As president of the New Deal Women's Democratic Club, I think it is only fair to all concerned for me to express publicly the club's endorsement of the record of Edmund M. Cluin as chairman of the Lowell Finance commission.

The underhanded journalistic attacks on Mr. Cluin are unwarranted. He has shown courage, initiative and civic spirit in the trying position which he now holds and we believe that he should have the support of every man and woman who has the best interests of Lowell at heart.

So far as Mr. Cluin's loyalty to the Democratic party is concerned, let it be said that the New Deal Women's Democratic Club has always found him 100 per cent faithful to the best ideals of that party and nothing which has occurred in the past few months has altered our views in that respect.

During the 1934 gubernatorial campaign, I worked side by side with Mr. Cluin and had an opportuinty to note how strenuously he worked in Mr. Curley's interests when some of his present critics were either lukewarm or straddling.

Very truly yours,
ETHEL M. SIMPSON,
President, New Deal Women's Democratic Club.

LEADER
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Haverman's Case Before Curley

Irving Harverman, aged 35, of 105 Princeton street, arraigned before Judge Fisher in District court here some time ago on a fugitive warrent, appeared in court again this morning and told the judge that he is to have a hearing before Governor James M. Curley next Monday. The case was again continued, pending the decision of the governor as to whether or not extradition papers shall be issued.

LEADER
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Says Taxpayer Is Losing Faith

R. W. Bird Places No Credence in Political Speakers.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (U.P.)—The taxpayer is being led to the inevitable conclusion he must place no faith in statements made for political purposes, according to President R. W. Bird of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Commenting on Governor Curley's message to the legislature, Bird said it was easier now to understand why the governor "spent a great deal of some one's money" to have his holiday greetings cast in electric lights on the front of the State House.

"It was because he was writing his annual message to the General Court, and he knew it would contain small comfort for the taxpayer," Bird said.

Bird said it was "naturally gratifying" that the governor recommended a special commission on taxaton, which was proposed by the Taxpayers Asssociations last spring, but it was "distressing to note that the governor does not propose a single economy for his own administration."

"It is the expenditures for buildings proposed by Governor Curley which seem to us utterly to negative the good proposals in this unique message," Bird said.

LEADER
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

A. F. OF L. IS ATTACKED BY F. A. GOODWIN

He Asserts Affiliates Are Controlled By Labor Fakers.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (U.P.)—Most of the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor "are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers," Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, charged in a statement today.

Goodwin's attack on the A. F of L. in general and on Robert Watt secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor in particular, was made in reply to criticism levelled at him by Watt yesterday.

Assailing Goodwin's activities as adviser to a Brockton shoe labor union, Watt had said that responsibility for any labor trouble in Haverhill, where attempts have been made to launch a strike among 5000 shoe workers, would rest with the registrar.

"I don't blame Bobby Watt for fighting to get the shoe workers of Haverhill into his union," Goodwin said. "There are about 6000 workers in Haverhill and the manufacturers are forcing them to join a union. They do not want to pay 25 cents per week or $13 per year, an aggregate of $78,000 per year.

"That is pretty good pickings for Bobby and his federation.

"I agree with Rev. Fr. Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers. The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be for John Lewis to clean up the dirty mess.

"Unions are supposed to be voluntary associations of workers organized to bargain collectively with their employers. In Haverhill right now the manufacturers made a contract with officers of Bobby's union before the union had any members and then workers were told that if they wanted to work they would have to join this union but they did not want.

"Mr. Watt and his gang are not going to get away with it because the Haverhill workers without help, legal, moral and financial aid are going to pick their own union; handle their own affairs and spend their own money.

"This great defender of the working man and expounder of union principles, Mr. Watt, is now getting $6000 a year working for the state and is still active as secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the federation with another big salary.

"In these days with so many workers on welfare or working for starvation wages or not working at all, Bobby ought to have enough decency to quit one job or the other.

"It is against union principles to hold two jobs and gather in two salaries.

"So far as conditions in Brockton are concerned I am proud of them, and, what is more important, so are the 14,000 members of our union.

"We have no labor chisellers in Brockton."

Last week Governor Curley issued an ultimatum, warning Goodwin he would either have to quit as adviser to the Brockton shoe group or retire from his $6000-a-year state job as registrar.

In a characteristic reply, the fiery Goodwin refused to do either.

Early this week Goodwin was summoned to the State House, presumably to be put "on the carpet," but when his conference with Curley was over, the governor issued a long, laudatory statement in which he said it would be unthinkable to oust Goodwin from either post. The governor emphasized Goodwin's excellent accomplishments in the interests of labor peace in the Brockton shoe industry, and expressed hope that this amicable spirit might be extended to other labor centres throughout the state.

COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

SALTONSTALL HITS CURLEY MESSAGE

Says It Shouts Extravagance and Whispers Economy—Governor Replies.

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A mutual exchange of disparaging and critical statements continued tonight between Governor James M. Curley and Leverett Saltonstall, who wants to be governor, about Curley's annual message to the legislature.

After hearing it delivered yesterday, Saltonstall, speaker of the House, characterized it with the remark: "Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Curley, who had proposed expenditures for eliminating serious overcrowding of patients and inmates in state institutions, accused the speaker of indirectly being a party to continuance of the conditons of overcrowding which resulted in his recommendations.

"The overcrowding and lack of accommodation in the institutions of the state," retorted the governor, "has resulted over a long period of years and is something for which I am not responsible."

"Surely, after the length of time Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the legislature, he might at least have been in a position to offer one constructive, helpful suggestion, and since he has failed to do so, it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

Within an hour, the speaker, who seeks the Republican nomination for governor, issued another statement in reply:

"The governor apparently does not consider any work constructive unless it involves the expenditure of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

"Perhaps he does not realize that were it not for the successful administrations of Republican governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923, the commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues.

"If he wants another constructive idea, I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the state departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

Meanwhile, other phases of the governor's recommendations to the legislation were also attacked. His proposal to retire judges on full pay at the age of 70 was described by Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association, as "giving the governor opportunity to obtain absolute control over the courts of the state."

Other criticism came from Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association. He described the Curley message as saying in effect: "Economy in the state government is most necessary but not until I have finished my term of office."

TELEGRAM-NEWS
Lynn, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

BEFORE and AFTER

© J.F.W.

J. F. Williams Picks 'Em

1. Genesis, Close Call, Tragedian.
2. Drusus, Fitkin, Tudor Queen.
3. Airline, Kawagoe, Broad Meadows.
4. Edri, Inflame, Someone Else.
5. Rosselli, Don Creole, Clarksdale.
6. Big Red, Mettle, El Puma.
7. Gannonomic, Mathias, Tomfollery.

Best Bet—Drusus.
Longshot Special—Rosselli.

Survey Shows Trend of Horse Racing

With the announcement by Gov. Curley that an increase in the "take" by the state is one of the plans to increase revenue to relieve the real estate tax burden, many of the horse players started a wide open discussion on the effect it will have on racing here.

Already 10 percent of the tote in each race is sliced from the player, three and one-half percent going to the state and the remainder to the promoters. But in addition to this the state also shares in the breakage.

To increase the amount will leave the player practically nothing.

Increases in the "take" will do more to stop racing in this state than the Puritan league. If the players are going to lose all the time, just where are they going to get more money to lose?

However, it is interesting to note in 16 states where pari-mutuel machines are used, the states received more than $7,000,000. Little Rhode Island received $1,046,081, ranking second to California which received $1,089,383.

The Rhode Island figures are interesting in that they are nearly $300,000 more than in 1934, despite the fact that racing was legalized in Massachusetts for the first time, and this state receiving for a short season $905,185.

New Hampshire, however, fell down because of horse racing in this state. In 1934 New Hampshire received $675,341, while in 1935 New Hampshire received $401,000, a drop of nearly $200,000.

The amount wagered in pari-mutuel machines also took a decided jump upward, totalling $223,869,700, compared with $174,000,000 in 1934.

From this survey I gather that while Rhode Island will not be affected by horse racing in this state, New Hampshire will, although it is expected that the Rockingham Park track will do much better in 1936.

Despite the drop in the mutuel handle at Rockingham Lou Smith made a great deal more money than either Suffolk Downs or Narragansett. The expenses are much smaller to operate Rockingham.

With the trend upward in horse racing and business conditions showing great advancement and progress, horse racing will perhaps reach its peak in this state in 1936.

With the opening of the Hialeah Track Jan. 16, it means that the season is not far distant for this state.

J. F. WILLIAMS.

ITEM
Lynn, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

PAROLE HEARING CHIEF FEATURE AT STATE HOUSE

Gov. Curley Announced He Will Preside at Today's Executive Council Session

CLAIM BOARD "TOO HARD"

Insurance Commissioner Reports Many Difficulties of Persons in Accidents

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1936.—(AP)—The Massachusetts House and Senate recessed until Monday, legislators busied themselves today with petitions of their constituents and the public hearings of the executive council on parole matters.

The repartee between Gov. James M. Curley (D.) and Leverett Saltonstall, (R.) speaker of the House, which began after the chief executive delivered his opening message to the legislatur, Wednesday, simmered down.

The most recent retorts were in the form of a challenge by the governor to advance some constructive ideas for the conduct of state government, and the suggestion of Saltonstall that less dictation to and less political interference with state departments will produce more efficient government.

Parole Board

The executive council's hearing on parole conditions in the state was due apparently to get away to a flying start. Gov. Curley announced he would preside and would take with him to today's opening hearing sheafs of letters received from prisoners and their attorneys, who claim the parole board has been too hard on them and their clients.

The number of petitions filed to date this session was about 350, approximately 100 less than the number filed by this time last year.

Insurance Commissioner Francis De Celles was having his troubles with persons who have been refused compulsory automobile insurance for various reasons.

Many Appeals

More than 100 have appearel to him within the past few days, his office reported.

One of those who asked the commissioner's aid, his office said, was a physician, who said he had figured in several trivial accidents in which no personal injuries were involved. He said he was treating five patients for pneumonia and two expectant mothers needed his treatment. Commissioner De Celles intervened, his office said, and the physician received insurrance.

Several who appealed to the commissioner claimed they would be unemployed without the use of their cars.

And Chief Clerk Charles R. Gilley of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, announced approximately 180,000 registration plates had been issued, about 22,000 more than at this time last yea r.

ITEM
Lynn, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

OUR GENEROUS GOVERNOR.

There's a story that a southern gentleman of dark complexion appeared before a judge, who sentenced him to many days in jail and asked him if he had anything to say, to which the gentleman replied, "All ah can say, judge, is that you is the most generous man I ever saw with another man's time."

How aptly does that apply to our liberal minded Governor. In his recent message to the Legislature he showed himself to be most generous, with the taxpayer's money. Now that he hopes to step out of the State Capitol and move to the Senate office building at Washington, he probably considers the increased taxes he recommends as trivial matters that should be worked out by Massachusetts after he has left.

But the citizens are keenly interested in what happens while he is still on Beacon Hill. From the present point of vantage it looks like a diverting and quite expensive year for us all.

Lynners, especially, will be interested in the reduction in the tax which the state imposes on the city. That reduction will probably be so little that it will amount to exactly nothing as far as the Lynn taxpayer is concerned, and much more than he saves on this will be required to spend to meet the new taxes.

There will be no relief for the motorist, which gas tax is to be continued. As an excuse the Governor suggests that other states pay more, why shouldn't we. The smoker comes in for his share, with the new tobacco tax, as do users of alcohol for any purpose whatever.

Judges are to be retired at 70 with full pay, which is fine for the judges, but when one considers that this eventually leads to complete control of the bench by the Governor, one hesitates. The prospect of a Huey Long dictatorship coming to Massachusetts is unpleasant to say the least.

Then the Governor wants a mere million to remodel the State House, $100,000 to advertise the state's recreational facilities and more money for a mental disease research building and a commission to study taxation, together with a new state prison.

As an afterthought the Governor suggests a commission to study economy in government. One can imagine how popular will be that commission's findings with office holders.

And just as we are recovering from the shock of these recommendations, we must contemplate the new taxes that will be necessary at Washington to continue to finance the New Deal.

It doesn't take the average man long to figure that if these tax increases continue for the next few years, as they have in the past, there will be nothing left of his income for his own wants. He will be owing the government money at the end of every year.

They say that those who criticize emergency appropriations for relief, public works projects and the like, lack the humanitarian instinct. But the man who pays the bill, while perfectly willing to pay for emergency, wonders where the emergency exists at present, but which the Governor would like the Legislature to authorize.

If the Governor's attitude as Governor toward tax money is a reflection of what his attitude will be as United States senator, we would suggest that the voter look about for somebody a little less liberal with the voter's money to send to Washington next January.

The Governor's message is a stern reminder of what we are drifting to under the leadership of persons at Boston and Washington who would plan such grandiose projects and send the bill to constituents. It has ceased to be a question of how much the taxpayer can stand, and has become one of how much he must be compelled to stand before the tax outgo reduces his buying capacity to such an extent that he cannot do his share toward the maintenance of prosperity.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Middleboro, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Hon. C. H. McGlue to Address Local Democrats

The Junior Democratic Crusaders of Middleboro will hold their next meeting on Thursday, January 9th, at 8 o'clock in the American Legion hall.

The Hon. Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission, Honorary State President of the Junior Democratic Crusaders of Mass., four times chairman of the Mass. Democratic State Committee and Campaign Manager of His Excellency, Governor James M. Curley will be the leading speaker. Mr. John H. McAuliffe, State Organizer of the Junior Democratic Crusaders will also speak.

Dancing will follow the meeting and Houlihan's Troubadours will supply the music.

The Crusaders have shown a rapid growth in this town and President William A. Blanchette extends an invitation to be present to the young men and women between the ages of 17 and 30.

LEADER
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Suggested by the News.

The recommendation for revenue raising proposed by Governor Curley to the end that the state tax on cities and towns may be eliminated are in the main such as would tend to broaden the base of taxation. They do, however, illustrate the tendency to increase taxes of this description. This is seen in the proposal to increase the levy on gasoline, admittedly one of the easiest taxes to collect. A similar tendency is noticed in the proposal to continue the 10 per cent increase in the taxes on incomes of individuals, estates and corporations made last year after many taxpayers had settled their accounts on the old basis. Experience has shown that such temporary expedients are apt to become permanent. These suggestions would be taken more philosophically were it clear that the state is not to be committed to new and further expenditures. But the governor feels that some are imperative.

tion year, is scarcely the opportune time for a revival of the agitation.

ENTERPRISE
Marlboro, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

WILL ATTEND GROUP MEETING OF SELECTMEN

Town Officials and Ex-Officials To Go To Boston Meet

Hudson—Selectmen and former selectmen of Hudson are planning to attend the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association meeting to be held today and tomorrow at the Gardner Auditorium in the State House, Boston.

Harry V. Madden chairman of the Hudson Board of Selectmen; Selectman John Meserve, George A Brothers, Patrick H Gill and Dr Frederick P Glazier, are planning to be present.

Dr. Glazier was the first president of the association which was organized some ten years ago. The meeting will mark the tercentenary of Town Meeting Form of Government, from 1635 to 1935.

Governor James M Curley will speak Friday morning and in the afternoon WPA Administrator Arthur G Rotch and PWA Administrator Andrew H Peterson will address the gathering.

Saturday morning the speaker will be Essex County Commissioner Frederick Butler of Andover, president of the County Commissioners and Sheriffs Association of Massachusetts. Former Assistant Attorney General Edward T. Simoneau will speak in the afternoon session.

President John W Heselton of the Association sends the following greeting:

"It is particularly pleasing to me to have this opportunity to extend through the Massachusetts Selectman (a publication) the greetings of the season to members of the Association. It is my personal conviction that the publication of this first issue is one of the landmarks in the Association's history. The interest and coperation of its members and friends in the undertaking guarantees a sympathetic reception. It is too much to expect that there will be no errors or omission or commission. But your officers confidently anticipate the benefit of criticism, advice and contributions which can make it an organ worthy of the Association's ideals.

"The program for the annual meeting is an effort to meet the suggestions of members. There will be a few formal speeches and they will be addressed to matters included in the articles. They hope that these articles will have the serious consideration of both County Associations and individual members to the end that action taken will truly represent the Association's matured judgment. Provision has also been made for the discussion of any other matters of County Town or individual interest. A large and representative attendance and a general participation in the discussion and voting are the only means of making this a successful meeting.

"The current year has been a very active one. There is every reason to plan for an equally active year in 1936. Your officers have attempted to carry out your will and to represent your interests. They have deeply appreciated the generous co-operation of the County Associations and the individual members.

"I am advised that our publication will be available to others than members of the Association. For this reason may I extend a cordial invitation to all Selectmen or Ex-Selectmen, who are not yet members of the Association, to join with us. As a co-operative organization, the Association eagerly welcomes the advice and judgment of all whose experience can help to accomplish its purposes. Membership in the County Associations affiliates the member with the State Association.

"Your officers are looking forward with pleasure to meeting with you again at the Gardner Auditorium, Friday and Saturday, January 3 and 4, and they join with me in sending to you the Greetings of the Season."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Mattapan-Milton, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Do you suppose Gov. Curley and Mr. Goodwin have thrown away the Christmas cards they probably sent to each other?

Apparently Premier Laval won the same kind of support in the Chamber of Deputies that Prime Minister Baldwin obtained in the House of Commons.

MERCURY
Medford, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Burrell Named Dep. Assessor Income Taxes

FRED J. BURRELL

Ex-Representative Fred Jefferson Burrell of Revere pl, this city, former state treasurer and prominent in the political life of Medford for a score or more years, has been appointed by Henry F Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, as a deputy assessor of income taxes. The position carries with it a salary of $2,500 per annum.

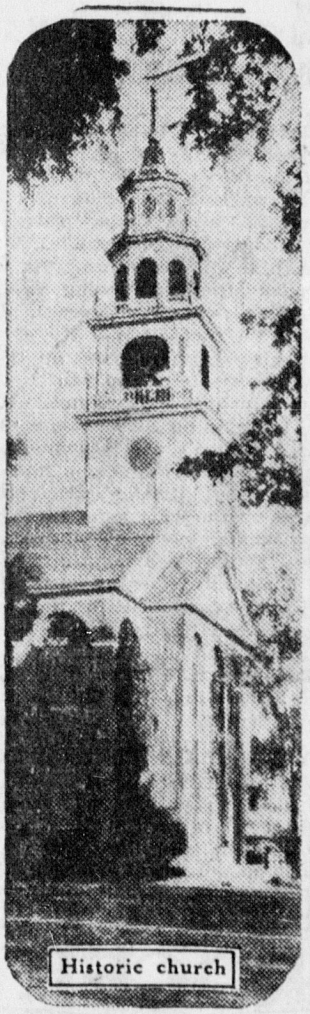
The appointment is made at the request of Gov Curley and is subject to confirmation by the Executive Council.

The appointment came before the Council meeting this week and was tabled until the meeting next week.

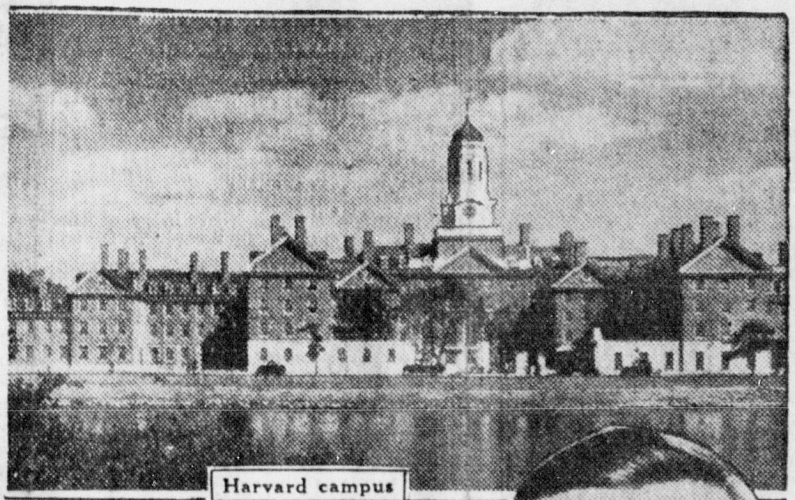
NEW ENGLAND STARTS CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT TOURISTS

Conference of Six Governors Maps Program for 'Selling' Natural Beauty and Historic Highlights of the Section to American Traveler During Coming Season

★ ★ ★



Historic church



Harvard campus

Daniel Webster's birthplace

Gov. Curley

BOSTON, Jan. 3—One of the first concerted moves on the part of a group of states to promote their mutual welfare is under way in New England.

At a recent conference in Boston attended by governors of the six New England states plans were outlined for "selling" the natural beauty and historic highlights of the section to American tourists and visitors from abroad.

California, Florida and other states have for sometime sponsored promotional campaigns advertising their attractions, but this is the first instance of any group of states uniting in a campaign designed to benefit a large section.

Section Has Two Assets

New England has two distinct assets to attract the traveler. The section has a rugged beauty and distinctive charm different from any other part of United States. And it is historically richer than any other section of the nation.

The campaign to "sell" New England is being carried on by the New England council by means of radio, advertising and planned publicity. The Green mountains of Vermont, the rocky coast of Maine, the rolling hills of Connecticut, the historic shrines of Massachusetts and the idyllic rural scenes of New Hampshire—these are principal assets which New England holds up against the climatic advantages of Florida and California.

Eight-Point Program

An eight-point program has been outlined by the New England Regional Planning association in which Gov. James Curley of Massachusetts is a prime mover.

Among the objectives set up by the association are an all-New England through highway; improved branch highways to make the back country more accessible; parks, natural reserves and recreation areas; purification of New England waters; development of interstate river valleys; a program of flood control and anti-erosion, coordination of air service and extension of flying routes through the section; study and analysis of New England industries and commerce transportation with the idea of future industrial expansion and more efficient utilization of water power and other natural advantages.

Depression Brought Crisis

One project which promises to do much for New England, at least for Maine, is the Passamaquoddy dam power project.

New England has resolved to capitalize on its natural beauty and historic background and offer some competition to Florida and California. The section has a distinct edge on other competitors for tourist trade in that it is part of the most densely populated section of United States.

And the depression has made it most vital that recreation be built up into a real industry because the south has made a serious dent in operations of most New England textile mills and numerous other industries have moved to sections of the country where cheaper labor is obtainable.

BULLETIN
Natick, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

The Sports Review

By Robert J. Gilleran

The Natick high basketball team will swing into action Tuesday night for the second time this season. A team of faculty members from the senior and junior high schools has challenged the club. Since they take it all year 'round from the teachers, the undergrads will probably hand it out plenty on the junior high floor when the teams meet. Naturally, the faculty will want to teach the youngsters a few fine points about the game and figure on an easy win. Included in the faculty lineup will be Al Maffeo, former Holy Cross flash, Bernie Kilroy, ex-B. C. and Pere Marquette star, "Buck" Donahue, veteran coach of the high school team, Vinal Good, football coach, Bill Carey, Frank Cronan, and several others.

* * * *

Bill Warren, former Natick high hockey goalie, is tending the net for the Colorado School of Mines sextet which has been cleaning up in the Rocky Mountain Conference.

* * * *

The Community hoop league is well underway now and is creating much interest among followers of the indoor game. Several exceptional quintets are playing and when the playoffs are arranged some great contests are certain to result.

* * * *

Attending the banquet of the Eastern Mass. Interscholastic Sportswriters in Boston Monday night where the championship Waltham and Malden elevens of '35, the pennant-winning Lawrence eleven of '34 and the Somerville '35 nine were given trophies and gold medals, our thoughts harked back to 1911 when, had a similar organization been active, the Natick high football team would have been guests of honor. That 1911 club with Eddie Casey in the backfield was tops for the State. The banquet was a gala affair, with Jmimy Foxx, new Red Sox slugger, and Eddie Collins, Sox general manager, among the speakers. Foxx didn't predict a pennant but said the pennant-winner would "have to beat the Sox." "Hubba" Collins, who produced three grand elevens for Natick back between '24 and '26, was a speaker and assailed spring football practice. "Teddy" Glynn represented the ailing Gov. Curley and presented the "Most Valuable Player" trophy to Leo Reardon of Malden — and what a giant he was! In fact, a majority of the football players present were far from midgets. At the business session, the above-signed sports commentator was named on a committee of six to make plans for the Eastern Massachusetts schoolboy baseball tournament in June. Other representatives from this district were Ray Callahan of the Framingham News and Ken Webb of the Needham Times.

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

ITEM

Taxation, But No Retrenchment

One of the sub-headings in Governor Curley's long message to the legislature is "Revenue and Retrenchment"; and to readers of the document these words must have conveyed a hope that at last the chief executive was to offer something in the way of a reduction of government costs which alone can ease the tax burden now resting heavily on the people of the state.

Further encouragement came with a reading of the Governor's statement that the tax problem cannot be properly approached without simultaneously considering the volume of expenditures, and that the time has arrived for a study of the cost of state and municipal governments.

But with the recommendation that another commission be set up to make such a study and that it be given "ample time" for the work, the Governor appears to have dismissed the matter from his mind. The taxpayer will search the message in vain for any recommendation which, if adopted, would tend to reduce expenditures. Moreover, his declaration that taxation and expenditure must be considered together as parts of a single problem, is impaired by the fact that while he makes no suggestion for retrenchment, he makes several for new taxes.

In accordance with his previous announcement, he seeks to do away with the state tax which has run from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 in recent years, and last year reached the latter figure. This tax, levied on the cities and towns, has to be collected by them from taxes on local property, chiefly real estate and machinery in industry. Its elimination would undoubtedly ease the financial strain on the municipalities. But as we have pointed out, the saving to New Bedford would be only $1.70 or thereabouts on the tax rate, and the relief thereby afforded to distressed real estate would be negligible.

To make up the $10,000,000 of state revenue lost in this way, the Governor recommends new taxes or the perpetuation of old ones. He would continue the additional ten percent levied on income and corporation taxes due last year. He would continue the gasoline tax for five years more, and increase it. He would double the tax on motor trucks. He would tax slot machines $5 a year, cigarettes at two cents a package, with a comparable tax on tobacco, and alcohol at 40 cents a proof gallon. He would increase the tax on the "handle" of dog racing from 3½ percent to five.

It is assumed that revenues from these sources will balance the state budget without imposing the usual state tax on the cities and towns, but obviously there is merely a substitution of certain kinds of taxes for another kind, and all of them paid, directly or indirectly, by the people. There can be no valid objection to an increase in the dog racing tax, or the alcohol tax, as such, but the doubling of the motor truck tax must increase the cost of all business dependent upon truck transportation. The same is true of an increase in the gasoline tax.

What is more, the assumption that taxpayers in the cities and towns will find their tax bills

Continued

reduced by the amount of the present state tax, is questionable. Experience points in a contrary direction. The burden on real estate was to be relieved when the income tax was adopted, but it wasn't. The additional ten percent on income taxes voted last year was put forward as an emergency measure, for one year only, but here the Governor wants it continued. The last raise in the gasoline tax was for a specified period, but now that it is up the Governor wants it extended five years, with an additional tax on top of it, thus adding to the burden of owners of motor cars who have just incurred increased costs of insurance.

In short, what the Governor has to say under the heading of "Revenue and Retrenchment", is mostly about revenue, and very little of a tangible nature about retrenchment; and the heading would have been more accurately descriptive of what follows under it had the last two words been omitted.

Concluded

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

HEARING OPENED ON PAROLE BOARD

Prisoners, Lawyers Charge Cruelty, Abuse

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (UP)—A public hearing was to open this afternoon before the Executive Council into charges against the State Parole Board, many of them made by convicts.

Letters charging cruelty and abuse by Parole Board members were sent to Governor Curley by prison and Concord Reformatory inmates and their lawyers. They were made public by Lieutenant-Governor Hurley, chairman of the pardons committee of the Executive Council.

The convicts charged they got "raw deals" from the Parole Board despite good records. One letter charges Emmett Gavin, Parole Board member, with abusing and breaking the spirit of a boy who had a perfect record at Concord Reformatory.

Constant "trouble and explosion" in state penal institutions unless some inducement to insure good behavior is offered was predicted by State Commissioner of Correction Lyman on the eve of the hearing.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GRAPHIC
Newton, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Automobile owners, already gouged by taxes, will approve Gov. Curley's recommendation for an even higher tax on gasoline.

GRAPHIC
Newton, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

THE "FORGOTTEN" WATCHWORDS

Governor Curley's address to the 1936 session of the Legislature will provide much discussion. Speaker Saltonstall hits the nail squarely on the head in stating that the message "shouts extravagance and whispers economy." With the principle of balancing the state's budget entirely by revenue and thereby eliminating the assessment made upon the cities and towns and known as the "state tax" there will be ready agreement upon the part of the real estate taxpayer. The imposition of new taxes upon cigarettes, tobacco products, slot machines and alcohol as well as the continuance of a cent of the gasoline tax, and the surtax upon incomes and the increase in dog racing taxes and truck registrations, will bring loud protests. The need for new buildings is evident but further increase in the cost of government must be carefully weighed. Retrenchment and economy are apparently the "forgotten watchwords" of our government of today.

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

Saltonstall, Curley Trade New Disparaging Remarks

Speaker Blasts Fiscal Policy; Told His Service Wasted

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A mutual exchange of disparaging and critical statements continued tonight between Governor James M. Curley and Leverett Saltonstall, who wants to be governor, about Curley's annual message to the legislature.

After hearing it delivered yesterday, Saltonstall, speaker of the House, characterized it with the remark: "Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Curley, who had proposed expenditures for eliminating serious overcrowding of patients and inmates in state institutions, accused the speaker of indirectly being a party to continuance of the conditions of overcrowding which resulted in his recommendations.

"The overcrowding and lack of accommodation in the institutions of the state," retorted the governor, "has resulted over a long period of years and is something for which I am not responsible."

"Surely, after the length of time Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the legislature, he might at least have been in a position to offer one constructive, helpful suggestion, and since he has failed to do so, it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

Within an hour, the speaker, who seeks the Republican nomination for governor, issued another statement in reply:

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"Perhaps he does not realize that were it not for the successful administrations of Republican governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923, the Commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues.

"If he wants another constructive idea, I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the state departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

Meanwhile other phases of the governor's recommendations to the legislature were also attacked. His proposal to retire judges on full pay at the age of 70 was described by Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association, as "giving the governor opportunity to obtain absolute control over the courts of the state."

Other criticism came from Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association. He described the Curley message as saying in effect: "Economy in the state government is most necessary, but not until I have finished my term of office."

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

LEGISLATORS BUSY SELVES ON PETITIONS

Work on Projected New Legislation During Weekend Recess

CURLEY DEFENDS PLAN

Answers Attack in Feud with Saltonstall Over Message

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—With the Massachusetts House and Senate recessed until Monday, Legislators busied themselves today with petitions of their constituents and the public hearings of the Executive Council on parole matters.

The repartee between Governor Curley and Leverett Saltonstall, Republican Speaker of the House, which began after the Chief Executive delivered his opening message to the Legislature Wednesday simmered down.

The most recent retorts were in the form of a challenge by the Governor to advance some constructive ideas for the conduct of state government, and the counter suggestion of Saltonstall that "less dictation to and less political interference with state departments will produce more efficient government."

Defends Building Plan

Curley defended his state institutions building program against attack by Saltonstall.

"The overcrowding and lack of accommodation in the institutions of the state," retorted the governor, "has resulted over a long period of years and is something for which I am not responsible."

"Surely, after the length of time Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the legislature, he might at least have been in a position to offer one constructive, helpful suggestion, and since he has failed to do so, it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

Within an hour, the speaker, who seeks the Republican nomination for governor, issued another statement in reply:

"The governor apparently does not consider any work constructive unless it involves the expenditure of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

"Perhaps he does not realize that were it not for the successful administrations of Republican governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923, the Commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues.

"If he wants another constructive idea, I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the state departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

Bird Hits Message

Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, protested against the Governor's failure to include in his message any concrete recommendation for reducing the cost of government.

Meanwhile, Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association, protested against the Governor's proposal for the retirement of high court judges on full salary when they reach 70 years of age. This plan he characterized as "awful under present circumstances."

Associations of tobacco dealers in various sections of the state planned to organize their forces to resist the passage by the Legislature for the Governor's recommendation for a retail sales tax of two cents on cigarets and tobacco.

The number of petitions filed to date this session was about 350, labeled as to place of origin or manufacture.

Some of the bills filed would:

Require that food, goods or merchandise sold in packages be labeled as to place of origin or manufacture.

Prohibit disenfranchisement of legal voters who receive public aid or who have not paid a poll tax.

Repeal Gas Tax

Repeal the additional excise tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline.

Fine $200 to $5,000 or imprison 90 days to three years or both any person, firm, corporation or association found guilty of disseminating, circulating or publishing propaganda or statements, creating or tending to create hatred, violence or hostility by reason of their race, color, religion or manner of worship.

Provide uniform classifications of risks and premium charges under the compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance law on motor trucks carrying property for hire.

Repeal the Massachusetts Milk Control Act under which the state milk control board operates.

Require every person handling food for public consumption to produce a certificate from a registered physician twice a year, that he is free from disease.

NEWS
Newburyport, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

BATTLE LOOMS ON CONTINUATION OF THE THREE-CENT GAS TAX

(Special to the News.)

State House, Boston, Jan. 3—With a new state tax program the outstanding feature of the 1936 program drafted by Governor James M. Curley, a battle looms on the continuation of the three-cent gasoline tax.

Rep. Charles W. Hedges of Quincy would repeal the additional one-cent added to the existing two-cent tax from year to year the extra levy to be taken from the books May 1, 1936.

With the current three-cent tax, sufficient funds have been available in the past three years to transfer approximately $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, with the result that in lieu of a $41,800 state tax last year from the city of Newburyport the state levy was but $20,900.

Governor Curley in his annual message asked that the legislature continue for five years the additional tax on gasoline.

Year in and year out the diversion of highway fund money to the general fund has been a sore spot with legislators faced with a crying need to limit the state tax. The additional money levied on the sale of gasoline is primarily intended to defray highway construction costs but the use of the funds for general expenditures is liable to stir the political kettle to the boiling point. The Hedges proposal is the first of such moves to bring about a battle along this line.

TELEGRAM
Nashua, N. H.
JAN 3 1936

PUBLIC OR PRISONER?

Every gunman in Massachusetts will whoop it up at the news that the governor and council are to take "drastic action" against the State Board of Parole because of its lack of sympathy toward desperate criminals who would like to go free.

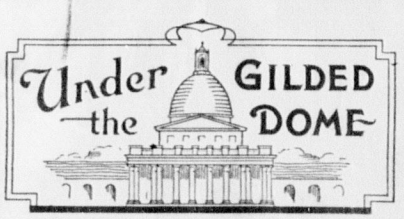
The burglars, the kidnapers, the firebugs, the rapers, the wife-beaters, the gangsters, the enemies of society in general will wish their friends at the State House a very, very happy New Year. And everybody who was shocked at the manhandling of Payson Smith will wonder what new affliction is in store for the commonwealth.

What is the complaint against Richard Olney, Matthew Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin, the members of the Board of Parole?

Councillor James J. Brennan and some of his colleagues think that the board ought to accept the judgment of the councillors on cases of prisoners who want to return to their former careers. More of them should be pardoned, the councillor argues. If the prisoners have obeyed the regulations of an institution, give them a break! Turn them loose! Resolve all doubts in their favor! This talk about the protection of law-abiding people is just so much twaddle to some of the councillors. The boys behind the bars are of more interest to them than are society and victims of the criminals.—Herald.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GRAPHIC
Newton, Mass.
JAN 3 1936



The Great and General Court of Massachusetts convened at eleven o'clock on Wednesday for the second session of the 149th legislature. Speaker Saltonstall called the House of Representatives to order and President Moran the Senate. The organization of the two branches was without incident despite the fact that rumors had been existent of an attempt to unseat both presiding officers. With the exception of a few changes in committee assignments the legislature is unchanged from that of last year.

A joint convention of the two branches was called in order to listen to Governor Curley's official message. The Governor and the Council were escorted into the House chamber by his staff and shortly after twelve o'clock he began his address. Reading of the message occupied a full hour and a half and at its conclusion the joint convention was dissolved. Neither branch of the legislature will meet to conduct business until next Monday. The Governor's various recommendations will be referred to their proper committees and will be more widely discussed as the session progresses.

The introduction of various petitions will continue until January eleventh after which time further petitions will be admitted only through special procedure. At the present time fewer bills have been filed than at a similar time last year. Late Wednesday afternoon but 333 bills had been filed with the clerks of the lower branch as against approximately one hundred more than that figure a year ago. The bulk of the petitions, however, will be filed next week but it is anticipated that they will total considerably fewer than the more than 2500 of 1935.

Representative Brimblecom of Newton this week introduced a bill at the request of Mrs. Julia W. Keene of Newton and more than fifty other petitioners for the abolishment of capital punishment. The bill in question would substitute life imprisonment for the present mandatory death sentence.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

Labor "Fakers" Who Play With Bosses and Sell Out Workers in Control of Unions, Goodwin Says

Commenting on Shoe Situation in Haverhill, Motor Registrar Says Manufacturers Made Contract With Officers Before Union Had Any Members—Declares Workers Then Told What They Must Do

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A charge that most affiliates of the American Federation of Labor were "controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers" was made by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today.

Goodwin, commenting on the shoe situation in Haverhill in which the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, had signed contracts with shoe manufacturers who previously had dealt with the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, said:

"The manufacturers have made a contract with officers before the union had any members and then workers were told that if they wanted to work they would have to join this union that they did not want."

Goodwin predicted, however, that the Haverhill workers would pick their own union.

Goodwin's statement was another phase of the controversy that developed from his association with the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe & Allied Craftsmen. He recently advised Haverhill shoe workers to form an organization along the lines of the Brockton Brotherhood. A protest from the Boot and Shoe Union resulted in an ultimatum from Governor James M. Curley calling for his withdrawal either from labor activity or from his post as registrar. The Governor later withdraw his ultimatum and approved Goodwin's activities.

Yesterday, Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, denounced Goodwin's activities, saying wage schedules had been depressed 20 to 25 per cent in Brockton and the city had lost seven factories employing about 2000 workers. He said it would be "a tough New Year" for Haverhill if Goodwin's suggestions were accepted there.

Retorting today, Goodwin said, "I don't blame Bobby Watt for fighting to get the shoe workers of Haverhill into his union. There are about 6000 workers in Haverhill and the manufacturers are forcing them to join a union they do not want and pay 25 cents per week or $13 per year, an aggregate of $78,000 per year. That is pretty good pickings for Bobby and his Federation.

Racket As Now Run

"I agree with Father Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers.

"The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be force John Lewis to clean up the dirty mess. Unions are supposed to be voluntary associations of workers organized to bargain collectively with their employers.

"In Haverhill right now the manufacturers have made a contract with officers of Bobby's Union befor the Union had any members and the workers were told that if they wanted to work they would have to join this union that they did not want.

"Mr. Watt and his gang are not going to get away with it because the Haverhill workers without help, legal, moral and financial aid, are going to pick their own union, handle their own affairs, and spend their own money.

"The great defender of the working man and expounder of union principles, Mr. Watt, is now getting $6000 a year working for the State and is still active as secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the Federation with another big salary."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Bulletin
Providence, R. I.
JAN 3 1936

BAY STATE PAROLE PROBE IS OPENED

Curley, Told Prisoners Resent Board's Severity, Fears "Explosion."

Boston, Jan. 3.—(AP)—The Executive Council's public examination of the State's parole system opened today to the tune of reported "smouldering resentments" among inmates of Massachusetts correctional institutions.

Gov. James M. Curley, who will preside at the public hearings, said he was informed prisoners in the State's penal institutions resented the severity of the parole board.

Letters received by the Governor from prisoners and their attorneys were included in the evidence to go before the Executive Council today.

The Boston Post quoted Henry A. Higgins, a former member of the parole board, as labelling the investigation "low comedy."

"The wolves are hungry," the Post quoted Higgins as saying, "so we must satisfy them by throwing the shepherd to them."

The investigation and the decision to hold public hearings resulted from the recent slaying of a prison guard escorting two convicts from Dedham Courthouse to State prison.

The Governor said he believed "there will be constant trouble and explosion" unless some inducement was held out to prisoners to assure good behavior.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Letters From Prisoners and Their Attorneys To Be Used at Hearing Bearing on State Parole Board

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—With the Massachusetts House and Senate recessed until Monday, Legislators busied themselves today with petitions of their constituents and the public hearings of the Executive Council on parole matters.

The repartee between Governor James M. Curley (D.) and Leverett Saltonstall, Republican Speaker of the House, which began after the Chief Executive delivered his opening message to the Legislature Wednesday simmered down.

The most recent retorts were in the form of a challenge by the Governor to advance some constructive ideas for the conduct of State government, and the counter suggestion of Saltonstall that "less dictation to and less political interference with State departments will produce more efficient government."

The Executive Council's hearing on parole conditions in the State was due apparently to get away to a flying start. Governor Curley announced he would preside, and would take with him to today's opening hearing sheafs of letters received from prisoners and their attorneys, who claim the parole board has been too hard on them and their clients.

The number of petitions filed to date this session was about 350, approximately 100 less than the number filed by this time last year.

The proposals for legislation ranged from simple schemes to license bagatelle machines to complicated legislation to further regulation of the Telephone Company.

Insurance Commissioner Francis De Celles was having his troubles with persons who have been refused compulsory automobile insurance for various reasons.

More than 100 have appealed to him within the past few days, his office reported.

One of those who asked the Commissioner's aid, his office said, was a physician, who said he had figured in several trivial accidents in which no personal injuries were involved. He said he was treating five patients for pnepmonia and two expectant mothers needed his treatment. Commissioner De Celles intervened, his office said, and the physician received insurance.

Several who appealed to the Commissioner claimed they would be unemployed without the use of their cars.

And Chief Clerk Charles R. Gilley of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, announced approximately 180,000 registration plates had been issued, about 22,000 more than at this time last year.

Lottery Questionnaires.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, (AP).—Questionnaires asking whether recipients believed in legalized lotteries were sent last night to 2000 civic leaders and professional men in Massachusetts by an organization interested in promoting State lotteries to cut relief costs and realty taxes.

The questionnaires, sent by the Massachusetts Council for Legalizing Lotteries, Inc., asked views on how many lotteries should be conducted annually, and at what price tickets should be sold.

Would Punish Hatred Violence.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, (AP).—Another attempt to legislate against those who foment or foster class hatred, racial discord and violence between groups has been proposed by two Boston Representatives, Lawrence P. McHugh and Thomas E. Barry.

They filed a bill which would fine or imprison those found guilty of writing, printing or distributing material calculated to:

"Incite, counsel, promote or advocate hatred, violence or hostility against any group or groups of persons residing or being in this Commonwealth, by reason of race, color, religion or manner of worship."

Bulletin
Providence, R. I.
JAN 3 1936
Date

LEGISLATIVE REFORM

Perhaps the item in Governor Curley's annual message to the Massachusetts Legislature that will attract the most attention outside the Bay State is that recommending a Constitutional amendment by which the large two-branch Legislature would be replaced by a small one-branch body, modelled upon that adopted last year in Nebraska. He would also have the new Legislature meet biennially, instead of annually.

A year ago, in his inaugural address, the Governor declared that the present Legislature, which consists of 40 Senators and 228 Representatives—a total of 268 members—was too large, too cumbersome and too costly. He urged that the size of each branch be substantially reduced.

This year, however, he goes beyond that and proposes that the bicameral system be junked and the single-branch Legislature be substituted.

His argument for the change is not without logic. It would, he says, "be an obvious economy." Historically, the two-chamber Legislature as it exists in the United States came down from the English system, where it was originally instituted so that the Commons could act as a check upon the Lords, and vice versa. In this country, the Governor points out, both Senate and House in the several States are democratic bodies; hence the necessity for the check does not exist.

"Nor is there," he continues, "the basis for two chambers (in the States) that we find in Washington, where one house is made up of representatives of governmental units and the other consists of men chosen by population groups of equal size."

In addition to the economies that a unicameral Legislature would make possible, Mr. Curley cites as a further advantage the elimination of the present conference system, whereby the House passes a bill in one form and the Senate in another, and the two are compromised in conference "which often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody."

Passage of legislation now, he says, is the work of 268 members, seated in two different bodies. Under a unicameral system, it would be the work of perhaps 50 members, seated in one body. It would thus be easier to place responsibility for bad legislation or to give credit for good. Furthermore, legislative procedure would be simplified to the point where the average busy citizen would be able to follow it intelligently and would be better able to acquaint himself with the activities of his own representative in the Legislature.

Nebraska is the first State to try the unicameral Legislature. The experiment there has not yet had an opportunity to demonstrate itself. On paper the plan seems simple, sound and sensible; in practice, however, it may turn out differently. Until it has had a chance to prove itself in Nebraska it is doubtful if the system will receive more than passing consideration in Massachusetts or elsewhere.

PATRIOT-LEDGER
Quincy, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Attorney In Riddell Murder Is Called In Boston School Probe

Leo P. Doherty Was Recently Made Judge by Curley

On request of District Attorney William J. Foley, Judge Leo P. Doherty of the Boston Municipal court, well known in Quincy, was to appear today before the Suffolk County grand jury which for the past week has been hearing evidence in connection with alleged attempts to sell teachers' jobs in the Boston school system. Judge Doherty, the district attorney said, readily consented to appear today when he was asked last night.

Before he was appointed judge by Gov. Curley, Mr. Doherty gained considerable distinction by his defense of John Daly of Quincy, twice tried for the murder of Harry Riddell of Atlantic on Hallowe'en four years ago. The first trial ended with a hung jury while the second trial ended with Daly getting a light sentence of two years. John Bowen, his companion, got life for the ruthless slaying.

As an outgrowth of the trial, Mr. Doherty later demanded the resignation of Dr. Fred E. Jones, veteran Norfolk county medical examiner. Nothing ever came of this demand, however.

LEO P. DOHERTY

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Quincy, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Rep. Hedges Asks Cent Reduction In Gasoline Tax

(Special to the News)

State House, Boston. — With a new state tax program the outstanding feature of the 1936 program drafted by Governor James M. Curley, a battle looms on the continuation of the three cent gasoline tax.

Rep. Charles W. Hedges of Quincy would repeal the additional one cent added to the existing two cent tax from year to year the extra levy to be taken from the books May 1, 1936.

With the current three cent tax, sufficient funds have been available in the past three years to transfer approximately $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, with the result that in lieu of a $369,200 state tax last year from the city of Quincy, the state levy was but $184,600.

Governor Curley in his annual message asked that the legislature continue for five years the additional tax on gasoline.

Year in and year out the diversion of highway fund monies to the general fund has been a sore spot with legislators faced with a crying need to limit the state tax. The additional money levied on the sale of gasoline is primarily intended to defray highway construction costs but the use of the funds for general expenditures, is liable to stir the political kettle to the boiling point. The Hedges proposal is the first of such moves to bring about a battle along this line.

PATRIOT-LEDGER
Quincy, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

William A. Murphy Named to Governor's Secretarial Staff

STATE HOUSE, Boston—William A. Murphy of Boston, who was secretary of Former Mayor Perley E. Barbour of Quincy, will be appointed assistant secretary to Governor Curley, it was learned today.

Murphy was also secretary to Former Gov. Eben S. Draper. He will succeed on the Governor's secretarial staff Joseph P. McAlister of Boston, and like McAlister, will handle the Governor's social correspondence.

McAlister was appointed assistant administrative secretary in the department of public utilities.

BUDGET
Revere, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

year is problematic.

* * * * *

—THAT "Gov. Jim" in his message to the Legislature gave the people of the Commonwealth a shock on the opening of the New Year when he asked for "more taxes."

* * * * *

—THAT the breaking up of the ice fields in the Arctic has given many people a belief that we are going to have a short winter.

* * * * *

—THAT many folks are wondering what work was done on the old Chelsea bridge and if an accounting of the repair expenditures will ever be made known.

* * * * *

—THAT again we say it—All's well that ends well.

BUDGET
Revere, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

What Has Become Of "El" Purchase Bill?

People Demand To Know!

The proposed purchase of the Chelsea Division of the Eastern Mass. Street Railway by the Boston Elevated was voted upon favorably by the stockholders of both transit companies and unanimously approved by the Metropolitan Transit Commission. A hearing was held later before the State Public Utilities Commission, which was considered to be the commission of last resort. The latter commission has had this contract under consideration for several weeks and no definite action has been taken or rather made known to the public. Mayor O'Brien in a recent communication published by the press, stated that the contract was in the hands of Governor Curley for his consideration.

Several weeks have elapsed and as yet no report has been made public. Why? The citizens of this city have been all agog over the situation. Unsavory gossip has been going around and this newspaper has been besieged with communications, telephone and personal calls, inquiring as to the status of the matter.

Every effort has been made by the Budget to secure some information from the State Public Utilities Commission if any action has been taken on this contract which is of vital interest to the people of this city, as well the people of the Metropolitan district. The only information the BUDGET was able to obtain, and that from a woman in the employ of the commission, is that the matter is still under advisement. Whose advisement and why the delay?—were the questions plainly put to the woman in charge, and no reply was made to these queries.

Governor Curley who, it is said by Mayor O'Brien, is now considering the Boston Elevated purchase contract, has been credited as being in favor of the Boston Elevated purchase by our representatives and if this matter is up to him for action, why the delay. His Excellency has always received the heartiest support of the people in this community and we believe he owes it to them to express his reasons in withholding action.

MORE ELEVATED EXPOSE TO COME NEXT WEEK—BE SURE TO GET NEXT WEEK'S BUDGET.

JOURNAL
Revere, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

DOWN SPORT TRAILS

With JOE O'BRIEN

Joseph J. O'Brien

Well, here it is Tuesday, December 31, 1935, the last day of the year. The year 1935 has seen many strange happenings, much sadness, some happiness but all in all, if 1936 isn't any tougher than 1935 we will stagger through somehow. Here's hoping it will be better for all of us.

The Immaculate Conception High school opened its basketball season Tuesday afternoon at Revere High gym, meeting Malden Catholic in the opener. The locals lost 23 to 20.

The Revere High school basketball squad will open its 1936 season at Everett tomorrow (Friday) evening. The second teams of Revere and Everett will go on first and the game is scheduled for 7.30 p. m.

With the averages reaching 102 and going down only to 98, here is a list of the ten best bowlers in the Revere City Bowling League:—James Andreottola, Mike Jordan, William H. Smith, John Havey, Hawk Turco, Joe O'Toole, Jack Raftery, Frank Barry, Frank Forte, P. Jordan, Meino Statuto, Tommy Cuoco and Gerard (Moe) Kiley.

After spending the entire summer and fall giving reasons why he would FINISH AMONGST THE FIRST THREE leading bowlers, we know of a bowler that stands in about the 25th position! To be exact, No. 27. Look at the records!

The Massachusetts Interscholastic Sportswriters Association held its banquet last Monday night, which the association gives annually to the champion high school teams of the state at the Hotel Lennox, Exeter street, Boston.

"Teddy" Glynn, former fire commissioner of the city of Boston, representing Governor Curley, presented Leo Reardon of Malden with the beautiful, gigantic cup, emblematic of being voted the outstanding football player amongst the high school players of the state for 1935.

Reardon was accorded a tremendous ovation proving that the schoolboys and coaches approved of the sportswriter's choice. In thanking the association for its gift, Leo Reardon said:—"IF I REALLY WAS THE OUTSTANDING FOOTBALL PLAYER OF THE STATE THE CREDIT SHOULD GO TO WARREN McGUIRK, who is in my opinion the best coach in the world."

Warren McGuirk held up proceedings long enough to thank Leo for his speech and to say that REARDON WAS A FOOTBALL PLAYER WHEN HE ENTERED MALDEN HIGH SCHOOL!

Mr. Glynn in the course of his remarks said:—The State of Massachusetts heartily approves sports of all kinds and particularly high school sports.

Jimmy Foxx, Tom Yawkey's newest costly addition, said in part at the same banquet:—"The Boston Red Sox may not win the American League pennant in 1936 but the team that does will have the Red Sox to beat." If this is true, the Red Sox owners had better start on that double decker grandstand RIGHT NOW.

CHRONICLE
Reading, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Mrs. Sweetser Gives Views On Governor's Message

Representative Mollie A. Sweetser is not in accord with any of the proposals contained in Governor Curley's annual message to the Legislature, but there are some proposals with which she heartily agrees.

The recommendations for the change in the form of the Legislature stand out in the message and on these Mrs. Sweetser comments: "Last year Governor Curley wanted to abolish the Governor's Council. This year he wants to abolish the Senate. I'm for leaving the Legislature just 'as is'!" This places her against the proposal for a unicameral Legislature with reduced membership. Mrs. Sweetser has said, however, that she will probably vote for the biennial sessions.

The taxation question must of course cause some concern to legislators for, as Mrs. Sweetser put it, "The money's got to come from some place." While realizing that revenue must be raised, Mrs. Sweetser also feels that the necessity of the building program and public works program is open to question.

The continuation of the 10 per cent surtax and the additional gasoline tax were of course enacted as emergency measures and the Legislature may see fit to continue them.

Mrs. Sweetser feels that she will oppose the doubled license fees for trucks, sees good reason for further taxes on dog racing and points out that more taxes cannot be secured from the horse tracks since, in the main, they appear to have operated at a loss.

She characterized as something that would cause a storm, the proposal to add a tax of two cents a package to cigarettes and added, "The public is not generally aware of the fact that they are paying a tax of six cents now."

"I am absolutely opposed to transferring the alcoholic liquor taxes from the old age assistance fund to the general fund," she declared. "As a matter of fact, however, there is no provision in the old age assistance law for paying these benefits and much of comes from the general fund anyway."

Mrs. Sweetser passed over the two proposals of pensioning supreme court judges at the age of 70 and the clearance of "slum" districts to make way for housing developments. She indicated an attitude that both were political gestures.

While she felt that there might be need for at least some of the building program in various state institutions, Mrs. Sweetser declared that it would have to be clearly shown before she, as a member of the committee on welfare, would give her vote to any bond issue for that purpose.

Mrs. Sweetser is strongly in favor of increasing the school age limit from 14 to 16 years. She introduced such a bill two years ago and at that time it got the solid opposition of the Democrats who declared that the employment of children 15 and 16 years of age was needed in many homes that had been hit by the depression.

Hearings on bills are being started immediately which will keep the legislators busy every day on Beacon Hill. Mrs. Sweetser will have a direct interest in many of these hearings since they concern welfare and state institutions' problems.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Gazette
Roxbury, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CLOSE FRIEND OF GOVERNOR FOUND DEAD

James E. Norton Was Best Man at Wedding of Gov. Curley 29 Years Ago

Funeral services for James E. Norton 75, who was the best man at Gov Curley's wedding 29 years ago and who has been an employe of the City of Boston for 40 years, were held Monday at the Crosby Funeral Home, 867 Beacon street.

Hundreds of prominent officials and delegations from many organizations attended the requiem mass at St Philip's Church, Harrison avenue. Rev George H. Quigley, the rector, was celebrant.

A delegation from the Mt Pleasant Council, Knights of Columbus, acted as honorary pallbearers and a delegation from the Tammany Club of Roxbury acted as active bearers. Members of St Philip's Catholic Association were ushers.

Interment was in Mt Calvary Cemetery, West Roxbury.

Mr. Norton was found dead in his bachelor apartment at 1007 Harrison avenue, Roxbury. Death was due to a heart attack. Mr Norton was a close, personal friend of Gov Curley and was godfather of the late James M. Curley Jr. Gov Curley was unable to attend the services because of a cold which confined him to his home.

Mr Norton was treasurer of the Tammany Club for 15 years and as such was an active Democrat in the Roxbury district. He was appointed sealer of weights and measures by the then Mayor Curley in 1924 and until seven years ago worked in the City Clerk's office.

More recently he had been engaged in a brokerage firm on State Street.

CHRONICLE
Reading, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Governor Urges Many Reforms in Annual Message

By Arthur W. Woodman
Chronicle State House Correspondent

STATE HOUSE, Boston—Heralding a new era of "social justice", Governor James M. Curley on Wednesday laid before the Massachusetts Legislature a broad plan for "social security", overshadowed by a detailed program of state building at institutions and a fiscal policy containing multitudinous unpopular tax proposals.

Reforms in structure by adoption of an unicameral legislature, reduction of membership and adoption of biennial sessions is urged by the Chief Executive in his annual message to the General Court before large throngs in the House of Representatives.

Legislature Blamed for "Work and Wages" Failure

Slightly touching on a definite program of "social security" for which he has definitely declared himself, the Governor reviewed his success and failure of the past year, hailing his victories as the foundation of a social security platform. Explaining the failure of the "work and wages" program, now a much mourned slogan, the Governor asserted the responsibility rests with the legislature "which provided funds not only grudgingly, but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

New Taxes Proposed—Liquor Tax Diverted

An amazing feature of the New Year's Day address is the taxation financial program drafted by the Governor.

Features outlined include a continuation of the 10 per cent surtax, adopted last year, continuation for five years of the additional gasoline tax, doubled licensed fee for trucks on the highway, additional taxes on dog racing, with horses remaining free from a tax increase, transfer of alcoholic taxes from the special old age assistance fund to the general fund, a 40 cents a gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol, a two cent cigarette tax and a five dollar license fee for slot machines.

To the end that the state tax be dismissed, these new forms of taxation are recommended.

Judicial reforms are urged on the Legislature, which, if adopted would clear the Supreme Judicial Court of the elder jurists.

In accord with recent trends, Governor Curley announced himself wholeheartedly in favor of a vast spending program designed to produce a building program at state institutions without listing contemplated expenditure and devoid of gubernatorial recommendation for financing the projects.

In whipping the Legislature publicly, Governor Curley today left the House chamber, with a perplexed Legislature

CHRONICLE
Reading, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

A NEW MASSACHUSETTS

Governor Curley in his message to the General Court on Wednesday seems to have an idea that he will be able to change over completely our State government and adapt it more generally to his wishes and interests. It is without doubt the most radical message ever delivered by a Governor of this Commonwealth.

Changes and taxes are the most striking features of the message.

The changes recommended provide for a unicameral legislature, that is the abolition of one of the branches of the General Court, combined with a reduction in membership of the remaining branch, and biennial sessions.

This tendency to concentrate the law making powers in the hands of a few should be viewed with suspicion in the light of events in the last session of the General Court and especially since it is contrary to the ideas of the framers of the Constitution of the Commonwealth wherein they sought to have the legislators selected by a few in order that they might act as spokesmen for their constituency, and this at a time when the voters of the Commonwealth were fewer than today.

All of these measures are stated to be in the interests of economy, which might ensue if the number of legislators are reduced, but in the discussion in the last legislature of biennial sessions there was considerable doubt shown as to whether there would be any appreciable saving by holding the sessions every other year than each year as is done at present.

Overshadowing these suggested changes, because it seems very doubtful if they can be adopted, is the ever-recurring question of taxes. If legislators were as zealous in finding methods of reducing expenditures as they are in seeking new means of taxation, some of our tax burden might be removed.

Taxes proposed for continuation and addition include the further enforcement of the 10 per cent surtax on the income tax, an extension for five years of the additional gas tax, double license fees for trucks using the highways, an additional tax on dog racing, transfer of the alcohol tax from a special fund for old age assistance to the general fund, a 40 cents per gallon tax on alcohol, a 2 cent cigarette tax, and a five dollar license fee for slot machines.

The failure of the "work and wage" program is laid cold at the feet of the General Court, but the building program is far from defunct, with recommendations for enlarging of State institutions, additional equipment and personnel, and housing for the workers.

Another outstanding recommendation is the retirement of all jurists with full pay at 70, thus clearing the Supreme Court of its elder jurists and making the appointment of new judges possible.

It appears from a hasty perusal of the Governor's message that if the General Court supinely passes alll recommendations, which God forbid, no one will be able to recognize the old State of Massachusetts.

BUDGET
Revere, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

POLITICS
— From —
A Woman's Viewpoint

What a fine New Year's present we received from our Governor. Can you imagine levying more taxes upon the over-burdened taxpayer. Economy and economic policies, lauded as the keynote during the political campaigns are a waste of energy among the thinking people. There are many that fall for this "bunk" and probably will continue to fall, but just as sure as the sun shines there's going to be a day of reckoning and the taxpayer will win the fight for lower taxes.

May I ask the Governor, if he is so much interested in economic policies, why did he raise the salaries of his office force to a sum amounting to more than $6000 and why did he appoint more help if he is really sincere. In his manifesto, or more commonly, his message, he recommends the retirement of judges on full pay at the age of 70. That is another bit of economy. What is the motive behind the "smoke screen" you can imagine, and it may be said the appointment of new judges, so then we will have retired judges and active judges both on full salaries.

Just think of it, Mr. and Mrs. Taxpayer, a judge who now receives a salary of $10,000 will, when retired, receive $10,000, an another newly appointed man will receive $10,000. You may liken it to the Townsend plan if you wish, but you can say that for the Townsed plan theory, that it allocates the money to the aged and in many cases persons in need. The Governor surely must realize that the taxpayers in this commonwealth are in a desperate condition with their heavy tax burdens, and if correctly stated, the Governor's promises were to relieve the taxpayers of part of this burden. But, as it may be said, campaign promises are soon forgotten.

Is it any wonder that many of our people are leaving the state, for if this "spending spree" now going on continues much longer it will be impossible for anyone to live here unless on the dole.

The only persons that are not suffering are those on the welfare. Why don't they investigate those who are now on the walfare. There is no question about the reason why there has been no investigation. "They are in right." The supposed investigators apparently don't dare to make a thorough investigation, so it is said, because if they did they would lose their jobs. Have you ever seen the cards of some of these so-called investigators of certain cases?

All of the "alphabetical" projects may be classified as the same, and in order to secure a job you must be "in right" with the politicians. Every welfare case and every employee on a national, state of city project should be carefully investigated for the money so spent is the money that belongs to the taxpayer.

It is hoped that the Governor will make every effort to reduce the tax burden and adhere to a policy of strict economy, and if he does not, that the Legislature will see to it that his bills of extravagance do not pass.

S. F. C.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

BUDGET
Revere, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Mark What Von Says

"Our country, 'tis of thee—sweet land of liberty."

* * * *

Let Congress at its next session clip the "wings" of President Roosevelt and stop this tremendous spending spree.

* * * *

The happiest folks today under our present regime are those who are under the dole—nothing to worry about.

* * * *

President Roosevelt is spending his way to defeat. The American people are showing that they are not in favor of all of his policies. They, or rather a majority of them, are thinking people, realizing that there must be a day of reckoning.

* * * *

"Play boys," so-called brain trusters, should not be allowed to handle the finances of our nation. Call a halt, Mr. President, or else you are doomed at the next election. Hundreds of billions can't buy the American people.

* * * *

Confidence in government like confidence in business makes the nation and business go smoothly along.

* * * *

Now for "Gov. Jim." The "Political Hero" is steering himself into political oblivion. It is quite evident that he has lost the confidence of the people. His slogan of "Work and Wages" has proven a myth. His promises to get rid of the Governor's council and the Boston Finance Committee, the two stumbling blocks in his effort to dictate the policies of our Commonwealth and city, have proven a farce. He now has control of these two bodies and doesn't care a rap. A chameleon changes its colors, and, evidently, "Gov. Jim" changes his notions.

* * * *

Isn't it strange that President Roosevelt, the first man in the nation, has not expressed his regret over the departure of the Lindbergh family to a foreign land. Perhaps he may think they are only one of the millions of Americans. But Lindbergh is a distinguished American who is credited with making America famous through his flying achievements. He should at least have somec onsideration from our President.

* * * *

JOURNAL
Somerville, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Drivers of automobiles and smokers of cigarettes—in other words, the greater part of the population,—should be interested in Governor Curley's recommendation of five years' continuance of the present gasoline tax and an additional cigarette tax of two cents a package.

NEWS
Southbridge, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

R. W. BIRD ATTACKS CURLEY'S PROGRAM

Taxpayers' Head Terms Plan as Extravagant And Wasteful

Reginald W. Bird of Framingham, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, with which the Southbridge Taxpayers league is affiliated, today attacked the 1936 program of Gov. James M. Curley as wasteful and extravagant.

Saying that Gov. Curley had cast his holiday greeting in electric lights and nailed it to the front of the State House at the expense of somebody else, Mr Bird said the Governor had done so because he then was writing the address which had little comfort in it for the taxpayer.

Mr. Bird demanded curtailment of expenditures, said the proposed new tax levies would not meet the Governor's building program or eliminate the State tax, and attacked the proposed $1,000,000 addition to the State House, calling for a concentration and reduction in government departments instead.

"Economy in the State government is most necessary but not until I have finished my term of office," Mr. Bird said the Governor's message seemed to say to him, and went on to assert that the only sound ideas in the message were ones for which the taxpayers' associations had been fighting for years.

The president of the association predicted a deficit of $25,000,000 by the end of next year and warned that the Governor's tax program could not hope to balance such a deficit, and would not, therefore, be able to abolish the State tax.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

M'KEOWN FILES SEVERAL BILLS IN THE SENATE

One Would Compel Physical Examination of All Handlers of Food Every Six Months

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 2—Several bills were filed in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield.

One is aimed to protect public health. It would compel examination of all food handlers every six months by local health boards, as a protection against disease, and is inspired by spread of a malignant disease in a section of Springfield some time ago, which was traced directly to a store where food was bought. Rhode Island has such a law at present. The present state laws permit the state health department to order such examinations, but this is seldom done. McKeown's bill would make the examination mandatory.

Penalty for Speeding

Another of his measures would compel the registrar of motor vehicles to suspend the license for not more than 45 days of any person speeding through a city or town at 45 miles an hour or more.

Still another would compel fire insurance companies to pay proportional damages to carriers of insurance, rather than permit, as at present, the settlement at any amount, and keeping the premiums and adjusting on an agreed value. Exception to mandates of his bill would be where insurance is taken out on a greater value than cost of the property insured.

Representative Tycho M. Petersen of Springfield today filed in the House a bill, on petition of the Skill Game Operators' association of Massachusetts, to license "pin-ball" games at $500 or a $1000 a year fee to each concern placing such games. The operators' association wants the law to drive certain New York machines out of the state, claiming that in spite of a supreme court ruling stating the pin-ball game is one of skill, such machines are being ordered out of stores because a New York game has appeared which has only one ball and which returns the nickel fee if the ball hits a certain spot. This New York game has been ruled by Massachusetts courts to be a gambling game. Petersen said it is estimated licensing of the pin-ball operators would return the commonwealth a revenue of about $500,000 a year.

For Trucking Interests

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Proposal was made in a bill filed in the House today to amend the constitution to prohibit disenfranchisement of legal voters who are recipients of public aid or who have not paid a poll tax.

Another House bill would repeal the additional excise tax of one cent on a gallon of gasoline, effective May 1, next, which tax Gov Curley, in his annual message yesterday, recommended be continued for five years.

Still another bill would require goods, food and merchandise in package form to be labeled as to place of origin.

Election by popular vote of members of the state public utilities commission is sought in another House bill. Similar bills have been filed previously.

For Milk Control Repeal

Repeal of the Massachusetts milk control act is sought in another measure.

Still another would prohibit sale of meat and meat products containing certain preservatives, a measure which, in former years, has been fought by certain business interests in Holyoke and Chicopee.

Amendment to the telephone corruption laws relative to the conduct of intrastate telephone business in Massachusetts is sought in another petition, and still another would extend the jurisdiction of the public utilities department in respect to examination of telephone companies to corporations and others affiliated with such companies.

Another petition would subject to control of the commonwealth the securities of foreign corporations, the issue of which is not based upon or secured by the property, franchise or stock of domestic telephone companies or corporations owned by the foreign corporations.

Maps, plans, charters, reports, records and all other data of the sliding scale commission public records and to place them in custody of the utilities department is sought in another bill.

The same petitions would require the rates and charges for each class of telephone service to be based on cost thereof, limited by the reasonable value of service to the customer. They also have filed a bill to require filing of contracts with utilities department by electric companies supplying electricity in bulk to other gas and electric, or electric companies. Likewise, they would prohibit management and similar contracts between gas or electric companies and affiliated companies under another measure.

Labels for Foreign Goods

Senator McKeown also filed a bill to provide for the labeling of foreign-made goods, with penalty for violation a fine of $100, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

Another of this bills provides that any person arrested or held in custody for misdemeanor, if he so asks, would be entitled, at his own expense, to communicate with a member of his family and with a doctor of his own choice.

The supreme court would be given power to make rules and to regulate the administration of justices of district courts designated by the chief justice, of oaths in connection with the preparation and filing of any paper, or any other matter or proceeding in relation to the naturalization of aliens.

Bill to require applicants for registration as veterinarians to be citizens of the United States was filed in the House.

A resolve filed in the House would memorialize Congress in favor of immediate cash payment of adjusted compensation certificates to World war veterans and cancelation of interest charges on loans made to these veterans on such certificates.

JOURNAL
Somerville, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

INAUGURATION MONDAY

Governor Curley has opened the session of the legislature with a series of startling recommendations and suggestions for more taxes and changes in the form of state government. President Roosevelt tonight proposes to present in person to Congress his program for the new session. In each of these occasions the executive office is firmly in the saddle, having had experience and well aware of difficulties lying before.

On Monday a new mayor will assume responsibility for the administration of the city of Somerville. The Board of Aldermen for 1936 and 1937 is also new to an extent, although the majority of the members are not new to City Hall. The Board is reduced from twenty-one to eleven, and although the members were elected on a non-partisan basis, the majority of the Board are Democrats in state and national elections, while the Mayor is Republican.

Under these conditions it may be wise for the new mayor, in his inaugural address, to avoid controversial questions or startling recommendations, and to state in general terms his aims and purposes. The people of Somerville are ready to give the new administration a fair chance, and we believe that the aldermen are disposed to work with the Mayor. The first test will come on confirmation of appointments, and with these out of the way, the new city government can proceed wisely to bring order out of chaos, and give the people of the city an economical and efficient government, which is the end most earnestly desired. New and strange policies make good newspaper headlines, but do not aid in ministering wisely to the needs of a city.

With Old Man Winter dallying in the South from Maryland to Georgia, why doesn't some enterprising railway or tourist company organize some relief trips North for Southerners who find themselves unable to cope with temperatures ranging from freezing down to three or four degrees below zero. Up here we are equipped with all that is necessary to make us enjoy real winter, including well-insulated houses, adequate heating plants, and plenty of woolies.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

LABOR OFFICIAL SCORES GOODWIN FOR ACTIVITIES

Watt Declares That Auto Registrar Has Practically Ruined Shoe Industry in Brockton.

(*Special to The Springfield Union*)

BOSTON, Jan. 2—The row that developed last week over the activities of Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin in labor affairs and which almost caused Gov. Curley to oust him, flared anew today with Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, issuing a blistering statement presenting labor's side of the story and accusing Goodwin of having practically ruined the shoe industry in Brockton.

Goodwin got into a controversy with organized labor on the question of organizing Haverhill shoe workers. Gov. Curley, after protests had been made, ordered Goodwin to cease his labor activities or resign as Registrar. Goodwin defied the Governor to remove him, insisting on his rights to think and act as he pleased so long as it did not interfere with the duties of his state position.

Governor Backs Down

After thinking it over and further conferences with Goodwin, the Governor reversed his stand and said that he could find nothing wrong with Goodwin's conduct and stated that he had but one course to pursue, namely to keep Mr. Goodwin on as Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

It is at this point that Mr. Watt steps into the picture to assert that "if the Governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary, even from employers and employes in Haverhill whose affairs have been so seriously menaced by Goodwin's meddling."

Secretary Watt suggests that the Governor was so occupied with preparing his annual message that "it must have interfered with his customary accuracy."

"It appears," Watt continued, "that it took the eloquence of the registrar himself, rather than a study of the actual facts, to justify the Governor's surprising statement.

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 per cent, which have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in the Brockton district in which between 1800 and 2000 workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived, and which have transferred much of the production of the W. L. Douglas factory to Binghampton, N. Y., and Rochester, N. H."

Watt goes on to declare that if any trouble results in Haverhill the responsibility must rest largely on the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin.

Further Watt charged that no one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's "pose of altruism and self sacrifice" and that no one who looks over the record of the Legislature will find any evidence of his "working for the welfare of the working people of the State."

Gov. Curley stated that Watt had shown him the statement before releasing it to the press. "This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin," said the Governor, "and I know of no one who can contribute to the festivities of the Near Year better than the two of them."

A little later he added: "It looks to me as though Goodwin and the State Federation for Labor are going to have a party."

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

STATE HOUSE BRIEFS

From Our Special Reporter

Mental Reports Ready

Gov Curley today announced he had been informed by Mental Diseases Commissioner Winfred Overholser that the reports of the psychiatric examination made of Miller F. Clark, condemned murderer and Henry A. Gardner, Worcester pyromaniac recommended to the governor for pardon, were ready for submission. Clark is due to die in the electric chair the week of the 12th for murder of Ethel Zuckerman of Boston.

NEWS
Southbridge, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

AS OTHERS SEE IT

A BUSY SESSION

(The Boston Globe)

Some annual messages from Executives to legislators are short and some are long. That of Gov. Curley beginning the second year of his term is very long indeed. It has the advantage presumably, of being complete, but so many subjects are taken up and treated that it is quite out of the question for anyone to carry much of it in his head. As the session of the General Court unfolds, the interested citizens frequently will have occasion to examine the text of what the Governor said on the first day of the year.

And it is difficult to pick out a few paragraphs as more important than others. However, there is one constitutional change which Mr. Curley asks that should produce an enormous amount of discussion. He would have Massachusetts change its present General Court to a small single-chambered Legislative body, following the example of Nebraska which has decided to do business under such a system, a recent product of the fertile brain of Senator Norris.

The underlying idea is that a system of two Houses at a State capital has not the same argument behind it as the two chambers at Washington and that a State can manage more satisfactorily if there is no temptation to lose proposals in conference committee.

The proposal to raise the school-leaving age from 14 to 16 is by no means new. In fact it has had so much seasoning that it may be expected to show an increase of strength this year. The Governor again has brought up the expense of compulsory auto insurance and at a time when a great many are asking how much it will cost to keep their cars on the road.

The 1934 season on Beacon Hill broke a record for length. After surveying the plans of the Governor for the current year there seems no reason for expecting the law makers to finish up in jig time.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

M'KEOWN FILES SEVERALS BILLS IN THE SENATE

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New Secretary-Treasurer Of Bay State Sheriffs, County Commissioners

Chairman Thomas J. Costello of the Hampden County commission yesterday was elected secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Sheriffs and County Commissioners association at its annual meeting held in the City club at Boston. Mr Costello and the other members of the county commission, Charles W. Bray and Maurice G. Donahue, were in Boston yesterday also for the purpose of conferring with the state board of public works on the matter of chapter 90 road work in Hampden county during 1936.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

R. W. BIRD ATTACKS CURLEY'S PROGRAM

Boston, Jan. 3—Asserting that Governor Curley's message said in substance that he favored reduction in government cost only after he was out of office, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' associations, through President R. W. Bird, attacked the governor's program last night as wasteful and extravagant.

Saying that Curley had cast his holiday greeting in electric lights and nailed it to the front of the State House at the expense of somebody else, Bird said the governor had done so because he was then writing the address which had little comfort in it for the taxpayer.

Bird demanded curtailment of expenditures, said the proposed new tax levies would not meet the governor's building program or eliminate the state tax, and attacking the proposed $1,000,000 addition to the State House, calling for a concentration and reduction in government departments instead.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Taxpayers See No Hope For Aid From Gov Curley

Head of State Federation Notes Proposals in Governor's Message for Increased Building, Increased Taxes and Finds No Moves Toward Economy

From Our Special Reporter.

Boston, Jan. 2—Gov Curley's message failed to instil in the hearts of the taxpayers' associations of Massachusetts any hope for relief of burdens now borne by the taxpayers generally, as is shown by a statement issued tonight by President Reginald W. Bird of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' associations. Bird finds small comfort in the governor's proposal for increased building, increased taxes and proposed elimination of the state tax, in view of the governor's now established practice of adding to expense of government in spite of all objections. President Bird's statement follows:—

"It is easier now to understand why Gov Curley spent a great deal of someone's money to have his holiday greetings cast in electric lights and nailed to the front of the State House. It was because he was writing his annual message to the General Court, and he knew it would contain small comfort for the taxpayer.

"The governor, who uses such terminology as 'duplicity,' 'knavery' and 'chicanery,' in characterizing the Legislature, adopts as his own some of the major objectives of the organized taxpayers of the state, and then with regal aplomb says in effect, 'Economy in the state government is most necessary but not until I have finished my term of office.'

Economy Demanded

"What the governor fails to understand is that taxpayers are demanding today, and not next year, economy in the state, beginning in the executive office itself, and they will not be diverted from this objective by fine promises for someone else to carry out.

"It is naturally gratifying that in that portion of his message dealing with expenditures and revenues, the governor has seen fit to restate as his own, policies and recommendations for which taxpayers' associations all over Massachusetts have been fighting for three years. Our only hope now is that his excellency will not see fit to abandon the constructive part of his legislative program as he did last year when he failed to give any discernible support to his own recommendations when they came before the Legislature. A notable example was one of the greatest possible economies—and one of the easiest of achievement—the reform of county government, which he proposed last year, and which he left to be supported by taxpayers alone without so much as a word from the executive office.

"The governor has commented on the fundamental weakness of the report of the special commission on taxation, and he has reached a conclusion with which we heartily concur. Only by the appointment of an expert commission, amply financed and with sufficient time for a comprehensive study can our tax system be given the intelligent revision it needs. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' associations proposed exactly this procedure last spring, and instead of gaining official support succeeded only in winning angry comment from members of the commission which has just reported.

Not One Economy Proposed

"Similarly, the federation has proposed a scientific study of the processes of government in Massachusetts to determine how the elimination of waste and extravagance might materially reduce the tax burden. Here again, as the governor, in effect, points out in his message, the official attitude has been one of obstruction. It has been our hope that such a study could be made by the same commission named for a general tax study, and it is our purpose to suggest once more such procedure.

"Meanwhile, as has been said, it is deeply distressing to note that the governor does not propose a single economy for his own administration.

"With the governor's hope that the state tax can be eliminated, we have the greatest sympathy. We feel with him that the state should exist upon its own revenues without levying upon the real estate in towns and cities. Not only is this better budget procedure for the state, but it will eliminate once and for all the frequent, if usually erroneous, statement by local officials that they cannot economize while the state increases its demands for revenue from local sources.

"We suspect, however, that the problem is rather more difficult than his excellency's message would make it appear. There is every reason to assume that the deficit next year will be in the vicinity of $25,000,000, and the governor's tax program clearly will not bridge any such gap unless accompanied by obvious economies which he does not propose to make. In other words, the state tax cannot be eliminated on any such basis. It is also true that the Legislature cannot much longer ignore the claims of municipalities for a share of the gasoline tax for local highway purposes. There can be little disagreement with the theory that motor cars have made necessary the construction of and maintenance of city and town streets in even greater proportion than they have created a demand for trunk highways, and continued diversion of this revenue to the general fund of the commonwealth will never provide the relief for real estate promised when the tax was originally levied.

That $2 Tax Cut

"Gov Curley interjected during the reading of his formal message the statement that the adoption of his tax program would mean a reduction of $2 in local tax rates. This is greater than the amount of the present state tax by a very considerable sum, and on the other hand it quite certainly does not take into account the cost of financing the huge building program proposed elsewhere in the message. It is our measured conclusion that even under the most favorable circumstances the program proposed will not result in any such relief. We fear that it is just the old story of new taxes, not to replace old ones, but to provide more money for government to spend.

"It is the expenditures for buildings proposed by Gov Curley, which seem to us utterly to negative the good proposals in this unique message. Taxpayers certainly will not wish to spend $1,000,000 to add to the State House, at least until one commission or another can survey administrative practices and personnel to determine whether the present building may not house some of the agencies now in rented quarters. It is quite possible that if some of the unnecessary functions of government were abandoned, less office space would be required. Similarly it is difficult to conceive of an inquiry worthy of the name that would not concern itself with the problem of the institutional care of unfortunates. The taxpayer is just as sympathetic as is the governor in this direction, and his sympathy probably antedates that of the chief executive, since the taxpayer has seen the system born and has paid for its development to a degree he never anticipated in its earlier stages. It is a common family practice, when a member of the family falls into need, to make the best of what is available in the emergency. It has never seemed practical under such circumstances to build another story on the house and another stall on the garage. The governor will find little enthusiasm outside a certain element in the Legislature for expansion until people can meet their present charges for government.

"The governor practically dissolves into tears as he paints the picture of state wards in crowded institutions. It is noteworthy that the chief executive has admirable self-control when he comes to consider the taxpayer. He can squeeze out not even the smallest sob when he considers the thousands who have lost their homes and those other thousands of homeowners who are engaged in the discouraging battle to save their property. The taxpayer is dismissed thus: 'Attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated.'

Political Statements Scouted

"In this connection, it is interesting to note that the claim of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' associations when the 48-hour bill was under consideration, that it would mean the addition of 2500 employes to the public payroll, an assertion vehemently contradicted at that time by heads of departments, is now publicly acknowledged by the governor to be the fact. Thus the federation's forecast of millions of cost is borne out by the highest authority, and the plain conclusion is that without ascertaining the facts for themselves a majority of the Legislature chose to accept the assurances of officeholders who apparently were not anxious to face the ultimate consequences of their recommendations.

"Thus, over and over again, the taxpayer is being led to the inevitable conclusion that he must place no faith in statements made for political purposes. More and more he must find out the facts for himself, and more and more as he does find them out, he will demand changes in governmental practices now designed to serve least of all those who pay the bills. Officeholders one day will discover that unless the industries and consequently, the people, of Massachusetts are permitted to prosper someone else will be filling the offices."

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Governor Curley Renews Feud With Ely, Attacking State Tax Appeals Board

Tells Selectmen's Association That Former Chief Executive Refused to Remove Lincoln From Board Because Backer — Alexander Whiteside — Had Contributed to Ely's Campaign

Special to The Daily News

Boston, Jan. 3—Contending that there can be no decrease in governmental costs for a long time to come, when, no one can tell, Governor James M. Curley, speaking to the annual meting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's association at Gardner auditorium at the State House today, renewed his attack on the State Tax Appeals board and blasted Joseph B. Ely of Westfield for his refusal to remove Alexander Lincoln from the board when he was governor.

With the steady reduction of vaues of downtown property in Boston while he was mayor, Curley said Lincoln was much to blame for this reducton which aggregated $300,000,000.

The governor said he called upon Ely, while governor to remove Lincoln, but that Ely answered that he couldn't do this as Alexander Whiteside, whom Curley had branded as "Public enemy No. 1" was a close friend of Lincoln and one of the largest contributors to his—Ely's—campaign.

Curley said Ely offered, as an alternative, to increase the board's personnel from three to five, with the result that the situation became aggravated.

Curley, in his 1935 Legislative message called for abolition of the Tax Appeal board, but he did not renew the recommendation in this year's message and it was supposed the feud had died down.

The governor pleaded to the selectmen to support his recommendations for extensive additional taxation and a building program. He said the only means left to governmental bodies to bring about a reduction in taxation is the adoption of the revnue-raising program he outlined in his message. By that he meant, elimination of the state tax and boosting of income to take its place. Curley contended such a program is a most reasonable one and should be supported by all public-spirited organizations. He urged the selectmen to gird themselves for the fight against the privileged interest which he declared in the past have been able to escape their just share of taxation.

If his financial recommendations are accepted, the governor declared, it will be possible to end the state tax and reduce the municipal tax rates by $2 on $1000 of valuation. He outlined his program for additional revenues, including the two-cent cigaret tax, continuation of the extra-cent gasoline tax, the alcohc tax, and others, and contended the recommendations are reasonable and would bring relief to the home owner, but are being opposed by organized money interests that brought about creation of the state tax appeals board and has prevented legislation for home owner relief.

Declaring securing of new revenue is the only salvation of municipalities until prosperity has returned, Curley called upon selectmen, taxpayers associations and like bodies to unite for the battle, otherwise it would be impossible for him to succeed in his endeavor.

The taxpayers associations already have condmned his taxation program. And this brought from Curley the contention that there is no justification to assert that his program with respect to building is recomended in the interest of the contractors. He asserted it was intended to help the most unfortunate element, the insane, saying "It is a black mark on the white escutcheon of the commonwealth to allow the conditions to obtain. For the last four years it has been impossible to place a single child in an institution of the comonwealth and unless a new building is erected it will be impossible to place a child in a state institution for another four years. I have recommended a change which will be at least a start on a much-neglected program."

He then outlined his building program, first given in his Legislative message, saying, "We can't consider ourselves decent citizens if we allow the conditions to continue." He described the bond issues for his building program and plans for amortization thereof and "insisted" that the revenue program should go through. As to the criticism that if didn't use gasoline tax money for sidewalks and highways, he could use it for buildings, Curley declared the passage of time in building had been overlooked, and the sidewalk program furnishes work in the interim.

Pepping up of annual town reports to arouse among the voters a more active interest in town affairs was discussed by the selectmen after listening to the governor. It was suggested a vote be passed for the study of some plan for development of a more uniform system of publishing town reports.

Director Theodore N. Wadell of the division of accounts said the towns need a more comprehensive presentation of figures showing how the taxpayers money is being spent. It was recommended that a statewide contest among towns be conducted to cultivate interest in making town reports more understandable and interesting to the average citizen.

EVENING UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

ELY WOULD NOT OUST LINCOLN, CURLEY STATES

Tax Appeals Member Was Heavy Contributor to Former's Campaign, Latter Says.

(*Special to The Springfield Union*)

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Gov. Curley, in a speech to the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association today, declared that he had been told by Joseph B. Ely when the latter was Governor, that he could not remove Alexander Lincoln from the State Board of Tax Appeals (as Curley had requested) because Lincoln was a heavy contributor to Ely's campaign fund. Ely said, Curley declared today, that he could take away some of Lincoln's influence in the Board by increasing the membership from three to five, which he did.

This statement by Curley was made in the course of an attack upon the Board of Tax Appeals, toward which he has been bitterly antagonistic ever since he had trouble with it while he was mayor of Boston. Curley's demand that Lincoln be removed had been made to Ely as a result of a controversy he was then having with the board.

For the remainder of his speech to the selectmen, who were gathered at the State House in annual session to discuss problems of local government, Gov. Curley rehashed his annual message to the Legislature, which was still fresh in his mind because he delivered it only last Wednesday. He urged the town fathers to support the recommendations he made in that message, particularly his tax program, which he said was "vital to the people of Massachusetts" and the only means by which local taxes could be reduced. He explained this further by stating that if his revenue measures were adopted, the State tax could be abolished, and $2 taken from the local tax rates.

He contended that there would be no decrease in the cost of government for a long time.

He also urged the selectmen to fight against "the privileged interests which have too long escaped their just share of the burden."

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Saltonstall Charges Curley's Idea Of "Constructive" Is Huge Spending

Speaker, Replying Sharply to Governor, Credits Line of Republican Executives With State's Good Credit

(*Special to The Springfield Union*)

BOSTON, Jan. 2—Riled at Gov. Curley's gibe that his long years of service as a legislator had been barren of constructive ideas, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House of Representatives this afternoon tartly replied that, "The Governor apparently does not consider any work constructive unless it involves the expenditure of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money."

Yesterday the Speaker had characterized the Governor's annual message to the Legislature as one that "shouts extravagance and whispers economy." Smarting under the criticism, the Governor issued a statement early today disparaging Saltonstall's legislative record.

Credits Republicans

"Perhaps he does not realize that were it not for the successful administrations of Republican Governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923," Speaker Saltonstall's retort continued, "the Commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues.

"He talks considerably about the social security legislation in Massachusetts, forgetting that the greater part of it was placed on the statute books under my leadership as Speaker of the House before he became Governor.

"If he wants another constructive idea, I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the State departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

Declaring that because of his long service as a legislator Speaker Saltonstall should be at least able to present one constructive and helpful suggestion, Gov. Curley today warned that if the presiding officer of the lower branch of the Legislature failed to present such suggestion "it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

The Governor's statement was issued in reply to Saltonstall's comment yesterday criticizing the Governor's annual message.

"In his desire to be critical," the Governor said, "I fear that Mr. Saltonstall has overlooked the important fact, as pointed out in the measure, that the overcrowding and lack of accommodations in the institutions in the State has resulted over a long period of years, and is something for which I am not responsible. It is the responsibility of officials who had charge of the administration of the State.

"Durin gthe greater period of the time overcrowding has existed, Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the Legislature or as speaker of the House. If they had provided for their duties and obligations to the wards of the State, there would be no occasion for a major expenditure at this time. Such an expenditure is necessary if we are to preserve the honor and good name of the Commonwealth and discharge our obligations.

"I am unaware of any recommendation from him during his long service that would be conducive to more economical administration of government or of increasing revenue so the burden, all too heavy on owners of real estate, might be reduced.

"I estimate that about $8,000,000 will be necessary to cover the cost of the building program as outlined, $1,000,000 for correction institutions, $1,000,000 for the Public Health Department, $1,000,000 for additional quarters for State departments, $2,000,000 for a war memorial, and $3,000,000 for additional buildings for the Mental Disease Department. Such a bond issue would be amortized over a 20 year period and the annal outlay for such purposes would be $400 000, and the new sources of revenue recommended in my message would not only amply provide for the amortization of the bond issue but would make it possible to reduce the tax rate in every city and town $2 on each $1000 of valuation through ending the custom of a levying on cities and towns the sum of $10,000,000 to offset a deficit in the cost of operating the activities of the State."

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

STATE PRISON CONDITIONS BAD, LYMAN REPORTS

State Board of Parole Too Severe, May Have Trouble, He Tells Curley.

BOSTON, Jan. 2 — Massachusetts prisons are "smoldering" and serious trouble with the inmates may be expected unless the attitude of the State Board of Parole, which is alleged to be pretty severe, is changed soon to give prisoners some inducement to good behavior, Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman told Gov. Curley today.

The question of ousting the present members of the Parole Board is now before the Governor's Council. The Governor said today he had received many letters from prisoners complaining that the board was harsh in refusing paroles at the expiration of two-thirds of minimum sentences. The letters of protest will be turned over to the Council, the Governor declaring that the situation merits an investigation.

NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

House, Senate Take a Recess Until Monday

In the Meantime, Legislators Busy Themselves With Petitions of Constituents; To Hold Hearings on Paroles

Boston, Jan. 3 (AP)—With the Massachusetts house and senate recessed until Monday, legislators busied themselves today with petitions of their constituents and the public hearings of the executive council on parole matters.

The repartee between Gov. James M. Curley (D.) and Leverett Saltonstall, Republican speaker of the house, which began after the chief executive delivered his opening message to the legislature Wednesday simmered down.

The executive council's hearing on parole conditions in the state was due apparently to get away to a flying start. Gov. Curley announced he would preside, and take with him to today's opening hearing sheafs of letters received from prisoners and their attorneys, who claim the parole board has been too hard on them and their clients.

The number of petitions filed to date this session was about 350, approximately 100 less than the number filed by this time last year.

The proposals for legislation ranged from simple schemes to license bagatelle machines to complicated legislation to further regulation of the telephone company.

De Celles Having Troubles

Insurance Comr. Francis De Celles was having his troubles with persons who have been refused compulsory automobile insurance for various reasons.

More than 100 have appealed to him within the past few days, his office reported.

One of those who asked the commissioner's aid, his office said, was a physician, who said he had figured in several trivial accidents in which no personal injuries were involved. He said he was treating five patients for pneumonia and two expectant mothers needed his treatment. Comr. De Celles intervened, his office said, and the physician received insurance.

Several who appealed to the commissioner claimed they would be unemployed without the use of their cars.

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

The Curley Methods

To understand the real significance of Governor Curley's address to the General Court it is essential to have a fair understanding of Governor Curley and his political methods.

He has a way of seeming to favor one thing in order to get another — to favor a good thing in order to get a bad one. Thus he seemed to reappoint Dr. Payson Smith as Commissioner of Education though it had been carefully arranged beforehand that the Democratic members of the Council would fail to confirm and thereby enable the Governor to make the appointment he intended.

In his recent address he utters sweet words about the elimination of the state tax but his sweet words are to balance proposals for getting from the General Court more money to spend He seeks to increase state expenditures by pretending to reduce them, and to increase taxes by a mere promise to reduce them.

Should he prevail upon a too gullible Legislature as last year to grant him more money to spend and a larger state budget on the plea and promise of eliminating the state tax, all the probabilities are that at the end of the fiscal year it would be found that the state tax would be larger than ever despite new taxes for revenue to be retained by the State at the expense of the cities and towns.

Practically every increase in taxes professedly to relieve the burden on real estate would fall just the same on the owner or renter of real estate.

EVENING UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Portraits on View In State Hospital

Governors of Commonwealth and Superintendents of Institution on Exhibition

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 3—The walls of the main corridor in the administration building at Northampton State Hospital are now graced with the framed portraits of six past and present governors of the Commonwealth and of the seven physicians who have filled the office of superintendent of the hospital since its institution in 1858.

Hitherto these portraits have been hung on the walls in the executive office, where they were inaccessible to the public. As now placed, they constitute an imposing gallery of portraits which visitors to the hospital are privileged to inspect and admire.

The gubernatorial portraits which now adorn the walls of the corridor are those of Calvin Coolidge, 1919-1920; Channing H. Cox, 1921-1924; Alvan T. Fuller, 1925-1928; Frank H. Allen, 1929-1930; Joseph B. Ely, 1931-1934; and James M. Curley, the present Governor.

The seven portraits of superintendents are those of Dr. W. H. Prince 1858-1863; Dr. Pliny Earl, 1863-1865; Dr. Edward B. Nims, 1885-1897; Dr John A. Houston, 1897-1929; Dr. Theodore A. Hoch, 1930-1932, and Dr. Edward W. Whitney, 1933-1935.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

TWO WILL COME FROM STATE UNIT

State Committee Members Hazel G. Oliver and Richard S. Bellows will be among those greeting the celebrators at the annual inaugural ball being sponsored by the Young Men's Republican club of Springfield. Chairman Melvin Holstein of the committee announced last night. The affair is scheduled for Tuesday night at the Auditorium, and will have as guests of honor the incoming city administration.

Assurance has been received by the committee that Winfield Schuster, stormy Republican member of Gov Curley's executive council, will attend the ball. Other Republicans expected to attend are John W. Haigis of Greenfield, former state treasurer and prominently mentioned as the possible next G. O. P. candidate for governor, and Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House of Representatives.

Plans for a reception in the mahogany room are being advanced by a committee headed by City Solicitor Donald M. Macaulay. Other members of the committee include City Prosecutor Philip W. Caporale, Police Commissioner Paul P. Stephenson, Edmund S. Oppenheimer, former president of the common council, Assessor Robert Berry and City Treasurer George W. Rice.

The grand march will be headed by Mayor Henry Martens and other members of his party.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

WATT RAPS GOVERNOR FOR GOODWIN 'ALIBI'

State A. F. L. Secretary Goodwin to Blame if Any Trouble Results

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 2—Robert J. Watt, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, whose assistant, Kenneth Taylor of Springfield is to join him in his activities at the State House Monday, today made a statement on the Curley-Goodwin Haverhill Shoe workers' controversy, saying if the governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank A. Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, "that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary."

Watt declared that when the governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly "the extraordinary capacity and services of Labor Organizer Goodwin, it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story."

Watt casts doubt upon the governor's statement he made a thorough investigation of Goodwin's activities, pointing out he was to busy "preparing his able and far-reaching annual address" to permit his "customary accuracy." He maintains Goodwin's eloquence was accepted by the governor as "actual facts."

Watt says it is "still a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed the wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 per cent," and resulted in removal of seven shoe factories from Brockton throwing out of work 1800 to 2000 workers who were employed before Goodwin entered the city's labor mart.

If any trouble results in Haverhill it must rest largely upon the shoulders of Goodwin and his Allied Brotherhood, Watt warns and "no one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice."

When shown the Watt statement the governor said, "This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin, and I know of no one who can contribute more to the festivities of the new year than the two of them."

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY DECRIES 'LACK OF IDEAS' BY SALTONSTALL

Speaker of House Then Gives Curley 'Idea' About 'Less Dictation to State Departments'

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 2—Declaring that because of his long service as legislator, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall should be at least able to present "one constructive and helpful suggestion," Gov Curley today warned that if the presiding officer of the House failed to present such suggestions, "it would appear that his years of service have been wasted."

Curley was talking in reply to Saltonstall's comment on the governor's annual message of yesterday.

"In his desire to be critical, I am fearful that Mr Saltonstall has overlooked the important fact, as pointed out in the message," Curley said. "The overcrowding and lack of accommodations in the institutions of the state has resulted over a long period of years and is something for which I am not responsible. It is the responsibility of officials who had charge of the administration of the state.

"During the greater period of time overcrowding has existed, Mr Saltonstall has served as a member of the Legislature or as speaker of the House. If they had provided for their duties and obligations to the wards of the state, there would be no occasion for a major expenditure at this time. Such an expenditure is necessary if we are to preserve the honor and good name of the commonwealth and discharge our obligations.

$8,000,000 Is Needed

"I am unware of any recommendation from him during his long service, that would be conducive to more economical administration of government or of increasing revenue so the burden, all too heavy on owners of real estate, might be reduced.

"I estimate that about $8,000,000 will be necessary to cover the cost of the building program as outlined; $1,000,000 for a correction institution; $1,000,000 for the public health department; $1,000,000 for additional quarters for state departments; $2,000,000 for a war memorial; and $3,000,000 for additional buildings for the mental diseases department. Such a bond issue could be amortized over a 20-year period and the annual outlay for such purpose would be $400,000. And the new sources of revenue recommended in my message would not only amply provide for the amortization of the bond issue, but would make it possible to reduce the tax rate in every city and town $2 on each $1000 of valuation through ending the custom of levying on cities and towns the sum of $10,000,000 to offset a deficit in the cost of operating the activities of the state.

"Surely, after the length of time Mr Saltonstall has served in the Legislature, he ought to be at least in the position to present one constructive and helpful suggestion. If he fails to do so, it would appear that his years here are wasted."

In reply, Speaker Saltonstall issued this statement: "The governor apparently does not consider any work constructive unless it involves the expenditure of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

"Perhaps he does not realize that were it not for the successful administrations of Republican governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923, the commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues.

"He talks considerably about the social security legislation in Massachusetts, forgetting that the greater part of it was placed on the statute books under my leadership as speaker of the House before he became governor."

"If he wants another constructive idea, I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the state departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

GOVERNOR HAS MENTAL STUDY ON MURDERER

Document Will Determine Whether M. F. Clark Must Go to Chair This Month

(*Special to The Springfield Union*)

BOSTON, Jan. 2—On Gov. Curley's desk rests a document whose contents will determine whether Miller F. Clark goes to the electric chair the week of Jan. 12.

Clark, condemned to death for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman here in Boston, has been examined as to his mental condition by officials in the State Department of Mental Diseases and the document in question is the report of Commissioner Overholser to the Governor. It will come before the Governor and Council tomorrow.

Clark's counsel secured the psychiatric examination on a plea for commutation of the death penalty to life imprisonment.

Also in the balance is the question of releasing Henry A. Gardner, Worcester pyromaniac, who burned down one church and caused damage to another. He also has been examined by the State Department of Mental Diseases after a proposal by Gov. Curley to pardon him had been protested by Worcester citizens on the ground that he would not be a safe person to let go free.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

PRISONS 'SMOLDERING' OVER PAROLE ISSUE

Governor's Council Will Air Problem at State House This Afternoon

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 2—Massachusetts prisons are "smoldering" as a result of the parole board's action relative to release of prisoners, Correction Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman today told Gov Curley, according to the latter.

He claimed this "startling announcement" plainly indicates what he has held—that unless some inducement is held out to prisoners to insure good behavior, "you are going to have constant trouble and explosion" in penal institutions.

The governor's council will air the problem at a public hearing at the State House tomorrow afternoon. Gov Curley said he has received a large bundle of letters from prisoners complaining of the parole board's action, which he will turn over to the council.

"Conditions certainly justify an investigation," the governor said. "As to what action may be necessary, it will have to wait until facts are brought out. Whatever action the council takes I will have to pass on."

INDEPENDENT
Stoneham, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Speaker Saltonstall Talks to Republicans

About 125 Republican men attended a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Stoneham last evening in Square and Compass Club Hall to hear Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall expound Republican principles. The large attendance was attracted by the fact that Mr. Saltonstall recently announced his candidacy for nomination as Governor by the Republican party.

President George E. MacNeil, Jr., presided over the meeting and briefly explained the principles of the Young Republican movement. He then introduced ex-Representative Lemuel W. Standish who spoke of legislative matters of the past and present.

President MacNeil introduced Vice President Frederick P. Hanford who in turn presented Mr. Saltonstall to the audience.

Mr. Saltonstall spoke of his visit, just previous to the meeting, to Stoneham's "grand old man", Mr. Byran R. Houghton of Green st. There, Mr. Saltonstall said, he held conversation with a brilliant man, keenly interested in all phases of life, including politics whose interest in government proved a compelling topic of discussion.

The speaker then went on to analyze the government of Massachusetts under its present regime and discussed Gov. Curley's New Year's Day message to the newly convened legislature.

In his quiet way, Mr. Saltonstall explained the terrific burden of taxation, the cutting down of service department efficiency by replacements and of the continual insertion of politice into government departments.

"We must cut out politics in service departments of the state if we expect effective work done in those departments," said Mr. Saltonstall. "And that is the argument of the Republican party during the coming year of campaign. We want no more taxes but the continual policy of the Republican party, just as much government as we can pay for. That is what the Republican party has always stood for.

"We also stand for the encouragement of private industry in Massachusetts, to encourage industry to return to this Commonwealth and not to tax them out of existence. The loss of gross wages in Massachusetts the past five years has dropped from eight million to four hundred million. On this reduced amount we must expect to continue to pay our government costs and encourage the return of industry to Massachusetts.

"Our biggest problem, outside of this financial side, is to see that our government services in Massachusetts operate efficiently and effectively without the hindrance of continual political maneuvering. That is what we will fight for in 1936.

Mr. Saltonstall received a hearty hand from the group who were pleased with his manner and statements.

Following the serving of refreshments, the group of Young Republican Club members met to elect their officers for 1936. A slate of officers was chosen unanimously as follows:

President, Frederick P. Hanford.
Vice President, Russell C. Chase.
Secretary, Richard Barnstead, Jr.
Treasurer, Stanley D. Wood.
Board of Directors, George MacNeil, Jr., Thomas Sullivan, Nicholas Apalakis, Percival H. Wardwell, Clifford Smith, Gordon Fanjoy, Warren Mirick.

The next meeting is expected to be held on Wednesday, Feb. 11, when Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly will be the speaker.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

PRISONERS HIT PAROLE BOARD'S STIFF ATTITUDE

Letters to Governor Say Bitterness Aroused in Convicts When Not Given Chance

(Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Jan. 2—Definite testimony that the practise followed by the board of parole, setting back prisoners and forcing them at least to serve their minimum sentences, "has saturated inmates with bitterness," has been received by Gov. James M. Curley in scores of letters from prisoners. The letters were turned over to the Executive Council and made public late this afternoon by Lieut. Joseph L. Hurley, who is also chairman of the Council's committee on pardons.

The letters will be included among the evidence that will be brought out at tomorrow's public hearing on the current controversy between the Council and State Board of Parole. The names of the prisoners or their counsel, who had written the letters, were withheld.

All of the letters were from prisoners whose requests for parole had been turned down by the State board for one reason or another. They all charged the parole board with being unfair.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Gatelee Assails Goodwin as Meddler And Pseudo-Leader in Labor Matters

Organized labor quarrels with the labor activities of Frank L. Goodwin not because he is registrar of motor vehicles, but because he is setting himself up as a labor leader when he has no right to, President John F. Gatelee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor said last night.

He stressed the fact that labor was not saying that Goodwin had traduced the state office he holds, but that as a lawyer he was mixing into labor matters where he had no legitimate reason to intrude.

"We feel that a lawyer can still mix into noncontroversial matters when he holds a state office and that men in other walks of life can retain their connections with their private businesses in noncontroversial matters without damaging their usefulness to the public," Mr Gatelee said.

"We would criticize any man for taking the stand that Goodwin has taken, whether or not he held a public office. We do not wish to seek to have him removed from the registry but we do oppose his activities which are opposed to the American Federation of Labor."

This stand as explained by Mr Gatelee left no room for a possible split with Gov James M. Curley over the latter's failure to go through with his demands that Goodwin resign.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

TUGWELL VISIT IS OFF; AUDITOR BUCKLEY HAPPY

Democrat Is Quoted as Saying "It Is Going to Be Tough Enough to Carry This State."

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The post says Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor and Democratic leader here, is "delighted" Rexford Guy Tugwell, "brain truster," cannot be here for the Jackson Day dinner.

"It is going to be tough enough to carry this state for the Democratic party, without having Tugwell coming in here and popping off," the Post quotes Buckley as saying.

Buckley, according to the Post, expressed the sentiment at a meeting of Democratic leaders, convened to prepare for Boston's Jackson Day dinner.

Tugwell, invited to attend the affair, was recently reported to be unable to come here Jan. 8.

The Post says Buckley, chuckling, said to 100 Democratic colleagues:

"I am delighted to see that Tugwell, who was invited to the Jackson Day dinner here, cannot come. It would have been an outrageous imposition upon the Democratic party in Massachusetts if a brain truster of his inflammable type had been permitted to come here."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

REVIEW
Winthrop, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

—Governor Curley last Friday announced seven new appointments to the National Guard. In this list of appointments was Chester A. Furbish, of 96 Bellevue avenue, who was named Captain of the 241st Infantry.

* * *

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY IGNORES GOODWIN'S ROW

Sidesteps Watt's Fight With Registrar

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Governor Curley sidestepped neatly today in a row that was developing between Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin and Robert J. Watt, member of the State Unemployment Insurance Commission and unpaid secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Watt today attacked Goodwin for his activities among the Haverhill shoe unions. The Governor, who last week told Goodwin to either quit his union activities or his state job and, after a period of defiance by Goodwin, announced that investigation showed Goodwin had done a very fine job in stabilizing a major industry and would remain as registrar, said this fight wasn't his.

It was charged, and not denied by Registrar Goodwin, that he advised Haverhill shoe workers not to join a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor on the ground that it would be hostile to their interests.

Watt said that the Governor had been so busy preparing his "able" address that it interfered with his customary accuracy and that Goodwin's eloquence "rather than a study of actual facts prompted the Governor's surprising statement" that Goodwin had done good work and would remain on his state job, after serving him with an ultimatum.

Haverhill Working Schedule Maintained

HAVERHILL, Jan. 2 (AP) — A strike called today to test union supremacy in this important shoe center failed, officials of the Haverhill Shoe Board of Trade said tonight, to disrupt working schedules of the city's 30 plants.

The United Shoe and Leather Workers Union posted pickets this morning at several plants after calling the strike but no pickets were on duty at noon or late today when workers changed shifts. Police reported no trouble during the day.

The United Shoe Union controlled manufacturers' labor contracts for two years until yesterday when contracts with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, became effective.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY OUTLINES NEW WORKS PLAN

Saltonstall Raps Governor For Spending Millions

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Pausing long enough to hit at Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House, who had criticized his annual message to the Legislature, Governor Curley outlined an eight million dollar public building program which he said could be amortized over 20 years from new sources of revenue which he has recommended.

"After his years of service in the Legislature, Mr. Saltonstall ought to be able to present constructive and helpful suggestions," the Governor said.

Speaker Saltonstill came back at the Governor promptly, with the assertion that the Governor apparently "doesn't consider any work constructive unless it involves expenditure of millions of the taxpayers' money. Perhaps he does not realize that were it not for the successful administrations of Republican governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923 the Commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues."

"If he wants a constructive idea, I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the state departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

The Governor said he would suggest apportionment of the eight million dollars each for correction institutions, Department of Public Health and additional quarters for state departments; two million dollars for a war memorial and three million dollars for additions to state hospitals.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

GOODWIN HITS BACK AT WATT IN UNION LABOR CONTROVERSY

Registrar Says He Agrees With Rev. Charles E. Coughlin That A. F. of L. Is Racket As Now Run and Cites Two Jobs Held By State Employe Who Assailed Him

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Saying that he agreed with Rev. Charles E. Coughlin when he said the American Federation of Labor is a racket as now run Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin cracked back smartly today at Robert J. Watt, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and member of the State Unemployment Insurance Commission under appointment by Governor Curley.

The Goodwin barrage was delivered against Watt in retaliation for an attack made on Goodwin yesterday by Watt, accompanied by a dig at Governor Curley. Watt assailed Goodwin ~~for his~~ interference in shoe union activities in Haverhill and took a fling at the Governor for "backing down" after telling Goodwin either to step out of the Haverhill row between unions or give up his state job.

"I don't blame Bobby Watt for fighting to get the shoe workers of Haverhill into his union," Goodwin said. "There are about six thousand workers in Haverhill and the manufacturers are forcing them to join a union they do not want and pay 25 cents a week or $13 a year, an aggregate of $78,000 a year. That is pretty good pickings for Bobby and his federation.

Agrees With Radio Priest

"I agree with Father Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses who sell out the workers. The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be for John Lewis to clean up the dirty mess.

"Unions are supposed to be voluntary associations of workers organized to bargain collectively with their employers. In Haverhill right now the manufacturers have made a contract with officers of Bobby's union before the union had any members and then the workers were told that if they wanted to work they would have to join this union they did not want.

"Mr. Watt and his gang are not going to get away with it because the Haverhill workers, without help, legal, moral and financial aid are going to pick their own union, handle their own affairs and spend their own money.

Cites Watt's Two Jobs

"This great defender of the working man and expounder of union principles, Mr. Watt, is now getting six thousand dollars a year working for the state and is still active as secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the Federation, with another big salary.

"In these days, with so many workers on welfare or working for starvation wages or not working at all, Bobby ought to have enough decency to quit one job or the other.

"It is against union principles to hold two jobs and gather in two salaries.

"So far as conditions in Brockton are concerned I am proud of them and, what is more important, so are fourteen thousand members of our union.

"We have no labor chisellers in Brockton."

Commenting on the Goodwin statement, Mr. Watt said:

"Knowing when I made my original statement that the Registrar would use his usual slanderous tactics against me, I am not surprised to hear what he says.

Gave Up Union Pay

"I serve on the Unemployment Insurance Commission, not as administrative head, but as a board member representing the employes of Massachusetts. The law requires that some representative labor man serve on the board, just as it requires the appointment of an employer representative, such as Frank Allen. I would not have accepted the appointment under any other circumstances. Goodwin knows this just as well as the Governor does.

"As for resigning from one or the other, I stopped receiving a pay check from the Federation just as soon as my state salary started. Kenneth Taylor of Springfield was appointed to take over the bulk of my old work.

"I may some day resign from the commission, but if and when I do it will not be because of the registrar's suggestion, but only because of a deliberate decision that I can better serve the interests of the working people from the outside."

In Labor Controversy

FRANK A. GOODWIN

ROBERT J. WATT

ITEM
Wakefield, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Seeks Repeal Of Third Cent of Gasoline Tax

(Special to The Item)

State House, Boston Jan. 3—With a new state tax program the outstanding feature of the 1936 program drafted by Governor James M. Curley, a battle looms on the continuation of the three cent gasoline tax.

Rep. Charles W. Hedges of Quincy would repeal the additional one cent added to the existing two-cent tax from year to year, the extra levy to be taken from the books, May 1, 1936.

With the current three-cent tax, sufficient funds have been available in the past three years to transfer approximately $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, with the result that in lieu of a $63,000 state tax, last year, from the town of Wakefield the state levy was but $32,500.

Governor Curley, in his annual message, asked that the Legislature continue for five years the additional tax on gasoline.

Year in and year out the diversion of highway fund monies to the general fund has been a sore spot with legislators faced with a crying need to limit the state tax. The additional money levied on the sale of gasoline is primarily intended to defray highway construction costs but the use of the funds for general expeditures is liable to stir the political kettle to the boiling point. The Hedges proposal is the first of such moves to bring about a battle along this line.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

LYMAN BROUGHT INTO CONTROVERSY

Curley Says He Told of Prison Trouble

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Governor Curley today brought Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, with whom he quarrelled several months ago over the question of personnel in the crime research division, into the major battle that has developed between the Governor's Council and the State Board of Parole.

The Governor credited Commissioner Lyman with the statement that prisons were "smouldering" because of the Parole Board attitude. Some Council members charge that the board has been arbitrary in its refusal to parole prisoners when they have served two-thirds of their sentence, thus creating unrest.

The Council meets tomorrow to hear prison heads, the Parole Board and Commissioner Lyman. The issue is whether the present Parole Board remains or be replaced.

"Conditions certainly justify an investigation," the Governor said, announcing that tomorrow's meeting would begin at 1 o'clock and that he would preside. He charged the Parole Board had neglected to discuss paroles with Commissioner Lyman.

The possibility of placing Rev. Dr. Morris Peterson of Worcester was renewed. When Commissioner Lyman resigned a few months ago after his tilt with the Governor, Dr. Peterson was named to succeed him. Dr. Peterson's name later was withdrawn.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

FORESEES HUGE STATE DEFICIT

Head of Massachusetts Taxpayers Sets Figure At 25 Millions

EXPECTS NO RELIEF

Says Governor Does Not Propose to Initiate 'Obvious Economies'

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The state deficit next year will be tbout twenty-five million dollars and the tax program outlined by Governor Curley in his annual legislative message will not bridge the gap unless there are "obvious economies which he does not propose to make," R. W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, said tonight.

"We feel with him that the state should exist upon its own revenues without levying upon the real estate in towns and cities," the statement said. "Not only is this better budget procedure for the state, but it will eliminate once and for all the frequent, if usually erroneous, statement by local officials that they cannot economize while the state increases its demads from local sources.

After reference to the twenty-five million dollar deficit and the economies the statement says the Governor does not propose to make, it continues: "In other words, the state tax cannot be eliminated on any such basis. It is also true that the Legislature cannot much longer ignore the claims of municipalities for a share of the gasoline tax for local highway purposes."

While the $2 reduction that would result in local tax rates, under the Governor's suggestion that the state tax be abolished, is greater than the state tax," it quite certainly does not take into account the cost of financing the huge building program proposed elsewhere in the message."

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Curley-Salstonstall Repartee Dies Down

Legislators Busy Themselves With Petitions and Council With Parole Cases

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—With the Massachusetts House and Senate recessed until Monday, legislators busied themselves today with petitions of their constituents and the public hearings of the executive council on parole matters.

The repartee between Gov. James M. Curley (D) and Leverett Saltonstall, Republican speaker of the House, which began after the chief executive delivered his opening message to the Legislature Wednesday simmered down.

The most recent retorts were in the form of a challenge by the Governor to advance some constructive ideas for the conduct of state government, and the counter suggestion of Saltonstall that "less dictation to and less political interference with state departments will produce more efficient government."

The executive council's hearing on parole conditions in the state was due apparently to get away to a flying start. Gov. Curley announced he would preside, and would take with him to today's opening hearing sheafs of letters received from prisoners and their attorneys, who claim the parole board has been too hard on them and their clients.

The number of petitions filed to date this session was about 350, approximately 100 less than the number filed by this time last year.

The proposals for legislation ranged from simple schemes to licence bagatelle machines to complicated legislation to further regulation of the telephone company.

Telephone Rates

There was one proposal that would require rates and charges of the telephone company to be based on the cost of each class of service, and others that would tighten control of the State Utilities Department over the affairs of gas, electric and telephone companies.

Another bill would provide for a constitutional amendment prohibiting disfranchisement of legal voters, who are recipients of public aid or who fail to pay a poll tax.

Still another would hit speeders in that it would require suspension for 45 days of the driving license of any person convicted of operating 45 miles an hour or more within the limits of a city or town.

Insurance Commissioner Francis De Celles was having his troubles with persons who have been refused compulsory automobile insurance for various reasons.

More than 100 have appealed to him within the past few days, his office reported.

Trivial Accidents

One of those who asked the commissioner's aid, his office said, was a physician, who said he had figured in several trivial accidents in which no personal injuries were involved. He said he was treating five patients for pneumonia and two expectant mothers needed his treatment. Commissioner De Celles intervened, his office said, and the physician received insurance.

Several who appealed to the commissioner claimed they would be unemployed without the use of their cars.

And Chief Clerk Charles R. Gilley of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, announced approximately 180,000 registrations plates had been issued, about 22,000 more than at this time last year.

Gilley said that on Dec. 31, there were 2900 plates issued at the registry's office in Springfield, 4400 at Worcester, 3100 at Framingham, 4700 at Lynn, and 15,000 at the main office in Boston.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Bar Association To Honor Judges

Testimonial to Be Given J. A. Baker, G. F. Leary

Worcester County Bar Association will sponsor a testimonial dinner for Judges J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield and George F. Leary of Springfield later this month, according to a decision of its executive committee. Secretary Carl E. Wahlstrom says a date for the dinner will be set later.

Judges Baker and O'Leary will preside at their first court sessions in this city this month, Judge Leary at the session of the court for criminal business and Judge Baker at a civil session with juries to open Monday.

The appointment of Judge Baker to the bench was protested by the Boston Bar Association, and he was under criticism by Republicans who claimed that as a Republican member of the executive council he too often abandoned his party colleagues and voted in accordance with the wishes of Gov. James M. Curley.

Sentinel
Waterville, Me.
JAN 3 1936

Parole Board In Mass. Is Under Attack By Curley

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Informed that prisoners in the state's penal institutions were "smouldering" in resentment at the severity of the attitude of the parole board, Governor James M. Curley laid plans tonight to examine the whole structure of parole administration by public hearings.

He conferred during the day with Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, one of the officials directed to appear at tomorrow's executive council meeting.

Lymon, the governor said, reported there was great irritation among prisoners against the parole board, whose members Curley himself will interrogate while presiding at the hearing.

The governor said he believed that unless some inducement was held out to prisoners to assure good behavior, "you are going to have constant trouble and an explosion."

He produced a sheaf of letters from prisoners contending the parole board had been arbitrary and unduly severe in their cases. These letters will be used as the basis of questioning by councilors at the hearing.

Although Lyman protested public hearings, the council voted unanimously for open investigation which they were prompted to make by the recent slaying of a prison guard escorting two prisoners, and a prior attempt of a number of prisoners to escape the Charlestown prison.

The governor described Commissioner Lyman as "greatly heartened" at Curley's recommendation to his annual message to the legislature yesterday that the Charlestown prison, outmoded for years, be abandoned.

POST
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

Smouldering Resentments Among Prison Inmates?

Curley Says Prisoners Resent the Severity of the Parole Board—Fears Constant Trouble

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The executive council's public examination of the state's parole system opened today to the tune of reported "smouldering resentments" among inmates of Massachusetts correctional institutions.

Gov. James M. Curley, who will preside at the public hearings, said he was informed prisoners in the state's penal institutions resented the severity of the parole board.

Letters received by the Governor from prisoners and their attorneys were included in the evidence to go before the executive council today.

The Bost Post quoted Henry A. Higgins, a former member of the parole board, as labelling the investigation "low comedy."

"The wolves are hungry," the Post quoted Higgins as saying, "so we must satisfy them by throwing the shepherd to them."

The investigation and the decision to hold public hearings resulted from the recent slaying of a prison guard escorting two convicts from Dedham Court House to State Prison. The executive council also recently visited several state penal institutions for a personal survey of conditions.

The Governor said he believed "there will be constant trouble and explosion" unless some inducement was held out to prisoners to assure good behavior.

One of the letters received by the Governor's office, Lieut.-Gov. Hurley said, charged a member of the parole board in interviewing a prisoner who had been sentenced for robbery "put this boy in tears, broke his spirit, abused him." The same letter said the inmate in question had received "grade stripes and diamonds for perfect conduct" at Concord Reformatory, according to the lieutenant-governor, and added the reformatory superinten "spoke nicely of him."

TIMES
Woburn, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

GOODWIN WILL ANSWER WATT

The fiery labor controversy in Governor Curley's little cabinet is set for another explosion today, when Registrar Frank A. Goodwin delivers his promised blast against Robert J. Watt of the State Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Commisioner Watt, who is also secretary of the State Federation of Labor, yesterday criticised the Governor or "backing downs" on his promise to fire Goodwin. The labor secretary placed upon the shoulders of the registrar full responsibility for any trouble that may result from the Haverhill shoe workers' strike, and blamed him for the transfer of Brockton shoe firms to other States.

The Governor himself stepped clear of the labor row. "It's a constroversy between Goodwin and Watt,' he said, adding: "And I know of no one who can contribute more to the festivities of the New Year than the two of them. It looks to me as though Goodwin and the State Federation of Labor are going to have a party,' the Governor laughed

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

HEARING IS STARTED ON PRISON PAROLES

Governor's Council Airs Charges of Unrest in Penal Institutions

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The long smouldering battle between some members of the Governor's Council and members of the State Board of Parole was brought into the open this afternoon as the council began a public hearing in connection with its inquiry into the state's correction system.

Governor Curley presided as the hearing opened, with the understanding that the Parole Board, penal institution heads and others would be heard. The Governor said he relied on the judgment of the council in having a hearing following its visit to penal institutions.

A main issue involved in the row is the contention of some Council members that the Parole Board refuses arbitrarily to release prisoners who have served two-thirds of their sentence. The Parole Board indicated it will consider the community first and the prisoner next.

"The Council has been greatly concerned, as has been the general public, relative to the administration of correctional institutions of the State," the Governor said, "and as to ways and means of conducting these institutions."

Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, testifying to unrest in penal institutions, was questioned by Councillor Daniel H. Coakley of Boston. After some interrogation as to what he based the assertion on, the commissioner said his information came from heads of penal institutions and his staff.

After questioning by Councillor Frank H. Brooks of Watertown, Commissioner Lyman said that a Mr. Howland in his office investigated parole work but admitted that he knew of no experience that he had for such type of work.

The Governor said the Council had reason to believe that faults which will be investigated are not altogether those of correctional officials, but beyond their control.

"Discontent appears evident in the institutions and unless radical changes are made we can anticipate a recurrence of the recent affairs at Concord and Charlestown. To prevent such occurrence and to promote discipline this meeting has been called," the Governor said.

Times
Walpole Mass.
JAN 3 1936

BIRD & SON A. A. SOCCER TEAM

Finalists in Gov. James M. Curley Cup Series 1934-35

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

GOVERNOR RECEIVES REPORT ON GARDNER

Psychiatrists Submit Their Statement on Convicted Worcester Pyromaniac

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan 3.—Governor Curley this afternoon received a report from a board of psychiatrists on Henry A. Gardner, serving a prison term for setting fire to two Worcester churches and other buildings. The Governor said he had not had time to examine the report but indicated that he would do so later in the day.

A board was appointed to examine Gardner after his commutation of sentence had been opposed at a public hearing before the Pardons Committee of the Governor's Council. District Attorney Owen A. Hoban said Gardner was a true pyromaniac.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

MURPHY CHOSEN CURLEY ASSISTANT

Governor to Send Name of Secretary to Council This Afternoon

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Governor Curley will appoint William A. Murphy of Boston, at one time secretary to the late Governor Draper, as an assistant secretary in his office force to succeed Joseph P. McAllister of Boston, who has been named assistant administrative secretary of the Department of Public Utilities.

The Governor is expected to send Murphy's name to the Governor's Council at its meeting this afternoon.

Murphy will handle the Governor's engagement list as McAllister did.

Murphy, formerly a State House newspaperman, represented the state at the Jamestown Exposition. He was at one time secretary to former Mayor Perley E. Barbour of Quincy.

CALL
Woonsocket, R. I.
JAN 3 1936

Legislators Busy With Petitions As Recess Is Called

Hearings On Parole Matters Also Occupy Solons In Massachusetts

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — With the Massachusetts House and Senate recessed until Monday, legislators busied themselves today with petitions of their constituents and the public hearings of the Executive Council on Parole Matters.

The repartee between Governor James M. Curley (D) and Leverett Saltonstall, Republican speaker of the House, which began after the chief executive delivered his opening message to the legislature Wednesday simmered down.

The most recent retorts were in the form of a challenge by the governor to advance some constructive ideas for the conduct of State government, and the counter suggestion of Saltonstall that "less dictation to and less political interference with State departments will produce more efficient government."

The executive council's hearing on parole conditions in the State was due apparently to get away to a flying start. Governor Curley announced he would preside, and would take with him to today's opening hearing sheafs of letters received from prisoners and their attorneys, who claim the parole board has been too hard on them and their clients.

The number of petitions filed to date this session was about 350, approximately 100 less than the number filed by this time last year.

The proposals for legislation ranged from simple schemes to license bagatelle machines to complicated legislation to further regulation of the telephone company.

Insurance Commissioner Francis De Celles was having his troubles with persons who have been refused compulsory automobile insurance for various reasons.

More than 100 have appealed to him within the past few days, his office reported.

One of those who asked the commissioner's aid, his office said, was a physician, who said he had figured in several trivial accidents in which no personal injuries were involved. He said he was treating five patients for pneumonia and two expectant mothers needed his treatment. Commissioner De Celles intervened, his office said, and the physician received insurance.

Several who appealed to the commissioner claimed they would be unemployed without the use of their cars.

And Chief Clerk Charles R. Gilley of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, announced approximately 180,000 registration plates had been issued, about 22,000 more than at this time last year.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

SELECTMEN HEAR SPEECH BY CURLEY

Urges Support for Building and Revenue Program for State

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Governor Curley went before the annual two-day meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association today with a plea that his revenue and building program, as outlined in his annual legislative message, receive support of the association.

The Governor attacked the State Board of Tax Appeals and said there was no justification "to assert that the building program I have outlined is in the interest of the contractors. It is a program in the interest of the most unfortunate element in the Commonwealth, the insane."

Governor Curley argued that the only means by which a reduction in taxation can be accomplished is through the revenue program which he has recommended. He repeated and explained parts of his recommendations.

The Governor called on the selectmen to gird themselves against privileged interests, which, he asserted, in the past have escaped a just share of taxation.

Discussing the State Board of Tax Appeals, he said that when he called upon Governor Ely to remove Alexander Lincoln he was told Lincoln was a heavy contributor to the Ely campaign.

The Governor discussed his recommendation for abolishing ten million dollar state tax, saying it would reduce local tax rates by $2.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Goodwin Hits at "Labor Fakers"

Says Many Leaders Play With Bosses

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A charge that most affiliates of the American Federation of Labor were "controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers," was made by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, today.

Goodwin, commenting on the shoe situation in Haverhill in which the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, had signed contracts with shoe manufacturers who previously had dealt with the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, said:

"The manufacturers have made a contract with officers before the union had any members and then workers were told that if they wanted to work they would have to join this union that they did not want."

Goodwin predicted, however, that the Haverhill workers would pick their own union.

Goodwin's statement was another phase of the controversy that developed from his association with the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. He recently advised Haverhill shoe workers to form an organization along the lines of the Brockton brotherhood. A protest from the Boot and Shoe Union resulted in an ultimatum from Governor James M. Curley calling for Goodwin's retirement either from labor activity or from his post as registrar. The Governor later withdrew his ultimatum and approved Goodwin's activities.

Yesterday, Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor, denounced Goodwin's activities.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY FEARS PRISON BREAKS

Attacks Parole Method

CROWD JAMS HEARING

nless radical changes are made in the prison parole system, more outbreaks at Concord Reformatory, the State Prison and other institutions may be expected, Governor Curley declared at opening of the parole board hearing today.

His assertion was made before the governor's council at the hearing which may result in a change in the parole board makeup and in the parole system.

Because of the throngs attempting to crowd into the council chamber for the hearing, the session was shifted to a larger location in Room 370.

he Governor presided, and present, in addition to State Commissioner of Correction, were all board members; Maurice Winslow, Norfolk Prison Colony head; Michael J. Dee, Concord Reformatory superintendent, and Francis W. Lanigan, state prison warden.

State Concerned

"The Governor's Council," said Governor Curley, "has been greatly concerned, as has the general public, with reference to the administration of correctional institutions of the state and with ways and means toward a better system of conducting those instittutions.

"'The council has reasons for believing that the fault does not lie entirely with the officers in charge but ratther in a measure that the situation is beyond the control of those officers.

"The council feels that unless radical changes are made, it will be only natural to anticipate more happenings such as those at Concord in October and, more recently, at Charlestown. To prevent such recurrences and to promote discipline in these institutions ,this meeting is called."

Commissoiner Lyman was called as the first witness. He asserted that "the most serious outstanding difficulty confronting the heads of at least two of our institutions is the problem of handling paroles." He added:

"As early as September, 1934, I was advised by heads of institutions that the setting back to maximum terms of men coming before the parole board was becoming of serious consequence.

Situation Serious

"Now the situation is growing more serious at Concord and at Charlestown. Major Dee was first to call this problem to my attention and then later the warden at Charlestown, then James L. Hogsett, now retired.

"I feel that the public is getting far better protection when a man is sent out into society under the care and supervision of parole officers, rather than to release him at his maximum term without supervision.

"I also believe that the heads of the institutions know better themselves than anyone else the men under their care and that the heads, more than anyone else, are capable of judging when a prisoner is ready for release.

"As a result of the set-back system there is even more unrest now at the State Prison than there was six months ago."

P. Emmett Gavin, a member of the parole board, interrupted here with a request that he be allowed to ask Commissioner Lyman some questions.

"You'll have an opportunity later," said Governor Curley.

Superintendent Dee of Concord Reformatory testified that in the past year about 99 boys have gone before the parole board——all of the boys high on the reformatory merit system—but that they had been set back to terms of from three months to three years.

Under the old system, a large majority would have been released, Dee said, and would have become good citizens.

Now, however, most of them are scheming to escape, according to the superintendent.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Success Is Assured

Progressive and worthy of general support are the efforts of the New England Council and the governors of the six New England states to bring new industries to this section.

As long as factories are idle men will be idle. And the rise in relief rolls will be in proportion to the fall in payrolls.

This fact makes mandatory the success of the new industries campaign, for relief employment is at best temporary employment, in which there is neither happiness nor security.

But there is another fact that goes far to insure the campaign's success. NEW ENGLAND IS THE MANUFACTURER'S BEST BET.

The abundance of our natural resources, the availability of our capital, the skill of our workmen, the richness of our markets and the experience of our managements give employers advantages far greater than those met with in most vicinities.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

SALTONSTALL'S SHARP RETORT

A sharp reply to the challenge by Governor Curley that he advance some constructive ideas for the conduct of the state government, was made by Speaker Leverett Saltonstall.

The governor, resenting the speaker's criticism of many of his recommendations in his annual message to the Legislature, blamed Saltonstall among others for the "overcrowding and lack of accommodations in the institutions of the state."

In his reply, Saltonstall said:

"The governor aparently does not consider any work constructive unless it involves the expenditure of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

"Perhaps he does not realize that were it not for the successful administration of Republican governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923, the Commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues.

"If he wants another constructive idea, I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the state departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

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AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
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W. A. Murphy Gets McAllister Post

Governor Curley has selected William A. Murphy of Boston, former secretary to Governor Draper, as successor to Joseph P. McAllister, public relations secretary. McAllister recently was appointed an assistant secretary to the state department of public utilities.

Like McAllister, Murphy is a former newspaper man.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY URGES SELECTMEN AID TAX PROGRAM

Governor Curley today defended his legislative address and revenue raising program, renewing his attack on the state tax appeal board, when he spoke in the Gardner Auditorium, State House, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association.

In the face of tax valuations, lessened revenue returns and high public welfare expenditures, the governor declared it is imperative his recommendations be put into effect. He appealed for support from the selectmen's association.

VALUATIONS SHRINK

He declared that over a period of five years taxable valuations of the city of Boston had been reduced by $300,000,000.

He said that when he called upon his predecessor, Governor Ely, to remove Alexander Lincoln, one of the three members of the tax appeal board, Ely said he "couldn't do that" as Lincoln was a heavy contributor to his, Governor Ely's, campaign.

As a result of his protest on the state appeal board, the governor said, Governor Ely increased the board from three to five members and aggravated the situation.

The governor said he could see no relief from the present burden of government costs until private industry here has revived to the extent it has in other places, particularly Detroit, where every mechanic who wants work can find it.

BLAMES "MONEY"

His own recommendations, the Governor charged, are being opposed by organized money that brought about the creation of the tax appeal board.

In reviewing his recommendation for new revenue, the Governor pointed out that there is no tobacco manufacturing in this state and that there should be no hardship brought about through a 2-cent a package take on cigarettes and other tobacco products.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

PLAINTS BY CONVICTS HEARD

Bitter at Parole Board

MEMBERS FACE QUESTIONING

Letters from convicts and jail inmates in Massachusetts correctional institutions, complaining bitterly and lashing out at "bull-dozing and arrogant" tactics of the parole board, will be submitted as evidence against members of the board as the hearing opens today at the State House.

Governor Curley will preside at the session and members of his executive council will present evidence that they have secured in several tours of the institutions.

In addition, the three members of the board, P. Emmet Gavin, Matthew W. Bullock and Richard Olney will be questioned along with officials from various correctional institutions.

On the eve of the opening of the hearing, Lieutenant Governor Hurley, chairman of the pardons committee of the executive council, made public contents of seven letters received from prisoners and their lawyers.

Air Charges

Certain of the letters charge Gavin and Bullock of having used tactics similar to those of a "brow-beating, bull-dozing prosecutor" when applicants for parole have come before them, and that Chairman Olney has sat silently by while all kinds of accusations were hurled at the prisoners.

Charges in the main to be aired today are that the board has established the policy of refusing to allow the release of prisoners, as the law provides, at the end of two-thirds of their minimum sentence, no matter how good their behavior has been.

As a result, it is charged, prisoners refused a parole, return among the other inmates and stir unrest and sometimes violence.

AMERICAN
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WATT ASSAILED BY REGISTRAR GOODWIN

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today turned on the American Federation of Labor "as now run," in reply to Robert J. Watt, secretary of the federation's state branch, who recently criticized Goodwin's activities in behalf of independent shoe unionists.

He said he agreed with a recent charge by Father Coughlin, radio priest, to the effect that the American Federation of Labor is a racket, "as now run."

"I don't blame Watt for fighting to get the shoe workers of Haverhill into his union," Goodwin said.

"There are about 6000 workers in Haverhill and the manufacturers are forcing them to join a union they do not want and pay 25 cents a week, or $13 per year, an aggregate of $78,000 per year.

"That is pretty good pickings.

AGREES WITH PRIEST

"I agree with Father Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers. The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be for John Lewis to clean up the dirty mess.

"Unions are supposed to be voluntary associations of workers organized to bargain collectively with their employers. In Haverhill right now the manufacturers have made a contract with officers of the union before the union had any members and then workers were told that if they wanted to work they would have to join this union that they did not want.

"Mr. Watt and his associates are not going to get away with it because Haverhill workers, without help, legal, moral and financial add, are going to pick their own union, handle their own affairs and spend their own money.

"Mr. Watt, is now getting $6000 a year working for the state and is still active as a secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the federation with another big salary.

"In these days, with so many workers on welfare or working for starvation wages or not working at all, he ought to have enough decency to quit one job or the other.

"It is against union principles to hold two jobs and gather in two salaries. So far as conditions in Brocketon are concerned I am proud of them and, what is more important, so are the 14,000 members of our union.

WATT NOT PAID

When advised of the Goodwin statement, Commissioner Watt declared:

"Knowing, when I made my original statement, that the registrar would use his usual tactics against me, I am not surprised to hear what he says.

"I serve on the unemployment compensation commission, not as administrative head, but as a board member representing employes of Massachusetts.

"As for resigning from one or the other, I stopped receiving a pay check from the federation as soon as my state salary started."

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

JAN 3 1930

THE SENATOR SAYS:

Signals Crossed in Race for Council Presidency

Joe Mulhern Backs Tobin; Then Joe's Friend, Agnew, Enters; Now All's Chaos

THE SENATOR:

He sees all and knows all that's going on in Massachusetts politics and most of it he finds amusing or amazing, or both. Best of all, he tells about it.

Meet him below and listen in with him regularly in the Boston Sunday Advertiser and Boston Evening American.

* * *

"Senator," says Timmy, "I see you beat the papers two weeks with Joe McAllister's appointment as aid to Dictaphone Dick."

"A mere nothing, Timmy," says The Senator. "You'll see Joe's place on the executive secretarial staff taken by some newspaperman with enough publicity savvy to build up Governor Jim's campaign for convention delegates and the like of that."

THE SENATOR

It is at this point that the man in the dented derby appears and he would look like a tout if he did not sound like a side-show barker.

"Come one, come all," announces the man in the dented derby, fixing The Senator with a snake-eye, "for the measly price of one bar rye, I will perform the trick of the ages and eat a bite of the glass after drinking the contents."

"Stranger," says The Senator, "you are not on my list of those whose throats I wish to see cut, but if you can do the trick I will buy the rye."

So Timmy sets out the bar rye and the man in the dented derby pours one very fast, gulps it, bites a large piece out of the side of the glass, chews, swallows and helps himself to a snack of cheese.

"Very neat," says The Senator, "a very neat trick, indeed, I see how you can go for the bar rye."

"Senator," says Timmy, as the man in the dented derby bows himself away from the bar, "you miss the best trick. He is the best finger-glass man I ever see. If he comes back, watch him pour the rye with his thumb and forefinger curled around the glass top and the rye up to the top of them."

"I missed that," says The Senator. "By the way, there is a

continued

nice quiet go in progress over the City Council presidency. For awhile it looked like Martin Tobin, hands down, but now it's all mixed up.

* * *

Jimmy Agnew in Race

"Martin had Senator Joe Mulhern's backing and the promise of 11 votes which, with his own, would elect him. Now, who has come into the race but Allston Jimmy Agnew, very close friend of Senator Joe. Senator Joe, who is like that with Mayor Freddie, comes pretty close to saying who will be the president. Perhaps they are a little wary of Martin's independence.

"Re-election of President John I. Fitzgerald would establish a precedent of succession, but I hear Mayor Freddie does not frown on this idea. Peter Murray has been doing some telephone campaigning on his own hook and Bob Wilson is a possibility.

"Right now, I'll still string along with Martin but there may be a big change over night."

It is at this point that the man with the dented derby returns to the scene.

"Watch his fingers when he pours the rye, Senator," whispers Timmy. "It is like creeping up on the bat handle for choosies-sides in a scrub game . . . How are you, mister?"

"Friends one and all," begins the man in the dented derby, "for the measly price of one bar rye and one large ale, I will perform the most stupendous feat of the drinking age. I will drink both without swallowing one little swallow. Who will buy to see this feat?"

"Stranger," says The Senator, who wants to see the unadvertised finger-glass trick, "I will buy if you can do it."

So Timmy draws the ale and the man in the dented derby pours his rye, very quick like a flash, with his thumb and forefinger around the top of the glass and the rye spilling over them. He tips his head back, pours in the rye, follows with the ale and it all vanishes while we watch his Adam's apple, which does not even give a little wiggle. This is a very neat trick as everybody admits and the man in the dented derby stays around.

* * *

Young's Hotel Deal Likely

"Timmy," says The Senator, "do not be surprised if the city buys old Young's Hotel like Governor Jim was planning to do for $700,000, back in 1933 when he was mayor. If you will recall, a very large yodel went up at that time and the deal was blocked. Now, I hear, the price has gone down and feelers are out.

"More city departments are moving from the courthouse into Young's and when the City Hall renovating starts, others will do the same. It is cheaper to buy Young's and move in than pay rent."

"Friend," says the man in the dented derby, addressing himself to The Senator, "I can see you are a man of keen discernment and appreciation. I make you an offer the like of which has not been heard on this or any other continent. For the price of another rye and another ale, I will combine those stupendous and colossal tricks, drinking both rye and ale without swallowing, then eating part of the whiskey glass."

"Timmy," says The Senator, "I will buy again for the edification of all concerned. Set them up. And while you are drawing the ale, perhaps it will interest you to hear that the Irish Democrats are preparing to make capital of a recent Worcester County speech by Judge Kenneth D. Johnson, and that Deputy Marshal Jimmy Byrne may resign to accept a state appointment."

By this time Timmy draws the ale and sets out the whiskey bottle and glass. Quick as a flash the man in the dented derby wraps thumb and finger around the top of the whiskey glass, fills this arrangement to the brim, tilts his head, opens his mouth, pours down the rye, pours down the ale and without a single wiggle of the Adam's apple, makes a gnash at the whiskey glass.

Suddenly the man in the dented derby lets out a very touching howl of anguish and we see there is blood on his mouth.

"Timmy," gasps The Senator, "an ambulance, quick! He has cut his throat with the glass."

"Senator," says Timmy, "do not alarm yourself. He has merely got his tricks mixed up and took a bite out of his thumb."

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MOTORIST ASKS COURT FOR REGISTRATION 518

Lynn Man Refuses to Drive Till Given Old Number, Allegedly Given Curley Ex-Chauffeur

LYNN, Jan 3—Claiming that automobile registration plate No. 518 for 1936 was awarded to him this year by officials at the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, but that the plate was given to another individual, Nicholas W. Mathey, in an unprecedented court action today, appealed to the Supreme Court to have the plate given to him.

The petitioner is a member of the firm of the D. B. Hamlin Machine Company at 130 Eastern av.

According to Mathey, the No. 518 formerly adorned the automobile of the late John O'Malley, a Boston clothing store manager, who had it in his possession for many years. When thel atter died the number was turned over to his sister, Nellie O'Malley, who, having no automobile, sought the aid of Mathey. With Miss O'Malley, Mathey told a Globe reporter, he went to the office of the registrar of motor vehicles in Boston and the No. 518 was given to Miss O'Malley or N. W. Mathey, and for six years Massachusetts registration 518 was on Mathey's automobile.

Error Claimed

This time, however, Mathey claims that sometime in November he filled out the proper application blanks, forwarded a money ordeer for $7.50 to the motor vehicle department and requested his usual No. 518. Several days later, Mathey claims, he received a postal card from the registry office stating that No. 518 had been awarded to him and that he wold receive the number in a few days. Later, Mathey claims, he received word from the registry that he must make out a new application.

He then started to make inquiries and was informed by officials at the registry that the number had been awarded to him erroneously. Sometime later he received word that he had been awarded No. 36,158, which number he refused to accept. At the end of 1935 he put up his machine and still refused to drive it until he received registration No. 518.

His attorney, Harry H. Talty of Boston, who filed the Supreme Court petition against Registrar Goodwin, stated today that the No. 518 for 1936 had been given to Charles Manion, former chauffeur for Gov Curley. Mathey also stated today that he had made several checkups and was certain that No. 518 was in the possession of a Charles Manion, but he did not know that Manion was formerly Gov Curley's chauffeur.

Goodwin Statement

Informed of Mathey's petition, Registrar Goodwin said, "I think I have a right to give out those plates as I see fit."

"Charles R. Gilley, the chief clerk of the registry, handled that matter," Mr Goodwin said. "He gave me to understand that there was justification and reasons for not giving registration 518 to Mr Mathey.

"It just happened that Manion (former Curley chauffeur) came into the registry when that number was up and I told them to give him 518."

Mathey claims, in his petition, that he was wronged and aggrieved by the alleged acts of the registrar. The petition is returnable on next Tuesday. Mathey claims that he will fight the matter to the finish.

He told a Globe reporter today that it made no difference whether it was Frank A. Goodwin or any other state official, he believed he was entitled to number 518, and, having paid for that particular plate, he insists on having it on his machine. He vowed he would not drive his machine again until number 518 was on the front, as well as the rear, of his machine and the proper registration was given him.

Waltham Monoxide Victim

WALTHAM, Jan 3—Firemen worked for some time without avail over the body of Ronald Russeau, 23, who was found lying on the ground outside the garage of his home, 662 Moody st, this morning, a victim of carbon monoxide poisoning. Russeau's brother Edgar discovered the body and called the Police and Fire Departments. Police believe he was affected by the gas while in the garage and collapsed as he staggered outside. Medical Examiner Dr T. Morton Gallagher said death was due to carbon monoxide.

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DORGAN ASKS CURLEY TO ADOPT HIS PLAN

Advocates Committees to Foster Employment

Renewing his plea for cooperation from Gov Curley in his attempt to compel private industry to take up the slack in employment through "a private works program," Representative Dorgan of Boston wrote the Governor yesterday quoting the Chief Executive's annual message to the Legislature as an argument in favor of the Dorgan plan. Dorgan's letter said:

"I notice in your annual message the following quotation, 'It is accepted by every forward-looking, intelligent individual that both the Federal and State Governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment.' That is what I have been advocating all last year to get men and women back in private industry.

"On Sept 3, 1935, I sent a letter to you, explaining my plan to have the appointment of unpaid committees in every city and town to survey industry in each community and to study ways and means in which to create new jobs and revive old ones. Emergency boards set up in every community, just like boards set up for emergency drives to get funds for charity, was and is my idea. This would eliminate politics and would bring back the one word the people of this Commonwealth are looking for, and that is, Confidence.

"I do know that it is the opinion of distinguished editorial writers that it is an idea well worth giving a chance.

"Now, Your Excellency, since you have admitted that private industry is the solution for the unemployed, why not follow up your admission by getting active on my plan which would bring happiness and prosperity throughout this year and throughout many years to come?"

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SCHOOLBOY SIDELIGHTS

By Ernest Dalton

The Exchange Club of Belmont will tend its annual dinner to the Belmont High grid squad Jan 9. An imposing list of speakers has been drawn up, including Dr Eddie Anderson, Holy Cross; Harry Downes, Boston College; Fred Ostergren, Arlington High; Dinny Gildea, Everett High; Charley McGuinness, Marblehead High, and Bill Ohrenberger of Boston English High, all coaches.

D. Leo Daly, past Boston English and Boston College head coach; Gus Rooney and Jim Dunn of Harvard are other scheduled speakers. Prominent Belmont High grads have been invited, including George Ford, Leo Ecker, Bob Jones and Keith Higgs, all now at Harvard, and George P. Sullivan, chairman; William Cummings and Harry Fisher, president of the Exchange Club.

* * *

Not a very happy new year for Durfee High coaches and athletic teams. The latest news from Fall River is that sponsorship of the athletic teams has passed from the school A. A. to the city of Fall River, and that financial returns in 1935 were not enough to warrant the school hiring coaches for 1936.

As the coaches, led by Steve Nawrocki, plan to discontinue their services, the city appropriated $600 for athletic salaries to save sports from being temporarily abandoned or greatly curtailed. Nawrocki, coach of football and basket ball, has not been coaching the basket-ball team for more than a week. He will say nothing about the situation. The $600 will not be divided up by the school committee until next Monday.

* * *

Marblehead's football squad is due to reach Boston tomorrow. Wonder what Charley McGuinness, popular 'Header coach will have to say on Southern hospitality. Having three teams ready for Marblehead wasn't exactly sporting.

* * *

Couple of pretty good hoop games on for tonight, Arlington going to Chelsea, and Revere to Everett, all opening the season.

* * *

Essex County Basket-Ball League gets under way tonight with Salem at Lynn Classical, Lynn English at Gloucester and Peabody at Lawrence. Tomorrow, Haverhill is at Beverly, completing the first round. Classical looks good to annex the bunting won by Haverhill last year.

* * *

Dedham High, which enjoyed a most successful track season last year, will attempt to duplicate the stunt this Winter under its new coach, "Pete" Peterson, once East Boston High and Bates star. Avery in the dash and relay, and Delancey, all-round star, are Dedham's best bets this year.

Delancey ran a 300 in 33 seconds, a 600 in 1 minute 16 seconds and a 440 in 51 seconds last year, along with a 9-foot 3½-inch broad jump, according to Ralph Colson, who coached Dedham in 1935. Delancey, in the city of Boston championships, won the 440 and placed second in the century. He also got a second in the Scotch games century.

Dedham also has Delario and Meyers for the dash, Smith and Hall in the 600, Ecklund and Ballantine for the 300, Constantino, another dash man; Fogerty, Caspar, Nickerson, hurdles; Welch, dash and high jump; Caspar and Ballantine, high jump; Wiren brothers and Caroselli, shot-put. All did well last year.

Dedham will meet Somerville, Weymouth, Norwood and Boston College High this year in dual meets. Coach Peterson, by the way, coached at Norwood, Northeastern High, Gardiner, Me; Clark School and in St Louis before coming to Dedham. Ed O'Donnell, once Norwood, Boston College and Colby star, will assist Peterson in track and Peterson will assist O'Donnell in basket ball.

* * *

Two Bay State League hockey stars, out with injuries last Saturday, are expected to be back for tomorrow's session at the Arena. Capt Blake Palmer of Framingham, center ice, was out with an injured wrist, while Walter Hasenfus, Needham High wing, had a cut over an eye. Both are reported fit for action.

* * *

Coach Harry Poole is still searching for a capable goalie for his Melrose High sextet He has tried four so far.

* * *

Rumors still flying that new faces will be noted in the Newton High coaching lineup before the present senior class is graduated.

* * *

Watertown High's hockey team may not win a flock of Bay State League games this year, but its goalie, Capt Art Reid, is one of the best. The Watertown defense of Jim Leary and Joe Duggan, pound for pound, is as good as any in the league.

* * *

Waltham High, by the latest listing, has 13 on its hockey squad. Booth, a defense man, is a newcomer. Eric Linden, a wing candidate, and Parker Berry, Gordon Dunbrack and Arard Smith, goal aspirants, have dropped out. Berry was last Winter's starting goalie.

* * *

Every team in the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League wears numbers, now that Belmont High jerseys are so adorned, but in the Bay State circuit Needham High still plays without numerals. B. C. High added numbers this Winter.

* * *

Three Bay State League goalies are tied for low goals—against honors. They are Paul Clark, Framingham; Charles Frechette, Waltham, and Frank Sharkey, B. C. High, with two against each.

Of that trio, Sharkey is the only one who has a shutout performance, against Quincy. Wellesley put two goals by him last Saturday. Speaking of shutouts, B. C. High has been in the only two played so far, shutting out Quincy and in turn being shut out by Wellesley. Goalie Art Heaney was on the job for Wellesley last week.

Bob Muse, Medford High's right wing, will be over age and ineligible after tomorrow's Greater Boston games at the Garden. Medford, in the thick of the going, will miss him.

* * *

Leo Reardon, Malden High tackle, recipient of the Gov Curley trophy as the outstanding football player of the 1935 season, is also a sprinter.

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WEST ROXBURY DISTRICT

St Thomas C. L. A. A. defeated the Al Smith Club at Southern Junior High, Somerville, last night, 45 to 32, avenging its only defeat of the present season. Fred Dailey was high scorer with 19 points. Tonight the team will give up its home game to play against the Presentation Club in Brighton. The Oak-sq team is in second place and a win from the Saints will give it a tie for first in the Greater Boston League.

Miss Catherine English, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward English of 4993 Washington st, West Roxbury, is enjoying a short New Year's vacation at Philadelphia. She will return to her West Roxbury home the first part of the week.

Mrs Mona McKinnon, 72, of 5 Pond st, Jamaica Plain, was taken to the City Hospital yesterday with a laceration of the scalp. According to the police report Mrs McKinnon had collapsed in the hallway of her home.

Heads of the Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury police divisions have instructed their officers to keenly observe street crossings for autoists who fail to slow down. Offenders will be brought to the West Roxbury District Court in an attempt to keep the Jamaica Plain, Roslindale and West Roxbury sections safe from accidents to pedestrians. Several speeders faced the West Roxbury District Court this morning. They were fined for similar offenses.

Mrs Margaret Pryde of Jamaica Plain, with her new born daughter, will leave the Boston Lying In Hospital the latter part of the week for her home in Jamaica Plain. The daughter was born on Christmas Day. Mrs Pryde is the sister of Al Smith, secretary to Gov Curley.

Ellen Henrikus, 62, of Byron st, Jamaica Plain, reported to the police of the Jamaica Plain station last night she was injured by an automobil enear her home. A machine, she stated, backed into her as she was walking at the rear of her home. She was treated at the office of a nearby physician.

Under the auspices of the Forest Hills A. A. the weekly beano parties will be resumed on Tuesday nights beginning next week. The affair is open to the public, with James Kelley in charge.

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CONVICTS HIT PAROLE BOARD

Their Letters to Be Read at Today's Hearing

Citing acrid criticism of the State Board of Parole, written by convicts in Bay State prisons, opponents of the board declared yesterday that the members by their conduct "have saturated inmates with bitterness." The letters were made public by Lieut Gov Hurley, chairman of the pardons committee of the Executive Council, which will begin hearings today on the charges against the Parole Board.

Received by Gov Curley from prisoners and their lawyers, the letters will be included in the evidence to be presented today.

Charging that P. Emmett Gavin of the Parole Board in interviewing a prisoner who had been sentenced for robbery "put this boy in tears, broke his spirit, abused him," one of the letters pointed out that the inmate in question had received the "grade stripes and diamonds for perfect conduct" at Concord Reformatory and that Supt Dee "spoke nicely of him."

Letter From Concord

Excerpts from the letters follow:

Case No. 1. Watertown youth serving five years for robbery, sentenced to Concord in December, 1934. Letter by counsel.

"When I went to the State House for an informal interview with the board concerning the case, I met with little consideration and was told by Mr Gavin at the outset that he would not consider letting this boy out, and he was promptly echoed by Mr Bullock.

"The boy's release on parole was favored by Dist Atty Bishop, by Asst Dist Atty Foisy, who prosecuted the case, by the Middlesex probation officers, by the Watertown police chief, by the Senator and two representatives from the district. The record at Concord showed his conduct was perfect.

"All four of the complainants wrote letters favoring the boy's release. Everyone concerned who had any interest, official or personal, favored the boy's release.

"At this hearing I could hardly present my case. With my opening sentence Mr Gavin engaged in acrimonious debate with me. There was nothing judicial about the proceedings. Mr Gavin was arrogant, arbitrary, unreasonable, argumentative and not open to any argument or reasoning, whatsoever. Mr Bullock supported him in this attitude. The chairman was silent for the most part, and I was of the impression that he did not know much about it and was in the hands of his two associates.

"The board later visited the institution at Concord and brought this boy into a front room and put him on the grill for two hours. Mr Gavin paced the floor, shook his finger at the boy, accused and ranted and behaved himself in all respects in the manner of a brow-beating, bull-dozing prosecuting attorney. Whenever he ran out of material, Mr Bullock took up the interrogation and the accusation.

"Prior to the hearing the young man who was the leader of the gang, planned all their crimes, received the loot and disposed of it, and divided the proceeds according to his own judgment, had been released on parole. I understand that no one appeared before the board except his father. While the ringleader was given his release on parole the. . . boy was denied his release.

"Gavin put this boy in tears, broke his spirit, abused him, and his mother and father are eating their hearts out and afraid to undertake any further action of any kind for fear that the board will punish the boy further. . . ."

Cases at Norfolk

Case No. 2. Inmate of Norfolk Prison, sentence and crime unknown. Letter says he was informed he was to have a pardon hearing Aug 8 and later told that the board was leaving on a vacation. "Up to the present time I haven't received a single word of any sort of information with reference to the promised hearing," the prisoner wrote.

Case No. 3. Inmate of Norfolk serving five to seven years, committed to State Prison in 1931. He writes that when he applied for parole in 1934, after serving two-thirds of his sentence, "I received my minimum sentence and I think I was handed a raw deal." His letter continued: "The judge that sentenced me, told me that I would be paroled in 40 months, two-thirds of my minimum, if my record in prison was good. I have now served 16 months over my parole date."

Case No. 4. Inmate now at Norfolk transferred there from Concord serving five years indefinite sentence. The letter read in part: "I served 15 months in Concord and was transferred here in Norfolk; served the other few months making it 20 months all together, then I saw the Parole Board and they gave me maximum last June. Not a single lock-up and a perfect conduct record in both Concord and Norfolk. The case work department will vouch for me on this statement."

Case No. 5. Inmate of Norfolk, crime and sentence unknown. His letter read in part: "I wish to add more outstanding facts concerning Massachusetts criminal-making plant in our State House labeled Parole Board. Do not overlook the fact that the latest shooting affair at the Concord Reformatory was because of setbacks, in other words resentences by three men. Such goings on as the present Parole Board is putting over right now; three, four and five-year setbacks for first offenders is enough to drive any man insane."

"Perfect Record"

Case No. 6—Inmate of Norfolk serving seven to 10 years, a first offender. His letter read: "It may be of some interest to you to know I am a first offender, I have a perfect record and have observed all the rules and regulations of this institution in a faithful manner. On Aug 12 I was eligible for parole and had favorable action been decided in my case I would have been released on Oct 3. The question of why I wasn't granted a parole of which I had tried so hard to be worthy of is more than my good friends or I can comprehend."

Case No. 7—Inmate of Norfolk, sentenced in 1931 to serve five to 10 years. He writes: "No more parole is the title of the song sung in jail now. The board desires to salvage our prison population but first must be given the protection of the public. Yes, I agree with them there but there is 300 men right down here now that are not a bit of a risk out on parole, but God only knows what they will be after serving the second sentence given them by these three men. The majority are pretty well saturated with bitterness right now.

". . . As to good conduct while in prison the parole rules or law reads that if a man's conduct is good while in prison he shall be released on parole. When a judge sentences you he figures you shall stay in until your parole time and then be released on parole. If after you are released on parole you are considered a bad risk, then and only then should you be returned."

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W. A. MURPHY NOW IN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Confirmed by Council as Assistant Secretary

Gov Curley this afternoon appointed William A. Murphy of Boston assistant secretary to succeed Joseph P. McAllister, who has been made assistant administrative secretary to the Public Utilities Commission. Mr Murphy will be the Governor's social secretary. The name was submitted at the meeting of the Executive Council and was confirmed under suspension of the rules without record vote.

Mr Murphy, who was also a former State House newspaperman, represented the Commonwealth, while serving as a press representative, at the Jamestown Exposition during the administration of Gov Guild. He was also secretary to Ex-Mayor Perley E. Barbour of Quincy.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
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GOV CURLEY HITS OUT AT "ORGANIZED MONEY"

Raps Whiteside and Lincoln Over Tax Abatements And Pleads For Support From Selectmen

Attacking representatives of "organized money" for securing unreasonable tax abatements, and admitting his inability to reduce government costs at present, Gov Curley today defended his new tax and building program before the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, and solicited their support for his program.

Aiming his attack specifically at attorney Alexander Whiteside, whom he again designated as "public enemy No. 1," and at Alexander Lincoln, a member of the board of Tax Appeals, Gov Curley said that his predecessor, Gov Ely, refused to remove Lincoln from the board because he had been a principal contributor to the Governor's campaign.

Curley told the 112 members of the association, who opened their annual convention in the Gardner Auditorium today that he fought for reductions in government last year, but that he received no support in his fight to abolish the Exec tive Council, cut the membership of the Legislature in half and have biennial sessions.

Urges Support for Program

He closed his addre : with a request that the members of the association and the entire citizenry force their Senators and Representatives to pass his new tax program, saying it would hurt no group in the state, would relieve realty of its unbearable burden, and be opposed only by "the minions of organized money."

The Governor again defended his $8,000,000 building program, saying he had found the state institutions in their present condition but had not caused the condition, and that it was an outrage to term a program aimed at relieving the most unfortunate members of the Commonwealth a program for the contractors.

In his attack on Whiteside the Governor said he and his group secured reduced real estate valuation amounting to $300,000,000 in the city of Boston, which, coupled with an increase of $6.60 caused in the tax rate by welfare alone between 1930 and 1935, made any reduction in government cost impossible.

Quotes Ely on Lincoln

"I well remember waiting on Gov Ely and asking him to remove from the Board of Tax Abatements a member because of his close association with a man whom I had designated as 'public enemy No. 1, Mr Alexander Whiteside," the Governor said.

"Gov Ely's reply to me was, 'Why, I can't remove that man, he was the principal contributor to my campaign fund. But I will increase the membership of the board from three to five.'"

The Governor opened his speech by saying there were two reasons why assessors found it impossible to reduce taxes. First, was the welfare and, second, the raids on valuations conducted by organized money groups. In some centers Gov Curley said, the reductions on property were justified, but he said he did not approve the organized raids conducted in Boston and other cities.

Defends His Tax Program

In defending his own economy program of last year, the Governor said the abolition of the Council, reduction of the Legislature membership, biennial sessions and the abolition of county governments, would have saved the state a million dollars a year.

Lack of support in the Legislature, he hinted, was the reason why he had reiterated the program in his message of New Year's Day.

In defending his own tax program, Curley said it would bring in between eight and ten million dollars a year to the state and enable the state to do away with the state tax. The program calls for a 2 cent cigarette tax, a 40 cent tax on each gallon of alcohol, the indefinite extension of the gasoline tax, a tax on trucks, and on slot and weighing machines.

"None of these," the Governor said, "will hurt any group. But the program will be opposed by the same old group that is always spending money fighting legislation, namely, organized money.

No Relief From Welfare

Gov Curle· said he could see no immediate relief from the burden of welfare in this section of the cou·try. Unprecedented prosperity is being enjoyed in other sections of the land, he said, but there has been no evidence of it here as yet.

In defending his building program, the Governor said new institutions were essential.

The new insane hospital at a cost of $3,000,000 and the new children's insane asylum at a cost of one million he said were necessary to wipe out a disgrace that has hung over Massachusetts for many years. The new building program for Rutland he defended on the same grounds. He did not touch on the new $1,000,000 addition to the State House, which he recommended in his address and which has been criticised severely by some of his opponents.

The Governor said the highway and sidewalk program of $3,500,000 was essential until plans could be drawn and building commenced. In passing this subject he took time to renew his attack on W. P. A. Administrator Rotch, saying that the collapse of the Federal offices in this state had forced Massachusetts to break with the Federal Government on the program.

To Pep Up Town Reports

One of the principal topics of discussion among the members after the Governor's address was the "pepping up" of annual town reports in order to arouse a more active interest in municipal affairs among the voters.

Axel B. Zetterman of Ashland, secretary of the association, opened the discussion with the recommendation that a vote be passed by the association for the study of some plan for the development of a more uniform system of publishing town reports.

Director Theodore N. Waddell of the State Division of Accounts said that what the towns needed most was a more comprehensive presentation of figures showing how the taxpayers' money is being spent.

Zetterman recommended that a state-wide contest be conducted to cultivate interest in making town reports more understandable and interesting to the average citizen.

The meeting was recessed for luncheon at Hotel Bellevue.

Alexander Whiteside, told of Gov Curley's latest remarks about him, declined to comment.

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TRANSCRIPT
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W. A. Murphy Made Curley's Secretary

William A. Murphy, secretory to former Governor Eben S. Draper, was confirmed this afternoon by the Executive Council as assistant secretary to Governor Curley, succeeding Joseph P. McAllister appointed this week as assistant administration secretary of the State Department of Public Utilities.

Murphy, like McAllister, a former State House newspaper man, represented the Commonwealth, while serving as press representative, at the Jamestown Exposition during the administration of former Governor Curtis Guild, Jr. The new appointee also was secretary to former Mayor Perley E. Barbour of Quincy.

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SPEAKER TAKES JAB AT CURLEY

Saltonstall Advocates Less Dictation

Governor Hints Opponent's Long Service Wasted

Gov Curley, replying to Speaker Leverett Saltonstall's criticism of his New Year's Day message to the Legislature, intimated yesterday that the Speaker had not been making many helpful suggestions and declared, "It would appear that his years of service have been wasted."

Mr Saltonstall had a statement in the hands of the reporters a few minutes after the Governor's reply, in which he said, "If he (the Governor) wants another constructive idea I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the state departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

Governor's Answer

The Governor, answering Mr Saltonstall's criticism of his message, said: "I am unaware of any recommendation from him during his long years of service that would be conducive to more economical administration of government or of increasing revenue so the burden, all too heavy on the owners of real estate, might be reduced."

The Governor estimated the building program as outlined would cost approximately $8,000,000, including $1,000,000 for corrective institutions, $1,000,000 for public health, $1,000,000 for additional state department quarters, $2,000,000 for war memorials and $3,000,000 for the Mental Disease Department.

A bond issue for this amount, he said, would be amortized over a period of 20 years, so that the annual outlay for the program would amount to approximately $400,000. This, he said, would be cared for by the tax program recommended in his message and at the same time abolish the state tax which amounts to an annual levy of $10,000,000 on the cities and towns of the state.

Speaker's Retort

The latest Saltonstall statement expressed the opinion that the Governor does not consider any work constructive unless it involves the expenditure of millions of taxpayers' money.

"Perhaps he does not realize," the Speaker added "that were it not for the successful administrations of Republican Governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923, the Commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues.

"He talks considerably about the social security legislation in Massachusetts, forgetting that the greater part of it was placed on the statute books under my leadership as Speaker of the House before he became Governor."

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CURLEY GETS REPORTS ON CLARK AND GARDNER

Gov Curley received yesterday but did not make public reports of the examination by psychiatrists of Miller F. Clark, sentenced to be executed the week of Jan 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, and of Henry A. Gardner, Worcester, sentenced for setting fires.

The Governor ordered the examinations because of Clark's plea for commutation of sentence and because he had considered the release of Gardner.

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REPORT ON CLARK'S MENTAL CONDITION

Gov Curley Receives It—Slayer Asks Commutation

Gov Curley has received the report of the psychiatrists on the mental condition of Miller F. Clark, sentenced to be executed during the week of Jan 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman and on the mental condition of Henry A. Gardner of Worcester, sentenced for setting fires. Clark has asked commutation of his sentence.

The Governor had recommended the release of Gordner, but withheld action until the report had been received.

The Governor said that he had not had time to examine the reports, but will do sol ater in the day.

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R. W. BIRD ATTACKS CURLEY'S PROGRAM

Taxpayers' Head Calls It Wasteful, Extravagant

Asserting that Gov Curley's message said in substance that he favored reduction in government cost only after he was out of office, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, through Pres R. W. Bird, attacked the Governor's program last night as wasteful and extravagant.

Saying that Curley had cast his holiday greeting in electric lights and nailed it to the front of the State House at the expense of somebody else, Bird said the Governor had done so because he was then writing the address which had little comfort in it for the taxpayer.

Bird demanded curtailment of expenditures, said the proposed new tax levies would not meet the Governor's building program or eliminate the state tax, and attacking the proposed $1,000,000 addition to the State House, calling for a concentration and reduction in government departments instead.

"Economy in the state government is most necessary but not until I have finished my term of office," Bird said the Governor's message seemed to say to him, and went on to assert that the only sound ideas in the message were ones for which the taxpayers' associations had been fighting for years.

Bird also expressed the hope that the Governor would not fail to support this admirable part of his program as he did last year, especially when he called in his inaugural for county government reform, and then failed to support it in the Legislature.

Bird also attacked the report of the special Commission of Taxation, and called for a qualified commission, well equipped and well financed, to be appointed to study the general problem of taxation and government economy.

The president of the association predicted a deficit of $25,000,000 by the end of next year and warned that the Governor's tax program could not hope to balance such a deficit, and would not, therefore, be able to abolish the state tax.

Concerning the Governor's building program, Bird expressed the greatest sympathy toward the suggestion of a state hospital for the criminally insane, but said the other projects proposed were extravagant at a time like this.

Bird says the federation warned the state officials that the passage of the 48-hour-bill meant the addition of 2500 persons to the state payroll, and that departmental heads denied it. He expressed some pleasure at the fact the truth of the contention was now publicly recognized by the Governor.

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GOODWIN ASSAILS WATT AS LABOR "RACKETEER"

Registrar Quotes Fr Coughlin, Points to Two Jobs Held by Federation Official

Charging that the American Federation of Labor was "a racket" and Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts branch, with being one of its racketeers, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today replied to the attack Watt made on him yesterday in connection with the Haverhill Shoe Union fight.

In his statement Goodwin charged that the Haverhill Union, backed by Watt and the Federation of Labor, was "selling out" the workers, and operating under orders from the manufacturers, and said the workers would wind up with a union of their own, run by them and for them.

"I don't blame Bobby Watt for fighting to get shoeworkers of Haverhill into his union. There are 6000 workers in Haverhill and the manufacturers are forcing them to join a union they do not want, and pay 25 cents a week or $13 a year, or an aggregate of $78,000 a year."

"This is pretty good pickings for Bobby and his federation."

Points to Two Jobs

Goodwin took Watt to task for holding two jobs, one $6000 appointment from Gov Curley and another salary as secretary-treasurer of the federation.

Last week Gov Curley, after receiving a complaint from Haverhill workers against the registrar, told Goodwin he would either have to resign his state position or cease his activities as unpaid counsel for his shoe workers' union.

The registrar refused to do either, and the Governor announced last Monday that in view of the immense good Goodwin had done for the shoe workers in Brockton, he, the Governor, did not feel justified in interfering. Watt issued a statement yesterday, charging the Governor with backing down in the fight.

In his statement today Goodwin said:

"I agree with Fr Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controlled, with labor fakirs who play with the bosses and sell out the workers. The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be for John Lewis to clean out the dirty mess.

"Unions are supposed to be voluntary associations of workers organized to bargain collectively with their employers. In Haverhill right now the manufacturers have made a contract with officers of Bobby's union before the union had any members, and then workers were told if they wanted to work they would have to join this union which they did not want.

"Mr Watt and his gang are not going to get away with it because the Haverhill workers, without help, either moral, legal or financial, are going to pick their own union, handle their own affairs and spend their own money.

$6000 State Salary

"The great defender of the workingman and expounder of labor principles, Mr Watt, is now getting $6000 a year working for the state and is still active as secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the federation with another big salary.

"In these days, with so many workers on welfare or working for starvation wages or not working at all, Bobby ought to have enough decency to quit one job or the other.

"It is against union principles to hold two jobs and gather in two salaries.

"So far as conditions in Brockton are concerned, I am proud of them, and, what is more important, so are the 14,000 members of our union. We have no chiselers in Brockton."

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EXPECTS GARDNER AND CLARK REPORT TODAY

Dr Winfred Overholser, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, said yesterday that he expects to receive some time today reports from psychiatrists who have made, at the direction of Gov Curley, examinations of the mentality of Miller F. Clark, sentenced to be executed the week of Jan 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, and of Henry A. Gardner, Worcester man, sentenced for setting fires.

Commutation to life imprisonment is sought in the case of Clark, while the Governor had recommended the release of Gardner but delayed action until psychiatrists had made their examination. The reports will be laid before the Governor and after he has read them will be made public.

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CURLEY IGNORES ATTACK BY WATT

Feels Goodwin Well Able to Fight Own Battles

Gov Curley, although attacked for having backed down in his differences with Frank A. Goodwin, state Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in a statement issued by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, yesterday refused to enter into what he said appeared "to be a fight between Mr Watt and Mr Goodwin."

The Governor said he was shown by Mr Watt the statement that the latter later gave the press and declared he had assured Mr Watt that he "knew of no two men better qualified to add to the gayety and festivity of the New Year."

Mr Watt, in his statement, made sarcastic references to Mr Goodwin's service as unpaid counsel for the Allied Brotherhood Shoe Workers' Union in Brockton, which is not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"If any trouble results in Haverhill," Mr Watt warned, "the responsibility must rest largely upon the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and his Allied Brotherhood.

Curley Explanation Hit

"If the Governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary, even from employers and employes in Haverhill whose affairs have been so seriously menaced by Goodwin's meddling," said Mr Watt.

"When the Governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly the extraordinary capacity and services of 'labor organizer Goodwin,' it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story.

"Of course, the Governor claims to have made a thorough investigation of Goodwin's activities in interfering in such matters. The fact that the Governor has been so busy preparing his able and far-reaching annual address must have interfered with his customary accuracy. It appears that it took the eloquence of the registrar himself, rather than a study of the actual facts to justify the Governor's surprising statement.

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 percent, which have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in the Brockton district in which between 1800 and 2000 workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived, and which have transferred much of the production of the W. L. Douglas factory to Binghamton, N Y, and Rochester, N H.

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"If questions raised by Mr Goodwin are to be greeted by sluggings in Haverhill, as in one union meeting in Brockton, it will be a strange sort of peace that the Governor predicts for other communities into which the Allied Brotherhood may be established through the eloquent salesmanship of the registrar.

"Such 'happy results' as these in Brockton, which the registrar fails to mention when he interferes in Haverhill, where 26 or 30 factories have signed working agreements with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, are a sad contrast with the 35 years of cooperation between the Brockton employers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union during which time only two strikes occurred."

Concluded

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CURLEY ACTS RAPPED BY FALL RIVER CLUB

G. O. P. Women Claim Work Only for His Men

FALL RIVER, Jan 2—Criticism of the Curley administration is voiced in the monthly bulletin of the Women's Republican Educational Club of this city and which was made public today.

The publication charges that work and wages have been given to those who are part of the Curley political machine, and it cails attention to the recent salary increases for the Governor's secretaries.

The bulletin also asserts that at the present time there are as many people who are cold and hungry as there was when the present Governor made promises when elected. The editors of the bulletin also claim that the Commonwealth has not been receiving a large amount of relief funds due to the fact that Gov Curley is not popular with the powers that be at Washington.

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Editorial Points

Gov Curley's proposed extra tax on cigarettes and tobacco might help some of us to keep a New Year resolution to quit smoking.

—o—

Why not an agreement, the President to talk to the nation tonight, Republican Chairman Fletcher next Friday night, and then no more speeches by anybody till after election?

—o—

Gov Lehman's New Year address looked about a column and a half longer than Gov Curley's, but Gov Lehman's was indented. Massachusetts still leads.

—o—

If Social Security gets going, can one who had worked theretofore decide that he will become unemployable?

—o—

The argument that if you can't afford the taxes you had no right to own the property is answered by the fact that nobody knew how many taxes were going to bust right in his face.

—o—

Probably the Senate wouldn't mind if the House were abolished, and the House would reply "The same to you, and many of them."

—o—

Prof Rauchenstrauch of Columbia says the average American business is inefficiently run, meaning that the figured profit has to cover the unforeseen loss.

—o—

Plenty of people can tell why skis are pronounced "shees," but nobody has given a convincing reason for wearing them.

—o—

New York aviator flew up four miles to be the first American to see the sun in 1936. Now that he's thought of it, there'll be plenty of competition next year.

—o—

Arrests in Boston for drunkenness after Tuesday night's celebration were the fewest for years, and they ran well over 100 at that.

—o—

Italy can't get away with her excuse that she didn't mean to bomb the Swedish Red Cross unit. Even an Italian couldn't mistake a blond northerner for an Ethiop.

—o—

The bonus has been the toothache of Congress, and this time she's going to have it out the first thing in the morning.

—o—

Wouldn't the inhabitants of Mars be mad if they knew we called their planet Mars, and knew what Mars means!

—o—

Strange spectacle at the Cape Cod Canal—men chopping down trees so the dredge can go on with its work.

—o—

Our great-grandfathers wouldn't have known what to make of grown-ups taking trains to find snow to play in.

—o—

Why does a cat who has begged to come in stop and reconsider when you open the door for her?

—o—

Doc Kendall played Wollaston Wednesday in the 80s—referring to his age and not his score.

—o—

At last the secret of revolving doors is solved—they're leap-year escape hatches.

—o—

The sun left town on the 4:24 last night, but nobody saw it go on account of the weather.

—o—

Roe starts off the year at 30 cents a pound, but a pound is a lot of roe.

—o—

The Parole Board itself goes on trial today for its life.

—o—

New Year enthusiasm means a lot of business for glassware dealers and rug cleaners.

—o—

Back on your regular schedule of sleep?

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HERALD
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JAN 3 1936

WORCESTER MAYOR TO ATTEND 2 DINNERS

Solves Problem of Rival Jackson Day Banquets Wednesday

WORCESTER, Jan. 2 — Mayor John C. Mahoney, after several days of concentration, today offered a solution of a politico-social problem which has been carving wrinkles in Democratic brows since it first became known that rival Jackson Day dinners will be given here next Wednesday.

The mayor, like many others, did not want to miss the dinner of Young Democrats, at the Bancroft hotel, nor the rival dinner at the same hour, given by the newly organized Andrew Jackson Club at the Hotel Aurora.

"I shall attend both dinners," said the mayor today. Maurice V. O'Toole, Curley campaign manager here and an offical of the state board of tax appeals, hailed the Mahoney solution with joy. He will do likewise, hoping to please both the Young Democrats and the Andrew Jacksoners, who have resented the fact that James A. Farley delegated to the younger politicians the task of arranging the official dinner. How the dinners can be attended at the same time has not been arranged, but it now seems likely that a parade of more than 500 persons will be passing back and forth between hotels, inspired by New Deal oratory.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

DEFENDS SELF AT FIN COM PROBE

LOUIS A. ROE
Mayor Mansfield's brother-in-law, as he appeared at the finance commission hearing.

Mayor's Kin Admits Bond Commission, Denies He Promised City Contracts

In a voluntary statement before the Boston finance commission yesterday afternoon, Louis A. Roe, Boston insurance broker and brother-in-law of Mayor Mansfield, admitted he solicited the business of writing a $75,000 bond for Martino DeMatteo, a Roslindale contractor, and that he accepted a 10 per cent. commission on the transaction, although the risk was written by a competing broker.

Roe declared, however, that he solicited the business in good faith and was ready to drop out when he found DeMatteo had already given the business to Sydney S. Sharpe, Roslindale insurance broker, but that DeMatteo suggested Sharpe and Roe get together and agree on a split in the commission.

DeMatteo, at the time of making the suggestion, Roe said, expressed the opinion that Roe might help him get the ash contract in the Hyde Park district and to get snow plow work from the city. Roe added that he made no promise to DeMatteo other than that he would speak to Christopher J. Carven, public works commissioner, regarding the removal of snow. He said he frankly told the contractor he could not help him on the ash contract.

PROMISE ALLEGED

Earlier in the day both Sharpe and DeMatteo, as well as the latter's son, John, had testified that Roe, brought to the DeMatteo home by Councilman James F. Finley of West Roxbury, insisted on being given the writing of the bond and promised aid in obtaining more city work for DeMatteo.

A new phase to the hearing, the first public one in the finance commission's current investigation of the placing of contractor's bonds, developed during testimony given by Alvin J. Pieczkowski, who lost the contract for ash and garbage collection in the West Roxbury district for 1936, although he was the lowest bidder.

Under questioning by E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the commission, and Robert Robinson, the newest member, Pieczkowski reluctantly told of being called to the home of a man active in politics and of being asked to contribute $1000 to a campaign fund. The amount requested, he said, was later dropped to $500. He declared he did not pay.

This solicitation, he said, came after the campaign. He admitted telling the story to a member of the council, but declined to say in whose behalf the contribution was solicited.

Asked by Robinson if he did not mention the name of Jack McCarthy as the man who solicited him, he replied:

"The city councilor can answer that."

REQUESTS ATTORNEY

Recalled to the stand just before the hearing adjourned to this morning, Pieczkowski was asked by Robinson:

"Will you give us the conversation that you have testified to here today that you had in December, 1934, with some one you mentioned?"

"Any chances of postponing that until I bring my attorney?" the witness asked.

Q.—Is it something you are afraid to talk about? A.—No. I want my attorney here first.

"I think it a perfectly proper request made by a layman," interrupted Chairman Sullivan. "It is granted."

The chairman announced the hearing adjourned and all witnesses were requested to re-appear at the commission's office, 24 School street, at 11 A. M. today.

This is the second time the city's bonding and insurance business, with special reference to Roe, has been investigated by the finance commission. The previous hearing, in the summer of 1934, resulted in the commission reporting it had found no evidence that any arrangement had been made by the present administration to give the bulk, or any part of the city's bonding business, to Roe or any other person.

It was learned, however, at adjournment of yesterday's hearing that the finance commission plans to present evidence it has unearthed in the present inquiry to William J. Foley, district-attorney, with suggestion that the prosecutor broaden his present investigation of the so-called school scandal to the activities of the general administration of the city.

WAS PWA PROJECT

The DeMatteo bond in question was one required in the PWA project of resurfacing Hyde Park avenue. Sharpe testified he solicited its writing and obtained it. A few days later, he said, DeMatteo informed him he would have to release the bond because of a call he had received from Roe and Councilman Finley at his home. DeMatteo told him, the witness said, that he was

in "hot water" with the city and wouldn't get any more city contracts unless Sharpe released the bond.

Sharpe told of later visiting Roe at his office in Liberty square and testified Roe informed him: "You will have to release the bond to me," adding that he, Roe, could get a lot of city work, possibly the ash and garbage collection contract, for DeMatteo. The conference resulted, Sharpe said, in his notifying the agent of the Maryland Casualty Company, the bonding concern, that he was releasing the bond to Roe.

DeMatteo gave the final premium payment of $500, then overdue, to Sharpe, who collected the commission at the time he turned it in and kept this because of his contention Roe had not kept his promises to aid DeMatteo.

DeMatteo told the commission that two days after he gave the bonding business to Sharpe, who had handled all his insurance for five or six years, Roe and Finley called on him, Roe making formal request for the bond writing.

The contractor said he told Roe and Finley that he wanted snow removal work and that Roe promised he would help him get it. He also said, relative to the ash and garbage collection contract, that Roe suggested he go out and get people of the district to sign complaints against the then holder of the contract, Pieczkowski. He said he did this and took the complaints to Roe.

John DeMatteo in part corroborated his father's testimony.

Public Works Commissioner Carven, the next witness, was questioned at length concerning the award of the West Roxbury ash and garbage collection contract for 1935. Pieczkowski, who had the contract for 1935, was the low bidder and DeMatteo was second lowest. The award was made to the John Moore Co., the third lowest bidder.

Numerous complaints against Pieczkowski was the reason he was not given the contract, the public works head asserted. DeMatteo was not considered, he said, because he lacked previous experience. The Moore company, he added, had done similar work for the city previously and had proved satisfactory.

Pieczkowski testified that he obtained his bond on last year's contract through Roe. In reply to questions by Commissioner Robinson he also testified that in 1933 and 1934 he obtained his bonds through John Curley, brother of the Governor, then mayor.

Robinson pressed him as to his reason for shifting from Curley to Roe and he declared that he had had trouble with his payments on the bonds obtained through Curley, that the company had been "nasty" about them and he went to some one he thought could get him a bond.

In his voluntary statement to the commission, Roe said in part:

"When the bids were opened and Mr. DeMatteo was low, I went out to see him to solicit the bond. I wasn't familiar with Roslindale. I don't know much about the place. I called up Mr. Finley—I know him from an insurance standpoint—and asked if he could tell me where DeMatteo lived. He gave me some directions. I said: 'Jim, I think I will get lost; are you going to be in your office?' He said he was. I called for him and he took me down to DeMatteo's house.

"DeMatteo or his wife came to the door. I went in and told him the purpose of my call was to solicit the bond. He said: 'I'm sorry, but Mr. Sharpe, who handles my insurance, was in here about that same thing and I prepared a statement and he has taken it to the company.'

"I said: 'That's all right, you have a perfect right to do that.' Then his son came into the room. They talked a few minutes in Italian. The father then said: 'I am very sorry I didn't know this before. (Roe later explained that Finley had introduced him as the mayor's brother-in-law). If I had, I would have acted differently.' I again said it was all right. He suggested that perhaps Mr. Sharpe and I could get together and added he would have Sharpe call me.

"DeMatteo added: 'You probably can help me get some snow plows. I am also second low bidder for the ash contract out here. Probably you can help me.' I told him I couldn't help him on the ash contract, but I would be glad to speak to Mr. Carven about the snow plows."

CALLED DE MATTEO AGAIN

Continuing, he said he called DeMatteo again before Sharpe came to see him. As a result of the conference, he testified, Sharpe and he agreed on a 50-50 split on the commission.

It developed from testimony by Allen Clark, underwriter for the Maryland Casualty Company, that they were paying Roe 30 per cent. commission on bond writings, while they were paying Sharpe only 20 per cent. The witness explained that because of acute competition they paid a higher commission (30 per cent. being the top) to brokers from whom they were receiving much business or from whom they expected much business. He said that after they paid Sharpe his 20 per cent. when the final premium was paid, they paid Roe 10 per cent. on the same bond writing, although Sharpe was the recorded broker in the transaction.

Roe testified that Harry Fagan, co-manager of the Boston office of the casualty company, sought him out after Mayor Mansfield was elected and offered him the 30 per cent. commission on any bonds he brought in.

Clark testified that he had solicited DeMatteo and was promised the bond, telling DeMatteo he was not concerned who was his broker. This witness testified that Sharpe, after writing the bond, called on him and stated that Roe was to share with him in commission, not mentioning on what basis. Clark admitted that by reason of Roe "stepping into the picture" the commission jumped from 20 to 30 per cent., Roe getting the added 10 per cent.

Roe was sharply questioned by Chairman Sullivan on his ethics in "cutting in" on business already written by another broker.

"Here is a business another broker had," he said. "It had been accepted. It had been placed. No more work can be done on it. The assured's credit has been established to the satisfaction of the bonding company. They had not only agreed to grant the bond, but had actually written it. And the business was procured by a broker named Sharpe. There is nothing further you can do with respect to that bond for the company or for the assured. Is it fair for me to say that your effort to participate in this bond in that delayed stage, is an effort to cut into Sharpe's business?"

"No, sir," was Roe's reply.

Roe admitted subsequently, however, that he did not think he was entitled to the $150 he received as commission in the transaction.

Q. (By Robinson)—Did you ever speak to Mayor Mansfield about cutting in on a contract or other bond? A. (Roe)—No.

Q.—Did you ever tell him you were soliciting these bonds? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you have any talk with him before coming here today in connection with this investigation? A.—Yes.

FINLEY ISSUES STATEMENT

Roger Cutler, attorney for Roe, sat beside him during his testimony, but at no time participated in the proceedings.

Councilman Finley last night issued a statement which read in part:

"In the afternoon press there appeared certain statements said to have been made by a man named Sharpe while giving testimony before the Boston finance commission. It seems regrettable that the reputation and character of a man could be attacked in such a vicious way by the unsupported and untrue statements of an individual being given such widespread publicity.

"From the newspaper account before me, DeMatteo gave no evidence that I attempted to scare him, or that I told him he would get no more city work. This shows conclusively that the evidence by Sharpe was an absolute falsehood. Also, it proves conclusively that I never attempted to coerce DeMatteo to give his bond to any individual.

"During the time that I have had the honor of serving the people of my home district in the city council I have given this service at a heavy financial sacrifice. Never once have I profited a single cent at the expense of the city of Boston or any one of its citizens because of my membership in the Boston city council."

Continued

WITNESSES AT FINANCE COMMISSION HEARING

ALLEN CLARK
Insurance representative, who testified yesterday at the finance commission hearing.

SYDNEY F. SHARPE
Roslindale real estate and insurance broker, at the finance commission hearing.

included

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

WATT, GOODWIN IN FURIOUS ROW

Governor on Sidelines Pokes Fun at Embattled Labor Leaders

A. F. L. CHIEF ISSUES BLAST AT REGISTRAR

Two of Gov. Curley's appointees —Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of voters, and Robert J. Watt, member of the unemployment compensation commission—were engaged in a furious controversy over organized labor difficulties while the Governor stood on the sidelines and poked fun at them.

Watt, who is also secretary of the state federation of labor, declared that responsibility for threatened labor troubles among shoe workers in Haverhill rests upon Goodwin, who is the official spokesman for an organization of workmen not affiliated with organized labor.

Watt said it "is a mess of the Governor's own making" if he chooses to surrender to Goodwin after delivering an ultimatum to him.

INSPECTS STATEMENT

When the Governor's attention was called to the quarrel, he said: "This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin and I know of no one who can contribute more to the festivities of the New Year than the two of them. It looks to me as if Goodwin and State Federation of Labor will have a party."

Watt's statement denouncing Goodwin was inspected by the Governor before it was released for publication. It follows:

"If the Governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary—even from employers and employes in Haverhill whose affairs have been so seriously menaced by Goodwin's meddling.

"When the Governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly the extraordinary capacity and services of 'labor organizer Goodwin,' it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story.

"Of course, the Governor claims to have made a thorough investigation of Goodwin's activities in interesting in such matters. The fact that the Governor has been so busy preparing his able and far reaching annual address must have interfered with his customary accuracy. It appears that it took the eloquence of the registrar himself, rather than a study of the actual facts, to justify the Governor's surprising statement.

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 per cent. and 25 per cent.; which have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in the Brockton district in which between 1800 and 2000 workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived, and which have transferred much of the products of the W. L. Douglas factory to Binghamton, N. Y. and Rochester, N. H.

"If any trouble results in Haverhill, the responsibility must rest largely upon the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and his Allied Brotherhood. No one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice. No one who scans the legislative record of our commonwealth will find any evidence of him or his Brotherhood advancing the welfare of the working people of the state. But, any one who cares to read the Brockton Enterprise of Sept. 12, 1934, will find Mr. Goodwin's statement of thanks to the Brotherhood for financing his radio and newspaper campaign for Governor, ample reason to explain his own activities in Brockton, his interference in Haverhill, and his ability to convince the Governor that he works the shoe workers well.

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JAN 3 1936

State House Briefs

By HENRY EHRLICH

Senator Theodore A. Plunkett of Adams, it was learned yesterday, will announce his candidacy for the office of Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket. His campaign manager, it was further understood, will be William H. McMasters, who was secretary of Plunkett's public welfare commission last summer. He also worked for Gov. Curley during the last state election.

A series of bills to extend the jurisdiction of the department of public utilities and to limit the powers of utility companies was filed by Representative John A. Murray of Watertown. The bills seek to regulate the conduct of intrastate telephoning, to give the commonwealth control of out-of-state corporations which operate in the commonwealth, to give the property and information collected by the sliding scale commission to the utilities department, and to prohibit management and similar contracts between gas or electric and affiliated companies.

Subject to the approval of the mayor of Boston, veterans who have served 20 years on the Boston police force or who have reached the age of 65 would be granted pensions by the Boston police commissioner, under the terms of a bill filed by Representative Edward P. Bacigalupo of Boston.

A bill to require food, goods, or merchandise sold in package form to bear the name of the place of origin or manufacture was filed by Representative Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere. Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield asks for the labelling of foreign-made goods, as sought in a bill last year. The measure was defeated at that time on the grounds that it was duplication of federal legislation.

The registrar of motor vehicles would be empowered, under another McKeown bill, to suspend for 45 days the driving license of operators who drive more than 45 miles per hour within the limits of a city. He would also permit persons placed under arrest to communicate with members of their families and with physicians of their own choice.

McKeown filed another bill, under which persons engaged in the handling of food would be required to undergo physical examinations twice a year.

The bill to authorize the licensing and conducting of bagatelle and pin ball, defeated last year following charges by Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of the North End that funds were being circulated for its protection, has been filed again by Representative Tycho M. Petersen of Springfield and Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke. It is understood that the Skilled Game Operators Association of Massachusetts is behind the measure. Under its terms a fee of $1 would be levied annually on each machine, and the promoter or lessor would be required to pay a license fee, the amount of which has not been set.

Representative Albert E. Morris has joined the series of legislators who seek the popular election of public utilities commissioners. He also wants to prohibit the sale of meat and meat products containing certain preservatives.

The repeal of the Massachusetts milk control act is sought in a bill filed by Representatives Owen Gallagher of South Boston and Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence. Representative Thomas E. Barry of East Boston has already filed a bill to perpetuate the act.

A proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the defranchisement of legal voters who are recipients of public aid or who have not paid a poll tax was filed by Representative Edward W. Staves of Southbridge. While there are still statutes on the commonwealth's law books depriving paupers from privilege of voting, these statutes have not been enforced in recent years. Bills to deprive recipients of federal aid of the voting privilege were defeated at the last session of the Legislature.

Repeal of the additional excise tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline is urged in a bill filed by Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy. This measure runs counter to Gov. Curley's recommendation of an unspecified increase in the gasoline tax.

Representative Michael T. O'Brien of Easthampton will ask the Legislature for a uniform classification of risks under the compulsory motor vehicle insurance law on motor trucks carrying property for hire.

O'Brien also filed a bill to give truck inspectors in the public utilities department the power of constable, including the right to arrest any who operate motor vehicles without the proper certificates.

A resolve memorializing Congress in favor of immediate cash payment of the veterans' bonus was filed by Representative Joseph L. Murphy of Dorchester. Murphy also seeks legislation to require applicants for registration as veterinarians to be United States citizens.

Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville denied that he had signed, at the request of Frank K. Parks of Somerville, a petition to the Great and General Court for restoration of Parks' driving license, which has been suspended for five years.

Representative Joseph L. Murphy

the impression of the front of Hollywood theatre at a "movie premiere." There will be realism from the front of the theatre to the stage and the cast will do their best to make this an unusual and novel production.

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JAN 3 1936

FEDERAL JUDGES

The reference in His Excellency's protracted message to the tenure of federal judges is not quite accurate. They are not compelled to step down at 70. They may withdraw at that age after a stipulated period of service, and then do nothing or carry out assignments given by the court. If, while on the bench, they are unable to do their work because of infirmity, they may be replaced. Mere age, unrelated to capacity for functioning properly, is not a reason for removal.

The Governor's proposal is to compel retirement at 70 of all new judges. The three gentlemen now sitting who have passed 70 would be forced out if they should decline to take advantage of the proposed law. There is thus a vital difference between the federal procedure and that which the Governor advocates for the commonwealth.

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JAN 3 1936

MISS HAWKES IS ALSO CITED BY GRAND JURY

Body Holds Its Longest One-Day Session in More Than 10 Years

3 OTHER WITNESSES WILL TESTIFY AGAIN

Members of School Committee Among 13 to Appear Before Probers

Dist.-Atty. Foley announced last night that, at the request of the grand jury, he had called three new witnesses and recalled three others to appear today in connection with the investigation of alleged graft and corruption in the public schools.

Notified by telephone last night to be present when the jurors reconvene at 10 A. M. today were Municipal Court Judge Leo P. Doherty of Brighton, State Representative George Demeter of the Back Bay and Miss Esther Hawkes of Jamaica Plain.

Witnesses ordered recalled were Prof. Joseph Wagner, assistant director of music in the schools; James Hawkes of Jamaica Plain and John F. Devlin of Medford and Charlestown.

LONG SESSION

The request of the grand jury came after the longest one-day session of that body in more than 10 years. The jurors convened at 10 A. M. yesterday and did not halt their deliberations, except for lunch and dinner, until 8:30 last night. It also was the first night session since Foley became prosecutor.

Doherty is a prominent lawyer, with offices on Tremont street. He was nominated by Curley as a special justice of the Boston municipal court on March 14, last, to succeed the late Special Justice John A. Bennett, and was confirmed and inducted into office on April 3, 1935.

JUDGE LEO P. DOHERTY

It was not disclosed why he had been called before the jurors. His name previously had not appeared in the present investigation.

Representative Demeter is a lawyear and a recent candidate for the Boston school committee. He was attorney for one substitute teacher who was alleged to have been approached and offered a permanent position for $150. The two men already have been indicted and are awaiting trial in that connection. Demeter was called before the grand jury when that body heard testimony which resulted in the indictments of the two alleged "bagmen."

Miss Hawkes is a sister of James Hawkes, who was ordered recalled. What her connection has with the investigation was not learned.

Wagner has been one of the principle witnesses in the investigation of the alleged attempt to "sell" the post of music director in the schools. He twice has been summoned to give testimony in that part of the investigation, which the grand jury is considering at this sitting.

Wagner's story to the district attorney opened up the present probe. He also said after he refused to pay $2000 for the post he was again approached by another person and offered the position for $1400.

Devlin is the proprietor of a tavern in Charlestown. He has been a close friend of Wagner for more than 15 years.

Hawkes is vice-president of the Boston Musicians' Union.

WAGNER CONTINUES STORY

The long-drawn out session yesterday saw 13 witnesses called before the probing body. The first to appear was Wagner, who took up his story where he left off on Tuesday, when the jury recessed for New Year's day. He was closeted with the jury for more than 30 minutes.

Devlin, the first of three surprise witnesses, followed Wagner. The others were Hawkes and William Leonard of Charlestown, who is employed in Devlin's tavern.

Hawkes was questioned for more than two hours, longer than any

REP. GEORGE DEMETER

TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY PROBING SCHOOL SCANDAL

WILLIAM LEONARD
Of Charlestown, employe of John F. Devlin, Charlestown tavern owner, also questioned by the Suffolk grand jury.

BENEDICT FITZGERALD
Director of music in the Cambridge schools, who is reported to have been offered a similar job in Boston for $5000.

CAPT. FRANCIS DOYLE
Of West Roxbury, war veteran and former B ton school teacher, another witness before grand jury.

other witness. He has been employed as a substitute music teacher in suburban schools.

Other witnesses were Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of the Boston public schools; Dr. Charles E. Mackey of South Boston, chairman of the school committee, who was questioned more than an hour; Maurice J. Tobin, Frederick R. Sullivan and Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, school committee members; Miss Ellen Cronin, sceretary of the school committee; Benedict Fitzgerald, director of music in the Cambridge schools; Capt. Francis Doyle of West Roxbury, a war veteran and former Boston school teacher, and Herman Goldstein of Jamacia Plain, a musician.

When the grand jury convenes on Monday, 12 architects will be questioned in regard to the award of contracts by the school department.

The term of the present grand jury will end tonight. At that time it is believed they will have returned one to three indictments in this phase of the school scandal.

HERALD
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JAN 3 1936

Saltonstall Answers Curley, Asks Less Interference in State Work

Challenged by Gov. Curley to advance some constructive ideas for the conduct of the state government, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall last night countered with the suggestion that "less dictation to and less political interference with the state departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

Resenting the speaker's sharp criticism of many of the recommendations contained in his annual message to the Legislature, the Governor blamed the speaker among others for "overcrowding and lack of accommodations in the institutions of the state."

He indicated that he would seek an $8,000,000 bond issue for a public buildings construction program, amortizing it over a period of 20 years at an annual estimated cost of $400,000.

Speaker Saltonstall's statement in reply follows:

"The Governor apparently does not consider any work constructive unless it involves the expenditure of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

"Perhaps he does not realize that were it not for the successful administrations of Republican Governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923, the commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues.

"He talks considerably about social security legislation in Massachusetts, forgetting that the greater part of it was placed on the statute books under my leadership as speaker of the House before he became Governor.

"If he wants another constructive idea, I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the state departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, protested against the Governor's failure to include in his message any concrete recommendation for reducing the cost of government.

Bird's statement said in part:

"It is easier now to understand why Gov. Curley spent a great deal of some one's money to have his holiday greetings cast in electric lights and nailed to the front of the State House. It was because he was writing his annual message to the General Court, and he knew it would contain small comfort for the taxpayer.

"The Governor, who uses such terminology as 'duplicity,' 'knavery' and 'chicanery' in characterizing the Legislature, adopts as his own some of the major objectives of the organized taxpayers of the state, and then, with regal aplomb, says in effect, 'Economy in the state government is most necessary but not until I have finished my term of office.'

"What the Governor fails to understand is that taxpayers are demanding today, and not next year, economy in state expenses, beginning in the executive office itself, and they will not be diverted from the objective by fine promises for some one else to carry out.

"It is naturally gratifying that in that portion of his message dealing with expenditures and revenues, the Governor has seen fit to restate as his own the policies and recommendations for which taxpayers' associations all over Massachusetts have been fighting for three years.

"Our only hope now is that his excellency will not see fit to abandon the constructive part of his legislative program as he did last year when he failed to give any discernible support to his own recommendations when they came before the Legislature.

"A notable example was one of the greatest possible economies—and one of the easiest of achievement—the reform of county government, which he proposed last year, and which he left to be supported by taxpayers alone without so much as a word from the executive office."

Meanwhile, Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association, protested against the Governor's proposal for the retirement of high court judges on full salary when they reach 70 years of age. This plan he characterized as "awful under present circumstances."

Associations of tobacco dealers in various sections of the state planned to organize their forces to resist the passage by the Legislature of the Governor's recommendation for a retail sales tax of 2 cents on cigarettes and tobacco.

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JAN 3 1936

CONVICTS SCORE PAROLE BOARD

Curley Will Present Protests to Council at Today's Hearing

Numerous protests lodged by state prison convicts against the attitude of the board of parole will be presented to the executive council by Gov. Curley this afternoon at a public hearing he has called to investigate the policies that have been pursued by the parole board members in acting on petitions for parole. The parole board members are Richard Olney, chairman; Matthew W. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin. Political observers last night generally predicted that the hearing would end in the removal of the three members.

Henry A. Higgins, a former member of the parole board, said last night that the "so-called investigation" would be a "comedy" that may have dangerous consequences to the public.

Discussing the motives for the hearing, he said:

"A hasty investigation was made to seek the cause of the breaks and the amazing discovery was made that criminals don't like being locked up and that when they are refused liberty by the parole board they sulk, yammer and try to 'scram' with a ticket of leave. That certainly was a startling piece of information to dig up. Perhaps the investigators naively imagined that criminals should be delighted to have board and lodging furnished free for them until the depression is over."

Meanwhile Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, indicated to the Governor his belief that much of the unrest among convicts may be traced to the severity with which the parole board has been acting.

The Governor released excerpts from seven different cases called to his attention by unidentified convicts or attorneys for convicts. Several of them charged that they had been treated insolently by Gavin and Bullock.

One, serving time for armed robbery, wrote that at the hearing on his parole petition "Mr. Gavin paced the floor, shook his finger, accused and ranted and behaved in all respects in the manner of a browbeating, bull-dozing prosecuting attorney. Whenever he ran out of material, Mr. Bullock took up the interrogation and the accusation."

Another inmate complained that the parole board members went on vacation last summer without giving him a hearing, while another said the judge who sentenced him had indicated he would be released in

Continued

40 months, whereas he now has served 56 months.

Another attributed a recent shooting affair at Concord to the refusal of the board to release an inmate who had served his minimum sentence.

After reading the letters the Governor concluded that the penal institutions are "smouldering" because of the parole board's hard-boiled attitude.

Commissioner Lyman and several of the heads of the penal institutions will be at the hearing, which will begin in the council chamber at 1 o'clock.

concluded

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G. L. Monitor
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Government—Costs To Stay, Curley Asserts

Governor Curley today announced that there will be no decrease in state government costs for a long time. The Governor was addressing the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association at the State House.

A possible reduction of $2 a thousand in the tax rate was mentioned by the Governor if his tax programs are accepted. Under the Governor's plan, the deficit of $10,000,000 met by cities and towns last year would be eliminated in 1936. Governor Curley made a strong plea for the support of his program, which proposes:

Taxation	Building
$ .02 cigarette tax	State House addition
$ .02 tobacco tax	State Prison building
$5.00 on vending machines	Mental deficients hospital
Increase in state's share of dog racing receipts	War Memorial
Continuation of gas tax	

The Governor's building program would cost $8,000,000.

Two Alexanders, surnamed Whiteside and Lincoln respectively, as well as the board of tax appeals were hotly attacked by the Governor. Echoes of the incipient stages of the Curley-Ely split were recalled when the Governor reminded his listeners that as Mayor of Boston, he had asked the then Gov. Joseph B. Ely to remove Mr. Lincoln, head of the Tax Appeal Board, for favoritism to downtown real estate owners.

Mr. Ely objected to this arguing that Mr. Lincoln had been a heavy contributor to his campaign fund, said Mr. Curley. So he compromised by increasing the board from three to five members.

"This increase has done no good," snapped Governor Curley. "In the last five years, the taxation valuation of Boston has been reduced $300,000,000."

G. L. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Curley and Townsend

Beacon Hill still seethes with comment on Governor Curley's annual address to the Massachusetts Legislature. But few of the commentators have seized upon the paragraph which may cause him considerable grief before the 1936 campaign is completed.

That little paragraph is aimed at the Townsendites. It reads: "Although thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the Social Security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public is prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

Economists Support Him

While the Governor does not mention specifically the Townsend Plan, there is no mistaking that he was bearing down on the followers of the California doctor. And perhaps the Governor's contention is correct, in as much as leading economists consider the $200 a month pension a Utopian plan completely impossible of fulfillment.

The Governor most certainly made the statement with complete knowledge of the growing strength of the Townsendites in Massachusetts. These people are in no mood to accept compromises, at least not from the present tenor of the public's utterances. Whether they have sufficient power alone to overthrow a political leader who opposes them is questionable. Yet they may very well be the deciding factor in an election.

A Pat for Townsendites

That possibility may be the reason the Governor maintained a slender connection with the more lavish old-age security planners by giving them credit for "good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem." Possibly he may yet "scratch their backs" with campaign statements.

There is one real way he may placate some of the Townsendites. That is by giving them credit for crystallizing the idea of security for the aged. It has been often commented that had not the Townsendites burst forth with their plan President Roosevelt's more conservative program might not have won a favorable vote.

Aided Roosevelt Plan

Undoubtedly the Townsend followers played a large part in making the nation aware of social-security. With the Townsend planners fighting for the $200 pension and the Huey Long forces pushing the "share-the-wealth" plan, Congress was aided in adopting the President's program as the first step in the right direction.

By giving due credit to the Townsendites, the Governor may eventually win some support from them in this State. But right now, Charles M. Hawks, the Massachusetts Townsand Plan manager, is convinced that the Governor, through his past utterances, has cooked his own political goose.

Economy and Statues

To those persons eager for economy and efficiency in Massachusetts' state government, Governor Curley's proposal for a $2,000,000 war memorial is the most ludicrous item in his annual message.

The proposal comes at the same time the Governor asked for a study to determine methods of governmental economy. No study, however, is necessary to determine that the first economy should be elimination of this $2,000,000 item.

Defeated Last Year

It seems hardly possible that the measure will meet legislative approval. It was thrown out last year. Of course, the lobbies of the patriotic societies, with considerable power, might make a determined battle for it, despite the pleas of taxpayers for less expenditure.

As for the other bond issue proposals totalling $6,000,000, there is considerable merit in some of them.

Few can argue effectively against the need for a new state prison. The Charlestown State Prison is hardly conducive to good prison behavior, nor does a term in the prison fit the criminals for new lives as law-abiding citizens.

Prison Plan Supported

Most penologists agree that a new building is imperative. The Governor's proposal is a new prison for felons at Norfolk, costing $1,000,000. The state commissioner of correction, Arthur T. Lyman, undoubtedly will throw the full weight of his experience behind the measure.

The Governor-proposed $1,000,000 state office building, however, could be eliminated this year, in the opinion of many. Yet there is some truth in the statement that the state is paying too much ren for state offices outside the Capitol.

There is considerable argument in favor of the Governor's $3,000,000 building program for the mental diseases department and the $1,000,000 construction plan for the public health department.

Edgar M. Mills

E. L. Moneton
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Parole Board Faces Ouster As Governor's Council Starts Inquiry Into Prison Unrest

With the start of a public hearing on parole conditions by Governor Curley and his Council today, Massachusetts turned to examine its pioneer efforts in this branch of penal administration, recalling that criticism of her parole system has become almost chronic in the Commonwealth.

Only last March, Richard Olney, chairman of the State Board of Parole, expressed concern that continued disparagement would weaken the system's operation here. And today Mr. Olney, with Matthew W. Bullock and P .Emmett Gavin, the other two members of his board, were under fire as the result of action taken by the Council at its initial 1936 session on Wednesday.

Blamed for Unrest

Arbitrary decisions made by the Parole Board, charged councilors after a recent hasty survey of Charlestown State Prison and the Concord Reformatory, were responsible for unrest among inmates and led directly to violence manifested in outbreaks. Since Governor Curley concurred in this view, little could be done except to start an investigation and determine the actual state of a iaffr.s

To begin with, certain basic facts underlie all circumstances with which today's hearing must deal. They are:

Leader in Parole Work

1. Massachusetts is regarded as a leader in parole administration. With Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Texas, it is one of the few states employing a full-time, salaried parole board. Salaries paid are: chairman, $5500; aides, $4500.

2. The Bay State, again, is one of the eight or ten states possessing what criminologists believe is an adequate field supervisory force to deal with paroled prisoners. It has a staff of 21 men under the board of three members. But even though the Massachusetts parole staff is larger than in some other states, it is said in some quarters to be only one fourth the size required for effective operation.

2014 Prisoners on Parole

3. On Oct. 1, 1935, there were 2014 prisoners on parole in Massachusetts. Most of them have been released under a state law which requires that a convict having good behavior records be paroled at the expiration of two-thirds of his minimum term. Last year a law became effective which gives the Parole Board greater discretionary power in the release of prisoners.

Political sentiment on Beacon Hill today was of the opinion that all three members of the board will be removed following the investigation. To support this view, it was pointed out that the Council had been unanimous in demanding that a public hearing be held to settle the whole parole matter. This was in part a compromise to more drastic action, for at least one Councilor was reported to have pressed for immediate removal of the board.

Lyman to Attend

Asked to appear in the executive chamber at 1 o'clock today were the three board members, Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, and the superintendents of all state penal institutions.

Their examination was understood to be with particular reference to the conditions responsible for prison unrest. During their visits to state institutions the Councilors were said to have received a mass of evidence from prison officials and inmates which made them appear to be hothouses of violence, fed by dissatisfaction over parole administration. Governor Curley also has received a sheaf of letters bearing upon the same situation, he reported the other day.

Board Defends Action

In defense of their position, members of the parole board have made it clear that they place the public welfare ahead of convenience for prisoners. For example, Matthew W. Bullock, veteran in point of service, told the Monitor today that convicts are released only when the Board of Parole is convinced that they are not likely to become a public menace.

Should the present board be dismissed, several Councilors have indicated that they would like to have Governor Curley appoint Councilor Frank A. Brooks of Watertown to his old position as chairman. Mr. Brooks has been widely known in parole administration since 1916, and at one time made three recommendations for the development of local work, which may indicate his attitude toward the system. They were:

Three Recommendations

1. Give the board greater discretionary power in deciding upon the parole of prisoners.

2. Give the board members a larger amount of time in which to investigate and decide upon parole matters.

(3) Take the parole board out of politics by appointing members for long terms.

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C. S. Monitor

Boston, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

Parole—Hearing Gets Under Way at State House

Parole was a big word on Beacon Hill today as the public hearing on the issue got under way in the Executive Chamber, where Governor Curley and his Council began an examination of charges made against the Massachusetts system. Political seers were willing to predict that it will end in the removal of all three members of the State Board of Parole.

Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, was the first witness called. Two hundred persons were attracted.

"Low comedy." That is how Henry A. Higgins, former board member, rates the hearing. He ridiculed it last night in a public statement which charged that the "so-called investigation" may have serious consequences to the public. "A hasty investigation was made . . . and the amazing discovery was that criminals don't like being locked up," Mr. Higgins declared.

Concern was also felt by political observers that parole might be manipulated for political ends by the Curley machine. Three more jobs could be found with the removal of board members, but more than that—enormous influence could be exerted over the welfare of several thousand paroled prisoners as well as others seeking such clemency. It has been done in other states. "Is Massachusetts exempt?" they asked.

Parole—its history in the United States and background in Massachusetts—is discussed in reviews appearing on this page.

Billboards—Litigation Against State Dropped

Despite rain today, clearer scenic views were in prospect for motorists in all parts of Massachusetts. This was because billboard companies decided suddenly to drop litigation against the State, after a decade of opposition to laws regulating the display of outdoor advertising here.

Sign interests were said to have reached the conclusion that it is more practical to comply with Massachusetts statutes than to risk defeat in the nation's highest court. In case of such an event, it was suggested, a precedent would help to establish signboard regulation in all states instead of just one.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

C. S. Monitor

Boston, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

Economy—Bird Fails To Find It in Curley Message

"Deeply distressing," described the manner in which Governor Curley's annual message was received by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. This, explained R. W. Bird, president of the association, today, is because "the Governor does not propose a single economy for his own Administration."

"What the Governor fails to understand is that taxpayers are demanding today, and not next year, economy in the State," Mr. Bird declared. He added: "The problem is rather more difficult than His Excellency's message would make it appear. There is every reason to assume that the deficit next year will be in the vicinity of $25,000,000, and the Governor's tax program . . . will not bridge such a gap unless accompanied by obvious economies which he does not propose to make."

POST
Boston, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

GOVERNOR'S PROPOSALS DENOUNCED

All Spending and No Economy, Says Tax Federation Head

Sharp criticism of Governor Curley's proposal to increase taxes and spend millions of dollars for public buildings came from the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association, through Reginald W. Bird, its president, last night.

Although approving of the Governor's desire to wipe out the State tax, Mr. Bird expresses the fear that the State deficit next year will reach $25,000,000 and says that the gap cannot be bridged unless accompanied by great economies which, he says, the Governor evidently does not propose to make.

STATEMENT FOR TAXPAYERS

The statement of President Bird is as follows:

"It is easier now to understand why Governor Curley spent a great deal of some one's money to have his holiday greetings cast in electric lights and nailed to the front of the State House. It was because he was writing his annual message to the General Court, and he knew it would contain small comfort for the taxpayer.

"The Governor, who uses such terminology as 'duplicity,' 'knavery' and 'chicanery' in characterizing the Legislature, adopts as his own some of the major objectives of the organized taxpayers of the State, and then with regal aplomb says in effect, 'Economy in the State government is most necessary but not until I have finished my term of office.'

"What the Governor fails to understand is that taxpayers are demanding today, and not next year, economy in State expenses, beginning in the Executive office itself, and they will not be diverted from the objective by fine promises for someone else to carry out.

"It is naturally gratifying that in that portion of his message dealing with expenditures and revenues, the Governor has seen fit to restate as his own the policies and recommendations for which taxpayers' associations all over Massachusetts have been fighting for three years.

"Our only hope now is that His Excellency will not see fit to abandon the constructive part of his legislative programme as he did last year when he failed to give any discernible support to his own recommendations when they came before the Legislature.

Says Governor Backed Down

"A notable example was one of the greatest possible economies—and one of the easiest of achievement—the reform of county government, which he proposed last year, and which he left to be supported by taxpayers alone without so much as a word from the executive office.

"The Governor has commented on the fundamental weakness of the report of the special commission on taxation, and he has reached a conclusion with which we heartily concur. Only by the appointment of an expert commission, amply financed and with sufficient time for a comprehensive study can our tax system be given the intelligent revision it needs. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations proposed exactly this procedure last spring, and instead of gaining official support succeeded only in winning angry comment from members of the commission which has just reported.

"Similarly, the Federation has proposed a scientific study of the processes of government in Massachusetts to determine how the elimination of waste and extravagance might materially reduce the tax burden. Here again, as the Governor in effect points out in his message, the official attitude has been one of obstruction. It has been our hope that such a study could be made by the same commission named for a general tax study, and it is our purpose to suggest once more such procedure.

Says No Economy for Curley

"Meanwhile, as has been said, it is deeply distressing to note that the Governor does not propose a single economy for his own administration.

"With the Governor's hope that the State tax can be eliminated, we have the greatest sympathy. We feel with him that the State should exist upon its own revenues without levying upon the real estate in towns and cities. Not only is this better budget procedure for the State, but it will eliminate once and for all the frequent, if usually erroneous, statement by local officials that they cannot economize while the State increases its demands for revenue from local sources.

"We suspect, however, that the problem is rather more difficult than his Excellency's message would make it appear. There is every reason to assume that the deficit next year will be in the vicinity of $25,000,000, and the Governor's tax programme clearly will not bridge any such gap unless accompanied by obvious economies which he does not propose to make. In other words, the State tax cannot be eliminated on any such basis.

"It is also true that the Legislature cannot much longer ignore the claims of municipalities for a share of the gasolene tax for local highway purposes. There can be little disagreement with the theory that motor cars have made necessary the construction of and maintenance of city and town streets in even greater proportion than they have created a demand for trunk highways, and continued diversion of this revenue to the general fund of the Commonwealth will never provide the relief for real estate promised when the tax was originally levied.

Skeptical of Tax Reduction

"Governor Curley interjected during the reading of his formal message the statement that the adoption of his tax programme would mean a reduction of $2 in local tax rates. This is greater than the amount of the present State tax by a very considerable sum, and on the other hand it quite certainly does not take into account the cost of financing the huge building programe proposed elsewhere in the message.

"It is our measured conclusion that even under the most favorable circumstances the programme proposed will not result in any such relief. We fear that it is just the old story of new taxes, not to replace old ones, but to provide more money for government to spend.

"It is the expenditures for buildings proposed by Governor Curley which seem to us utterly to negative the good proposals in this unique message. Taxpayers certainly will not wish to spend $1,600,000 to add to the State House, at least until one commission or another can survey administrative practices and personnel to determine whether the present building may not house some of the agencies now in rented quarters.

"It is quite possible that if some of the unnecessary functions of government were abandoned, less office space would be required.

Care of Unfortunates

Similarly it is difficult to conceive of an inquiry worthy of the name that would not concern itself with the problem of the institutional care of unfortunates. The taxpayer is just as sympathetic as is the Governor in this direction, and his sympathy probably antedates that of the Chief Executive, since the taxpayer has seen the system born and has paid for its development to a degree he never anticipated in its earlier stages.

"It is a common family practice, when a member of the family falls into need, to make the best of what is available in the emergency. It has never seemed practical under such circumstances to build another story on the house and another stall on the garage. The Governor will find little enthusiasm outside a certain element in the Legislature for expansion until people can meet their present charges for government.

"The Governor practically dissolves into tears as he paints the picture of State wards in crowded institutions. It is noteworthy that the Chief Executive has admirable self-control when he comes to consider the taxpayer. He can squeeze out not even the smallest sob when he considers the thousands who have lost their homes and those other thousands of home owners who are engaged in the discouraging battle to save their property. The taxpayer is dismissed thus: 'Attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated.'

Increase in State Employees

"In this connection it is interesting to note that the claim of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations when the 48-hour bill was under consideration that it would mean the addition of 2500 employees to the public payroll, an assertion vehemently contradicted at that time by heads of departments, is now public acknowledged by the Governor to be the fact.

"Thus the Federation's forecast of millions of cost is borne out by the highest authority, and the plain conclusion is that, without ascertaining the facts for themselves, a majority of the Legislature chose to accept the assurance of office-holders who apparently were anxious to face the ultimate consequences of their recommendations.

"Thus, over and over again the taxpayer is being led to the inevitable conclusion that he must place no faith in statements made for political purposes. More and more he must find out the facts for himself, and more and more, as he does find them out, he will demand changes in governmental practices now designed to serve least of all those who pay the bills. Office-holders one day will discover that, unless the industries and, consequently, the people of Massachusetts are permitted to prosper, someone else will be filling the offices."

Governor Curley's statement yesterday that Speaker Leverett Saltonstal

Continued

had not offered any "constructive suggestion" for improving present-day conditions drew a retort from the Speaker to the effect that the Governor should stop dictating to State departments and political interference with them if he wishes to increase the efficiency of the government.

The Governor's attack on Speaker Saltonstall came as a result of the Speaker's criticism of the message to the Legislature, in which he said the Governor had "shouted extravagance and whispered economy."

"The Governor apparently does not consider any work constructive unless it involves the expenditure of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money," said Mr. Saltonstall.

"Perhaps he does not realize that were it not for the successful administrations of Republican governors since the war, in which I modestly claim to have played a somewhat important part since 1923, the Commonwealth would not have the excellent credit which he now proposes to abuse through further bond issues.

"He talks considerably about the social security legislation in Massachusetts, forgetting that the greater part of it was placed on the statute books under my leadership as Speaker of the House before he became Governor.

"If he wants another constructive idea, I'll give it to him: Less dictation to and less political interference with the State departments will produce more efficient and less expensive government for our taxpayers."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
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POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

SAYS "WORK, WAGES" ONLY FOR MACHINE

FALL RIVER, Jan. 2—The Women's Republican Educational Club, in a bulletin issued today, charged that Governor Curley's work and wages programme had benefitted "only his machine."

"How do Republicans who voted for Curley and Goodwin feel now?" the bulletin asked. "Just as many are cold and hungry now as when Governor Curley promised in his campaign that there would be none."

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Gossip of the Town

MAN WHO KNEW EVERYBODY: Paul Curley, dining with Edmond J. Hoy, in a public restaurant, shook hands amiably with the stranger who called him "Paul."

The stranger, acting like a long lost pal, confided finally that it'd be swell is Paul could get him a nice polished job. The Governor's son and the Governor's chief secretary were letting their green turtle soup get cold.

"I'll help you if I can," said Paul, "but why don't you see Eddie Hoy?"

"That makes it easier," said the stranger, "me and Eddie are like that!" He held out two intimate fingers: "Like that!"

"I think," offered Eddie Hoy himself, "from what you say that Mr. Hoy will be glad to fix you up with something very real. He's good to his friends."

"Okay; I'll see him and I'll say you sent me, Paul." He turned to Secretary Hoy: "And who'll I say you are."

"Oh, just say Eddie Hoy—his namesake."

* * * *

AWFULLY UNIMPORTANT: The grand annual gubernatorial address gesture was that human moment when Speaker Saltonstall stopped the procession on the way to the rostrum at the joint meeting of the Legislature to pause for a hearty handshake with little Charlie A. Tarbo, a messenger boy: "Happy New Year, Charles." . . . And then the business of the Commonwealth resumed. . . . The Boston Chamber of Commerce's M. D. Liming, careful to avoid a warm but particularly dull argument, escapes with: "I'm merely listening." . . . Edward C. Donnelly, the Governor's son-in-law, buys his reading matter and Mrs. Donnelly's wholesale and en masse: "Give me this, this, this and this. Also this." And walks off with an armful. Travel books, mostly.

* * * *

JURIES AGREE: The other day this department revealed that the verdicts of the Suffolk judges in criminal cases, jury-waived, vary less than two per cent from the verdicts of juries. Now, further figures show that juries disagree so rarely the chances of legislation or ten-two verdicts is growing slender. Out of some 1518 trials in Suffolk county in criminal cases last year, the various groups of 12 good men and true managed to agree in all but 14 instances. According to Clerk William Michael Prendible of the Suffolk Criminal Court, this is the more startling because of the cosmopolitan make-up of Suffolk juries. The men who gather in the jury room to deliberate are invariably of different religions, remote levels of education, extreme backgrounds. But they argue, cast their ballots and—in the end—they agree.

Press Clipping Service
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POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY FOR DORGAN PLAN

Solon Lauds Governor for Jobless Efforts

Rep. Thomas Dorgan, who has been making a drive for months to have private employers add to their payrolls additional clerks and salesmen as the best method of relieving the depression, yesterday congratulated Goveror Curley for his conversion to the Dorgan plan.

Calling attention to the Governor's statement in his message to the Legislature in favor of having private enterprise absorb the unemployed, Mr. Dorgan said in a letter to the Governor:

"On Sept. 3, 1935, I sent a letter to you, explaining my plan to have the appointment of unpaid committees in every city and town to survey industry in each community and to study ways and means in which to create new jobs and revive old ones. Emergency boards set up in every community, just like boards set up for emergency drives to get funds for charity, was and is my idea. This would eliminate politics and would bring back the one word the people of the Commonwealth are looking for, and this is, confidence. Having everybody working together for that common purpose—to get men and women back to private industry—would certainly accomplish good results. I do know that is the opinion of distinguished editorial writers and that is an idea well worth giving a chance.

"Now Your Excellency, since you have admitted that private industry is the solution for the unemployed, why not follow up your admission by getting active on my plan, which would bring happiness and prosperity throughout the year and throughout many years to come."

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

HITS PROBE OF PAROLE BOARD

Ex-Member Calls It Low Comedy--- Flays Rule by Convicts --- Hearing Opens Today

On the eve of a public hearing before the Governor and his Council on complaints against the strictness of the Parole Board in the matter of releasing prisoners, Henry A. Higgins, former member of the board, last night labelled the investigation as "low comedy" and ridiculed the idea of permitting prison inmates to dictate the terms of their release.

Mr. Higgins' statement was issued after reports in political circles continued to indicate that the hearing might result in the ouster of the present Board of Parole.

In his statement, Mr. Higgins said:

"The comedy about to be enacted in the so-called investigation of the parole board ought, on account of its possible dangerous consequences, to attract the serious attention of the public to whom the parole board has a right to look for support. It is to be hoped that the hearing will be fair and that the parole board will have a chance to present its case to the public: that much fair play can perhaps be expected from the Governor, although it would appear from advance stories in the newspapers that there has been a pre-determined attitude to oust the board. The comedy lies in the conclusions for an ouster being reached in advance of the hearing.

"If the Governor is disinterested in this case and is bent on acting in the best interests of the public he may find that instead of removing the parole board it would be far more advisable to make other removals. The present fuss grew out of the recent breaks in State prison and other penal institutions. A hasty investigation was made to seek the cause of the breaks, and the amazing discovery was made that criminals don't like being locked up, and that when they are refused liberty by the parole board they sulk, yammer and try to "scram" without a ticket of leave.

"That certainly was a startling piece of information to dig up. Perhaps the investigators naively imagined that criminals should be delighted to have board and lodging furnished free for them until the depression is over.

Leniency Hit Elsewhere

"All over the country parole boards have been under fire for being too generous in opening prison doors and freeing dangerous criminals, but here, through some perverse twist of the mind, there are some people who seem to think that a parole board should be ousted because instead of being soft-hearted and soft-headed, it is practical, discerning, and above all, considerate of the public welfare. Here we have members of a parole board who are performing their duties conscientiously and thoughtfully under oath of office; they are beyond reproach in cleanliness from even suspicion of graft, and they have made no blunders in releasing dangerous criminals into the community, yet there is political talk of removing them.

"For what? Have they angered the political friends of imprisoned criminals? Have they placed public safety above political accommodation? If they have they have only been living up to the traditions of that board since it was created more than 20 years ago. The Massachusetts Board of Parole has always been above reproach because it has consistently defied political control.

Duty of Governor

"But the prisoners are dissatisfied! Well, isn't that tragic? The wolves are hungry and in bad temper, so we must satisfy them by throwing the shepherd to them! To such a grim sense of humor we hardly expect the Governor to subscribe. He himself has a duty to the flock upon whom the wolves would then be free to prey.

"A thorough investigation of what is wrong in the penal system might reveal that the fault lies with the administration of the institutions. The head of the correctional department and his subordinates ought not to be allowed to pass the buck to the Parole Board every time there is a break. Their job is to hold the criminals in custody until, in the judgment of the Parole Board, they are fit to be liberated. It is not an easy job, but if it is too much for those charged with the care and custody of the prisoners, they ought to get out.

"When prison administrators think that the best way to reform criminals is to allow them to dictate both the terms of their imprisonment and their release, it is about time some one would have sense enough to know what is wrong."

To Question Members

A large batch of letters from prisoners has been received at Governor Curley's office and several of them were made public by Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley last night. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Councillors have been investigating conditions in the prisons of the State for the past few weeks.

They will question members of the parole board and officials from various correctional institutions at a public hearing starting at 1 o'clock today. Governor Curley will preside at the hearing and later will decide as to whether or not he will move for the discharge of the members of the parole board.

The complaint of the prisoners is backed by officers and guards at State Prison, Concord Reformatory and Norfolk Prison Colony, it was said last night. The charges against the parole board in the main are that the board has established the policy of refusing to allow the release of prisoners, as the law provides, at the end of two-thirds of their minimum sentences, no matter how good their records of behaviour have been, unless the prisoners can show that they had no court records prior to the time of their current imprisonment.

Charge "Bull-Dozing"

Certain of the letters to be presented today will charge that P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, a majority of the parole board, have used tactics similar to those of a "brow-beating, bulldozing' prosecutor when applicants for parole were before them, and that Chairman Richard Olney has sat silently by while all kinds of accusations were hurled at the prisoners.

They contend that after hearings of this character, the men have been "set back"—told that they could not be released until at least their minimum sentence had been served. As a result of these set-backs, the prisoners and some of the prison officers contend, the men go back among their fellow prisoners greatly embittered, with the result that they stir up trouble.

One inmate who has written to the executive department charged that the latest shooting affair at Concord Reformatory was because of set-backs which were resented by prisoners.

Governor Interested

Governor Curley indicated yesterday, after a conference with Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, that he is deeply interested in the situation. He said, however, that he will allow the Councillors to present the case against the parole board at today's hearing and will then make his own decision as to what action should be taken.

"Mr. Lyman has talked with me from time to time," said the Governor, "about the failure of the parole board to discuss possible release of prisoners with him. He said the prisons are smouldering because of the board's action."

The names of prisoners who have written letters of complaint or their attorneys were not disclosed by Lieutenant-Governor Hurley last night. On seven letters made public, only numbers were used. Excerpts from the letters were as follows:

Case No. 1—Watertown youth serving five years for robbery, sentenced to Concord in December of 1934. His counsel wrote the Governor, in part, as follows:

"When I went to the State House for an informal interview with the board concerning the case I met with little consideration and was told by Mr. Gavin at the outset that he would not consider letting this boy out, and he was promptly echoed by Mr. Bullock.

"The boy's release on parole was favored by District Attorney Bishop, by Assistant District Attorney Foley who prosecuted the case, by the probation officers of the Superior Court at Cambridge, by the chief of police of Watertown, by the Senator from the district and by the two Representatives from Watertown. Superintendent Dee spoke nicely of him and the record at Concord showed that his conduct was perfect, that he had received the grade stripes and diamonds for perfect conduct.

Continued

Board Interviews Boy

"All four of the complainants wrote letters favoring the boy's release.

"At this hearing I could hardly present my case. With my opening sentence, Mr. Gavin engaged in acrimonious debate with me. There was nothing judicial about the proceedings. Mr. Gavin was arrogant, arbitrary, unreasonable, argumentative and not open to any argument or resoning whatever. Mr. Bullock supported him in this attitude. The chairman was silent for the most part, and I was of the impression that he did not know much about it and was in the hands of the two associates.

"The board later visited the institution at Concord and brought this boy into a front room and put him on the grill for two hours. Mr. Gavin paced the floor, shook his finger at the boy, accused and ranted and behaved himself in all respects in the manner of a brow-beating, bull-dozing, prosecuting attorney. Whenever he ran out of material, Mr. Bullock took up the interrogation and the accusation.

Leader Given Parole

"I ought to add for your information that, prior to my hearing, Mr. ——, the young man who was the leader of this gang, planned all their crimes, received the loot and disposed of it and divided the proceeds according to his own judgment, had been released on parole. I understand that no one appeared before the board except his father. While the ringleader was given his release on parole, the . . . boy was denied his release.

"Gavin put this boy in tears, broke his spirit, abused him, and his mother and father are eating their hearts out and afraid to take any further action of any kind for fear that the board will punish the boy further."

Case No. 2—Inmate of Norfolk prison, sentence and crime unknown. Letter states that he was informed he was to have a pardon hearing Aug. 8 and subsequently informed that the board was leaving on a vacation. "Up to the present time I haven't received a single word of any sort of information with reference to the promised hearing," the prisoner wrote.

Case No. 3—Inmate of Norfolk serving five to seven years, committed to State prison in 1931. He writes that when he applied for parole in 1934, after serving two-thirds of his sentence, "I received my minimum sentence and I think I was handed a raw deal," the inmate declared. His letter continued: "The judge that sentenced me, told me that I would be paroled in 40 months, two-thirds of my minimum if my record in prison was good. I have now served 16 months over my parole date."

A Fourth Case

Case No. 4—Inmate now at Norfolk, transferred there from Concord, serving five years indefinite sentence. His letter read in part: "I served 15 months in Concord and was transferred here in Norfolk; served the other few months making it 20 months altogether, then I saw the Parole Board and they gave me maximum last June. Not a single lock-up and a perfect conduct record in both Concord and Norfolk. The case work department will vouch for me on this statement."

Case No. 5—Inmate of Norfolk, crime and sentence unknown. His letter read in part: "I wish to add more outstanding facts concerning Massachusetts criminal making plant in our State House labelled Parole Board. Do not overlook the fact that the latest shooting affair at the Concord reformatory was because of set-backs, in other words, re-sentenced by three men. Such goings-on as the present Parole Board is putting over right now; three, four and five-year set-backs for first offenders is enough to drive any man insane."

Case No. 6—Inmate of Norfolk serving seven to 10 years, a first offender. His letter read: "It may be of some interest to you to know I am a first offender. I have a perfect record and have observed all the rules and regulations of this institution in a faithful manner. On Aug. 12 I was eligible for parole and had favorable action been decided in my case I would have been released on Oct. 3. The question of why I wasn't granted a parole of which I had tried so hard to be worthy is more than my good friends or I can comprehend."

Inmate of Norfolk

Case No. 7—Inmate of Norfolk, sentenced in 1931 to serve five to 10 years. He writes: "No more parole is the title of the song sung in jail now. The board desires to salvage our prison population, but first must be given the protection of the public. Yes, I agree with them there, but there are 300 men down here now who are not a bit of a risk out on parole, but God only knows what they will be after serving the second sentence given them by these three men. The majority are pretty well saturated with bitterness right now. As to good conduct while in prison, the parole rules or law reads that if a man's conduct is good while in prison he shall be released on parole. When a judge sentences you he figures you shall stay in jail until your parole time and then be released on parole. If after you are released on parole you are considered a bad risk, then and only then should you be returned."

Condition

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

GOODWIN WILL ANSWER WATT

Ready to Assail Labor Secretary Today

The fiery labor controversy in Governor Curley's little cabinet is set for another explosion today, when Registrar Frank A. Goodwin delivers his promised blast against Robert J. Watt of the State Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Commissioner Watt, who is also secretary of the State Federation of Labor, yesterday criticised the Governor for "backing down" on his promise to fire Goodwin. The labor secretary placed upon the shoulders of the registrar full responsibility for any trouble that may result from the Haverhill shoe workers' strike, and blamed him for the transfer of Brockton shoe firms to other States.

The Governor himself stepped clear of the labor row. "It's a controversy between Goodwin and Watt," he said, adding: "And I know of no one who can contribute more to the festivities of the New Year than the two of them. It looks to me as though Goodwin and the State Federation of Labor are going to have a party," the Governor laughed.

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

BEHIND IN HOME LOAN PAYMENTS

20,000 Out of 38,000 in This State Among Delinquents

Of the 38,000 loans made by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the New England region, which includes all New England States except Connecticut, there are delinquencies in close to 20,000 of the loans.

This was revealed last night by Thomas S. Curley, assistant regional manager of the HOLC, who at present is directing the organization of the home owners' loan servicing department.

TO INVESTIGATE

It is the purpose of the servicing department to investigate each delinquent case in an attempt to discover the reason why payments have not been kept up to date. Last Saturday 16 girls were transferred from various other divisions which make up the HOLC office here to the servicing department, and the roll of workers in this department will be increased to 60. Only employees who formerly were connected with the programme will be employed.

Field representatives will be empowered to investigate cases in the five States of the region, and these persons will visit the delinquent borrowers in an effort to have them keep their payments up to date.

The 20,000 delinquencies cover those from one month to those of several months, Mr. Curley declared, but he pointed out that only delinquencies of three months or more are considered serious.

Mortgages Foreclosed

He stated that the delinquencies are a reflection of business conditions in the various areas, and he explained that while payments in Fall River, a textile city, are very poor because of conditions there, the payments in Lawrence, another textile city, have been very good.

In many cases the government has been forced to foreclose mortgages, in which payments have not been made, and Mr. Curley pointed out that in Massachusetts there have been comparatively a large amount of foreclosures, since the Massachusetts laws allow a much easier foreclosure than do laws in other States.

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

LETTING THEM OUT

The public should have both sides of the case in any hearing for the removal of the Board of Parole. Apparently, the whole case against the Board of Parole consists of statements by prisoners and some prison officials.

The public is pretty sick of the easy parole business of the past. It is even sicker at the wholesale releases of murderers, bandits and holdup men by the Governor and Council, despite Governor Curley's warm attack on the pardons of the Ely administration in his 1935 inaugural message.

If we are going to keep up this business of pardons in bunches and also repudiate the Board of Parole by removals and the appointment of new men who will be virtually instructed to make paroles easier, then the public can expect trouble in plenty.

All over the country, in the East especially, there has been widespread protests against an easy parole system. The number of men on parole who have committed desperate crimes is appalling in New York.

Our Board of Parole has refused to parole men in prison who have previous bad records. The fact that they may be "good prisoners" means nothing. It is the slick, shrewd criminal who behaves himself in prison and who has friends outside. The cunning criminal is the dangerous one. He gains the approval of prison officials by his good conduct and his willingness to act as a "stool-pigeon."

Whenever there is an outbreak in a prison, the officials always have an alibi. Too long sentences by judges, too much strictness on the part of the Board of Parole, too few pardons, etc., are advanced as excuses. The fact that prison discipline may be at fault is never admitted, yet that is the reason in the vast majority of cases.

Even when a guard is killed by two desperate prisoners, due to the folly of the prison officials, there is a ready alibi which will not admit the mistake.

We are in the midst of the most lawless era this country ever saw. Right here in Boston we have holdups nightly. We have gangster killings, most of them unsolved. Our streets at night can no longer be considered safe.

Yet some members of the Council seem more concerned about the complaints from bandits, thieves, holdup men, gangsters and other desperate criminals who have, by great good luck, been landed behind the bars, than for the protection of the public.

It is no easy matter in these days for the police to land law breakers in jail. Most convictions of desperate criminals come hard. But once the police do land one in State prison, the movement for a parole or a pardon starts. And the most powerful factor in such things is politics.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CURLEY LASHES BACK AT MESSAGE CRITICS

Gov. Curley yesterday lashed back at the critics of his annual message and especially administered a stanging rebuke to Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, who led the opposition by bluntly charging that the governor's message "shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Stung by the attack from Saltonstall, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor this year, Gov. Curley challenged the Speaker of the House to show where he had offered a single constructive suggestion for economy in state government during his years of public service.

"Surely, after the length of time Mr. Saltonstall has served in the Legislature he ought to be at least in the position to present one constructive and helpful suggestion. If he fails to do so, it would appear that his years here have been wasted," the governor asserted.

"I am unaware of any recommendation from him, during his long service, that would be conducive to more economical administration of government, or of increasing revenue so that the burden, all too heavy on owners of real estate, might be reduced.

"In his desire to be critical he has overlooked the important fact, as pointed out in the message, that the overcrowding and lack of accommodation in state institutions has resulted over a long period of years, and is something for which I am not responsible. It is the responsibility of officials who had charge of the administration of the state.

"During the greater period of the time in which overcrowding has existed, Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the Legislature or as Speaker of the House. If in accordance with their duties and obligations they had provided for the wards of the state there would be no occasion for a major expenditure at this time.

"Such an expenditure is now necessary if we are to preserve the honor and good name of the Commonwalth and discharge our obligations."

In the wake of the G. O. P. adverse comments followed attacks from officials of the Boston Bar Association, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations and wholesale and retail tobacco dealers' associations.

Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association, characterized the governor's suggestion that judges be retired at the age of 70, as "awful, under the circumstances." Norman McDonald of the taxpayers' federation termed the proposed new taxes as "most disappointing."

On the other side, loyal Democrats praised the courage of the governor and predicted that most of his recommendations would be passed during the present session.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

CALL FOR CITY-WIDE HAVERHILL SHOE PLANT STRIKE FIZZLES

ALL FACTORIES OPEN WITH ALL HANDS ON JOB

The city wide strike, which the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union had called for all Haverhill shoe workers, completely failed to materialize yesterday.

Not a single shoe worker in the city walked out; all the factories operated on a regular schedule and 40 police stood by with nothing to do.

The strike that failed had its repercussions in Boston, though, when Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, levelled a sharp attack on Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin for his activities in the Haverhill situation.

Goodwin backed the Brotherhood of Allied Shoe Trades of Brockton, a union which has attempted to organize workers in the Haverhill territory.

But yesterday, most of Haverhill's shoe employes went to work undr an agreement with a third union, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

They were working under the terms of a new agreement with the manufacturers, which the Boot and Shoe negotiated after the United's agreementra n out on the last of the year.

The only pickets visible on Haverhill streets were officers, agents and executives of the United union, and there were only a few of them at each plant.

The United union, however, has called mass meetings for Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon.

HITS AT GOVERNOR

In Boston, Sec. Watt entereing into the controversy between Gov. Curley and Goodwin, in which the governor first demanded Goodwin cease his labor activities or leave his motor vehicle position, declared:

"If the governor chooses first to denver an ultimatum to Frank Goodwin and next to back down before the registrar, that is a mess of his own making, on which no comment is necessary, even from employers and employyes in Haverhill whose affairs have been so seriously menaced by Goodwin's meddling.

"When the governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly the extraordinary capacity and services of 'labor organizer Goodwin' it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story.

"If any trouble results in Haverhill, the responsibility must rest largely upon the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and his Allied Br therhood."

Gov. Curley, informed of Watt's statement, declared:

"This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin, and I know of no one who can contribute more to the festivities of the New Year than the two of them."

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

DON'T LET THIS HAPPE

Safe Driving Pledge

Approved by the Boston Police Department

In the interest of accident prevention and safer motor car driving conditions on Boston and New England highways and in co-operation with the Boston Daily Record, I am making the following pledge:

1. To drive at moderate speed in my proper traffic lane or on my own side of road.
2. Not to pass cars or other vehicles on curves or hills.
3. To stop at stop signs.
4. Not to jump traffic lights.
5. To be particularly watchful for pedestrians stepping into traffic from parked cars or from behind parked cars.
6. Always to hand signal showing intention of turning left, right or stopping, and not to leave curb without looking and giving a signal.
7. To refrain from reckless driving.
8. To be fair to other drivers in all respects.

Cooperate With the Daily Record Safety Campaign. Sig

Does this picture shock you? It should. It is meant to. It is designed to bring directly home to you, as it did to us, the horror of cold statistics.

About 36,000 men, women and children were killed in automobile accidents in the United States during 1935. Of those killed 16,000—nearly half—were pedestrians. More than 2,000,000 persons were injured in automobile accidents. Many of those injured suffered hideous torture.

In Massachusetts the number of automobile deaths during 1935 was 779, not including those seriously injured during the closing days of the year and whose recovery is still uncertain. The number of persons injured in the state from the same cause during 1935, pending final figures, is estimated at 48,000.

The modern automobile, perfectly safe in the hands of intelligent drivers, cannot be blamed.

Intelligent driving includes intelligent CARE of the car. Brakes should be examined at least once every four months. Chains should be used when roads are icy. Windshield wipers should work well enough, strongly enough, to keep the windshield clear when it is snowing. Tires should be looked after. If they are old and treads are worn off, new tires should be put on. New tires are cheap insurance if they save you from death or injury in a wildly skidding car.

The Daily Record has launched a "Drive Safely" campaign. This campaign has the endorsement of Governor James M. Curley, Insurance Commissioner Francis I. DeCelles,

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

A. F. of L. "Dirty Mess" Goodwin Retorts to Watt

"Labor Fakers" Aid the Bosses, Registrar Says

Demands State Federation Secretary Drop One of Two Jobs

Sees Shoe Workers Give $78,000 a Year

"Pretty Good Pickings for Bobby and His Federation," Goodwin Avers

Asserting that it is against union principles to hold two jobs and gather two salaries, and that Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, "ought to have common decency to quit one job or the other," Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today continued the controversy in their rivalry for organizing Haverhill shoe workers.

Watt, who is a member of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, replied to Goodwin's onslaught with a statement that when he began receiving a State salary he stopped receiving a pay check from the Federation.

Goodwin's statement was in reply to Watt's charge that the registrar's activities in organizing Brockton shoe workers in an independent union had resulted in lower wages, increased unemployment and the departure of several shoe factories from the city.

"I don't blame Bobby Watt for fighting to get the shoe workers of Haverhill into his union," Goodwin said. "There are about 6000 workers in Haverhill and the manufacturers are forcing them to join a union they do not want, and pay 25 cents per week or $13 a year, an aggregate of $78,000 a year.

"That is pretty good pickings for Bobby and his Federation.

"I agree with Father Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controlled by

(Photo by Conlin)
Frank A. Goodwin

labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers.

"The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be for John Lewis to clean up the dirty mess.

"Unions are supposed to be voluntary associations of workers organized to bargain collectively with their employers. In Haverhill right now the manufacturers have made a contract with officers of Bobby's union before the union had any members, and then workers were told that if they wanted to work they would have to join this union, but they did not wish to.

"Mr. Watt and his gang are not going to get away with it because the Haverhill workers, without help, legal, moral and financial aid are going to pick their own union, handle their own affairs and spend their own money.

"This great defender of the working man and a founder of union principles, Mr. Watt, is now getting $6000 a year working for the State and is still active as secretary of the State branch of the A. F. of L., with another big salary.

"In these days, with so many workers on welfare or working for starvation wages or not working at all, Bobby ought to have enough decency to quit one job or the other.

"It is against union principles to hold two jobs and gather in two salaries.

"So far as conditions in Brockton are concerned, I am proud of them and, what is more important, so are the 14,000 members of our union.

"We have no labor chiselers in Brockton."

Watt Makes Reply

Informed of Goodwin's latest statement, Watt made public the following reply:

"Knowing when I made my original statement that the registrar would use his usual slanderous tactics against me, I am not surprised to hear what he says.

"I serve on the unemployment compensation commission not as administrative head but as a board member representing the employees of Massachusetts. The law requires that some representative labor man serve on the board, just as it requires the appointment of an employer representative such as Frank Allen. I would not have accepted the appointment under any other circumstances. Goodwin knows this just as well as the governor does.

"As for resigning from one or the other, I stopped receiving a pay check from the Federation just as soon as my State salary started. Kenneth Taylor of Springfield was appointed to take over the bulk of my old work.

"I may some day resign from the commission, but if and when I do, it will not be because of the registrar's suggestion but the interests of the working people from the outside."

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WORCESTER MAYOR TO ATTEND 2 DINNERS

WORCESTER, Jan. 2 — Mayor John C. Mahoney, after several days of concentration, today offered a solution of a politico-social problem which has been carving wrinkles in Democratic brows since it first became known that rival Jackson Day dinners will be given here next Wednesday.

The mayor, like many others, did not want to miss the dinner of Young Democrats, at the Bancroft hotel, nor the rival dinner at the same hour, given by the newly organized Andrew Jackson Club at the Hotel Aurora.

"I shall attend both dinners," said the mayor today. Maurice V. O'Toole, Curley campaign manager here and an offical of the state board of tax appeals, hailed the Mahoney solution with joy. He will do likewise, hoping to please both the Young Democrats and the Andrew Jacksoners, who have resented the fact that James A. Farley delegated to the younger politicians the task of arranging the official dinner. How the dinners can be attended at the same time has not been arranged, but it now seems likely that a parade of more than 500 persons will be passing back and forth between hotels, inspired by New Deal oratory.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Curley Sees $2 Local Tax Cut by State Levies

Tells Selectmen's Association His Plan Will Relieve Burden on Towns

Governor Curley made a personal appeal today to the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association for support of his recommendations for taxes on new sources of revenue to finance an $8,000,000 State building program. He declared that the tax proposals, which he submitted to the Legislature in his annual message two days ago and which has since aroused protest, offered the only hope for local governmental bodies to bring about a reduction in the tax on real estate.

Speaking before the annual meeting of the association, composed of selectmen from towns throughout Massachusetts, in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House, the governor also made another bitter attack on the State board of tax appeals, which has frequently been the object of his criticism and which he charged with favoritism in granting tax abatements.

The governor called upon the selectmen "to fight against the privileged interests," which he charged had escaped their just share of taxation.

The State Board of Tax Appeals, the governor asserted, had reduced taxable valuations in the city of Boston $300,000,000 during the last five years. The governor told the selectmen that, while he was mayor of Boston, he had called upon his predecessor, former Governor Joseph B. Ely, to remove Alexander Lincoln as a member of the board, but that Ely had refused to do so on the grounds that Lincoln was one of the heaviest contributors to Ely's campaign fund, and that he was also a close friend of Alexander Whiteside, Boston lawyer and former corporation counsel, one of Curley's most bitter critics during his campaign for governor.

The governor expressed the opinion to the selectmen that there could be no decrease in the cost of the government for a long time, and that some action must be taken, therefore, for the financial relief of the cities and towns. He maintained that if his proposals were adopted, it would be possible to abolish the State tax now levied on municipalities and bring about a reduction of $2 in local tax rates.

The program outlined by the governor for the elimination of the $10,000,000 State tax calls for a continuation for five years of the 3-cent tax on gasoline, a 2-cent tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products, a tax of 40 cents a gallon on alcohol, a $5 fee for slot machines and doubling of the registration fees for motor trucks.

"These recommendations are reasonable ones," the governor said, "but are being opposed by organized money that brought about the creation of the State Tax Appeal Board and has prevented the enactment of legislation which would bring relief to the home owner."

The governor declared that there was no justification for the charges that his building program was for "the interest of the contractors," and he insisted it was a program "in the interest of the most unfortunate element in the Commonwealth, the insane."

He declared that for four years it had been impossible to place a single child in a State institution because of the present crowded condition and that it would be impossible to do so unless a new building were erected. He also referred briefly to his recommendation for a $1,000,000 prison to house habitual criminals, a new tuberculosis hospital and an additional building costing $3,000,000 for mental defectives.

"The bond issue to finance this program can be amortized by an annual expenditure of between $400,000 and $500,000," he said, "and the new revenue which I have recommended will not only be sufficient to provide for the amortization, but will make it possible to reduce the tax rate in every city and town in the Commonwealth $2 on each $1000 of valuation.

"I insist that the revenue should go through. It should go through because it is in operation in the majority of the States.

"To preserve the self-respect and honor of the Commonwealth and to preserve the self-respect of the citizen, I respectfully suggest and request that you join me in the adoption of the tax program for the best interests of the Commonwealth and every one of its citizens."

Before the governor's address, the members of the association discussed plans for a uniform system of town reports. Theodore N. Waddell, director of the State Division of Accounts, told the selectmen the reports should give a more comprehensive presentation of the manner in which the taxpayers' money was being spent. Axel B. Zetterman of Ashland, executive secretary of the association, led the discussion.

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2 Park Square
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TOBACCO MEN PLAN TO DISCUSS TAXES

The new taxes proposed by Gov. Curley in his message Wednesday and their effect on the tobacco trade in the state will be discussed Thursday night at a meeting of the New England division of the National Association of Tobacco Distributers at the Hotel Kenmore. The specific tax concerned is a levy of 2 cents to be laid upon each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate on other tobacco products.

TRANSCRIPT
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JAN 3 1936

Takes Number Plate Case to Highest Court

Mathey Finds His No. 518 Given Curley's Former Chauffeur and Gets Busy

The question often discussed of who owns the automobile registration plates issued in Massachusetts probably will be decided soon as a result of action taken today by Nicholas W. Mathey of 541 Commonwealth avenue, who asks the Supreme Court to compel Frank A. Goodwin to restore the low number he has had for the past six years.

Plates of that same number for 1936 were issued to Charles Mannion, former chauffeur for Governor Curley and at present supervisor of motor equipment for the State Department of Public Works.

Counsel for Mr. Mathey, who is a Lynn manufacturer, today filed a petition for a writ of mandamus to direct Registrar Goodwin immediately to comply with Mathey's request for 1936 registration plates bearing the number 518.

The petition recites that Mathey has enjoyed use of that number for six years, with the exception of part of one year; that he complied with all requirements of the registry relating to making application, last fall, for the same registration number and that he received notice from the registry that the 518 plates and a registration certificate would be sent to him by parcel post on or about Nov. 25.

He didn't get them.

Since then he has made oral and written requests for restoration of his former registration number and alleges that he has been wronged and aggrieved at his failure to secure it.

Harry W. Talty, counsel for Mathey, states that the registry officials have offered his client plates bearing the number 36,518, which were refused. He also announced that he discovered that 518 had been issued to Mannion and that when the case is heard, on Jan. 7, he will make that statement in court.

At the registry, today, it was said that when Mr. Mannion applied, registration No. 518 was available and was assigned to him. It also was stated that the giving of certain registration plates is by a privilege granted by the Commonwealth and that there is no law or set rule governing the distribution of plates.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

The Chamber's Good Fight Must Go On

The realities of the State's budgetary outlook for 1936—as distinguished from Governor Curley's romancing about them—all go to show how important was the work done last year by such an organization as the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and how urgent it is to keep up the fight in this new year. There is more, not less, need to prevent unwise and unnecessary State expenditures, and to keep down the taxes wrung from the people of Massachusetts.

In this regard, the first big job to be done is to cut through the pleasing words with which Governor Curley clothes his recommendations of many new taxes, and get at the facts and figures behind this seductive dressing. Again and again, in his annual message, His Excellency raises the hope of "eliminating the State tax." But it is important to note that not once does he offer any positive promise of such an achievement. How can he possibly do so, when it comes to the practical task of collecting enough money to meet the State's swollen expense budget? In 1935 the Commonwealth faced a deficiency of $22,500,000, after all of the year's appropriations were voted. By adding a ten per cent surtax on incomes and inheritances, three millions of the needed sum was supplied, and $9,500,000 was transferred from the highway fund. This left $10,000,000 to be raised by the State tax. In 1936, with the governor already proposing several new forms of expenditure, and with heavy additional cost to be paid for the wages of 2500 more employees recently hired for the State institutions, a deficiency of $25,000,000 is more than likely.

How far would the many new taxes recommended by Governor Curley go toward filling uu this big hole? In a highly optimistic estimate all of his proposals—including heavy new imposts on tobacco, alcohol, motor trucks, dog-racing and vending machines—might yield the sum of $6,800,000 in new State revenue. Various transfers from existing State funds are also suggested, which would supply about $5,000,000, but it must be remembered that once this money is used, it will be gone forever. Only for the single year 1936 can it be applied in the way the governor now advises. By renewing the ten per cent surtax on incomes, Governor Curley's proposals would bring in, all told, some $15,000,000. That still leaves $10,000,000—the same amount as last year—to be collected from the State tax. Possibly this deficiency could be somewhat reduced by another transfer of money from the highway fund, but there is a limit to such procedure. The Federal Government will not long continue to build this State's roads for it in such lavish measure as in the recent past.

Thus the need to continue the Boston Chamber's fight for economy in the State Government is not reduced but increased by the governor's latest proposals. Under the appealing slogan, "Eliminate the State Tax," the public runs the risk of being loaded with many new taxes, only to discover next July that the State tax is still being levied on real estate just about as it always has been in the past. Not only on tax matters, but in many another field of civic progress and protection, the Boston Chamber of Commerce is doing excellent work under the able, fair-minded and forceful leadership of Eliot Wadsworth as president. The chamber deserves widespread support, both in its labors for public improvement and for its prompt exposures of the facts, instead of the fancies, underlying important issues of government.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

New State Prison Necessary Under Governor's Plan

Commissioner of Correction Says Action Needed with Parole Change

Upholding the contention of Governor Curley and the Executive Council that further outbreaks in Massachusetts penal institutions might be prevented by a change in the present parole system, Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, today declared in public hearing that if the policy of setting back men to serve their maximum sentence is adhered to it will be necessary to have a new State Prison to adequately confine dangerous criminals and protect the people.

Commissioner Lyman was the first witness at the hearing called by the governor and the Council to take steps to correct present conditions within and without penal institutions. It was intended to hold the hearing in the executive chamber, but the attendance was so large it was necessary to move to a legislative hearing room.

Governor Curley informed Commissioner Lyman that the executive council, which had made a personal investigation of conditions, was anxious to learn of ways and means to promote better discipline in the penal institutions, and better respect for authorities in charge of the prisons.

"Perhaps the most serious outside difficulty the heads of State Prison and Concord Reformatory are confronted with is the problem of parole," Commissioner Lyman declared.

"The problem is handled by a board of three members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. Until Aug. 1, 1934, the commissioner of correction or his representative, served as a member of that board.

"As early as September of 1934, I, as commissioner, through the advice of several heads of institutions, became concerned in setbacks to a maximum to inmates. After talking with representatives of the Federal parole system, I was informed that it was their policy to set the men or women back for an indefinite period, with the understanding that no action would be taken for at least the first year of that period.

Results Were Favorable

"This policy left definite hopes in the minds of the prisoners and prevented the spreading of ill feelings to other prisoners. Upon my return from my conference with the Federal parole officials, I talked with members of the State Parole Board and later, at my suggestion, two members were sent to Washington to attend the White House crime prevention conference in order that they might be given an opportunity to study the Federal parole system."

"I found that the situation grew more serious. Major Dee, superintendent of the Concord Reformatory, was the first to bring the matter forcefully to my attention. My attention later was called to this situatino by Warden Hogsett, then in charge of State Prison.

"The thing seemed to spread among the inmates and I held many conferences with institution heads and members of the board of parole.

"It seemed to accumulate from time to time, and upon returning from vacation in England, during which I studied the English parole system, the unrest was even more severe.

"About this time Frank Howland was sent to my office and I assigned him to handle the parole problem. He advised me the matter was the most important problem we were struggling with.

"The break at Concord came at about Oct. 8. I have never said publicly and will not say that the break was the fault of the parole board or of a breakdown of the parole system. And the same is true of the Charlestown break. The resentment was growing and we were concerned with properly protecting the public.

"I think the public can be more properly protected under a parole system than without one.

"I think that a man released into society under the parole system, with its requirements for supervision is much safer than a man released after serving his maximum, in which there is no care or supervision.

"I believe the problem could be cleared up largely and solved under a system of indefinite set-back rather than by setbacks to maximum, when the maximum is many years hence."

Governor Curley several days ago declared that if the views of the council concerning the present makeup of the parole board coincided with his own, the public hearing would probably turn into ouster proceedings.

At the opening of todays hearing the governor made it clear that he was relying entirely on the judgment of the councilors in holding the hearing.

"The council has reason to believe that the fault does not lie altogether with the correctional officials, but beyond the control of these officials."

Major Dee told the council that the attitude of the parole board had a tendency "to breed revenuge instead of reform." He reported that last February he made a written complaint to the board that its action was "contrary to anything ever done before, in that seventeen or eighteen boys with perfect records in the institution were given set-backs of three months to three years."

This policy, he declared, was not only discouraging to the prisoners eligible for parole, but soured the disposition of the other inmates.

Continued

The parole board, he said, did not consult him in regard to his opinions about the release of the prisoners as the old board had been accustomed to do.

He said that while discipline at the reformatory was good, the prisoners were "on edge to escape" and that their attitude was sullen.

The members of the board, Richard Olney, chairman, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew Bullock, were all present at the hearing.

Concluded

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

JAN 3 1936

LYNN MAN SUES FOR AUTO PLATE

Says Goodwin Has Withheld His Usual Number

Because he did not receive the same number plate he has had during the last six years, Nicholas W. Mathey of Commonwealth avenue today filed in supreme court a petition against Registrar Frank A. Goodwin asking for a writ of mandamus to compel Goodwin to take immediate steps to issue a certificate of registration and a suitable number plate. The case comes up for hearing Jan. 7.

Mathey, who conducts a business in Lynn under the name of the Hamlin Machine Company, says he has received the number 518 on his registration plate regularly until this year. He says that he made seasonable application for the number and that he was notified that the application had been received at the office of the registry but that he has not as yet obtained that number. Instead, he was offered number 36,518 and says that his usual number, 518, has been given to Charles Manion, former chauffeur to Gov. Curley.

Manion is now superintendent of the public works department garage.

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CURLEY RAPS ELY ON TAX APPEAL BOARD

Says Ex-Governor Called Lincoln "Best Contributor"

Gov. Curley, speaking before the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in Gardner auditorium, State House, today, charged that former Gov. Ely refused to remove Alexander Lincoln as a member of the state board of tax appeals because Ely said that "Lincoln was the heaviest contributor to my campaign."

Gov. Curley told the selectmen that he first urged that the entire board be abolished. When former Gov. Ely refused to abolish the board Gov. Curley, who at the time was mayor of Boston, said that he urged the removal of Lincoln because of his close association with Alexander Whiteside.

board, Gov. Curley said, that he suggested removal of Lincoln.

The remarks were heard by more than 200 selectmen from various towns in Massachusetts who attended the annual meeting.

CURLEY'S STATEMENT

"About four or five years ago 'organized money' succeeded in instituting the state board of tax appeals. From that day it became almost an impossibility for municipalities to protect themselves from raids by a legally instituted state board.

"I protested against the custom of having reductions of more than 40 per cent. on the valuation of property made by the board.

"I suggested abolition of the board to the then Gov. Ely. He refused to do it. Then I suggested that at least one member of the board, Alexander Lincoln, be removed because of his close association with the man I characterized as public enemy No. 1, Alexander Whiteside.

"Gov. Ely said, 'I can't remove him. He was the heaviest contributor to my campaign.' Gov. Ely, however, said that he would increase the board from three to five members.

"I then instructed the Boston assessors to attempt to compromise on

"I had characterized Whiteside as public enemy No. 1," the Governor told his audience.

Gov. Curley said that he was in favor of abolishing the board because of the excessive abatements that were being granted to "big money.' It was not until after former Gov. Ely refused to abolish the

CURLEY MEETS SELECTMEN

Gov. Curley opening the meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in Gardiner auditorium, State House, today. Left to right: John W. Heselton, president of the association; Gov. Curley and Axel E. Zetterman, executive secretary of the association.

Continued

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tax appeals, 5 per cent. at first, and then 10 per cent. and 15 per cent., and then if necessary 20 per cent., rather than submit the cases to go before the state tax abatement board, no matter how good a case the city might have."

SEES NO ECONOMY

Gov. Curley said there were two underlying causes of high taxes. The industrial depression, he said, increased welfare budgets of every city and town in the commonwealth. In Boston, he said, in 1930 public welfare was $2,200,000 and that four years later it was $13,000,000. Again, he cited, assessments on real estate valuations had been reduced as the consequence of a powerful demand from individual real estate owners. He pointed out that there was some justification for real estate reductions, especially in mill towns.

"It is a quite common practice for people to blame the adminstration in Washington for all our cotton ills," he said, "but they overlook the fact that right here in Massachusets before the Roosevelt administration came in man power in the cotton industry had been reduced from 113,000 to 45,000.

The Governor said there was "little likelihood of reduction in the cost of government—city, town, state and nation—unless new sources of revenue are devised and unless private industry, really the most important factor, once again reaches something approaching a peak."

The Governor referred to his attempts last year to secure reforms, such as abolition of Governor's council, reduction by one-half of the membership of both houses of the Legislature, and biennial sessions, but he said he has received no support for these efforts.

Then he discussed in detail his new program, submitted in his annual message Wednesday. Referring to the alcohol tax he charged that some druggists are escaping this tax by "chicanery," and "are selling more alcohol today than all the taverns and saloons in the commonwealth."

He said "there is unprecedented prosperity in certain sections of the United States and I suppose it will eventually come here."

Commenting on an editorial in the Boston Traveler, in which his program was referred to as a contractors' program, he pointed out:

"Well, I am not responsible for conditions in our state institutions. They were that way when I came in as Governor. Our institutions for the insane are 17 per cent. overcrowded and increasing every year. It is most unjustified to attack a program for the sick and the feebleminded and the unfortunate people of the Commonwealth."

The president of the association, John W. Heselton of Deerfield, presented the Governor. Axel E. Zetterman, executive secretary, reported that the membership of the association has increased during 1935 from 598 to 807 members.

Concluded

LYMAN ATTACKS PAROLE BOARD

State Commissioner of Correction Tells Governor and Council Institution Heads Are Best Judges as to Which Prisoners Should Be Paroled

Admonished by Gov. Curley to discuss steps for the better discipline and greater respect for authority in the state penal institutions, Arthur T. Lyman, the state commissioner of correction, this afternoon told the Governor's council that the parole problem is the most serious outside difficulty with which the heads of the institutions have to deal.

[illegible] was the first speaker when [illegible]ernor and council opened a [illegible]earing in room 370, State [illegible], on the parole board situation. The hearing is part of the investigations of the penal institutions which the council has been making as the result of breaks at Concord and Charlestown.

It is freely predicted in the State House that the intended outcome of the hearings is the removal of the three members of the parole board.

Lyman said: "The heads of the institutions have become seriously concerned with the setbacks to maximum sentences instituted by the parole board." He said the matter has become increasingly serious although he is not willing to say that the recent prison breaks have been caused primarily by the parole board's action.

"There has been a cumulative resentment growing up which has made the problem extremely difficult," he continued.

PUBLIC COMES FIRST

"Our jobs are properly to protect the public. I believe this can better be done under a system of parole with the released prisoners subject to supervision, rather than by uncontrolled releases at maximum sentences. The problems could be controlled and in large measure solved by one-year setbacks instead of setbacks to maximum.

"The institution heads and their staffs know those under their care better than anyone else and know better who should have parole. In England to be released a man must be recommended by the head of the institution."

Lyman revealed that the problem has been a serious one since 1934 when the representative of the commissioner of correction was removed as a member of the parole board.

Lyman predicted that "if the policy of setting back to maximum sentences were adhered to we would certainly have to have a new state prison."

The members of the parole board —Richard Olney, Matthew Bullock and P. Emmet Gavin—were present today as the Governor opened the hearing. The Governor pointed to the concern of the Governor and council as well as the public with the administration of the state institution and the discontent resulting from conditions beyond the control of the heads of the institutions.

CURLEY HALTS GAVIN

Lyman stated under questioning from Councillor Coakley that "there is a suspicious nervousness at at least two state institutions that makes men take chances that they would not normally take," and remarked on "cumulative resentment and unrest growing out of the actions of the parole board."

He said that he believed the unrest is greater today than it was six months ago.

When P. Emmett Gavin of the parole board attempted to question Lyman, Gov. Curley informed him brusquely that he would have an opportunity to question later. Gavin sat down.

Disclosure that he had twice written to Lyman to protest parole conditions came from Michael Dee, superintendent of Concord reformatory, who next testified.

Dee said:

"In eFbruary I made written complaint to the commissioner that the parole board's actions were contrary to anything ever done before, in that 17 or 18 boys with perfect records were given setbacks — some three months to three years. As superintendent, I htve been trying to run it according to the rules under the merit system.

"The parole board's action was not only discouraging to the boys affected, but had a bad effect on the others. That did not help the situation much."

Under questioning by Councillor Coakley, Dee later said he had written the second time in October when he said the board changed

Continued

...cy again "and were relea... men whose institutional record were poor and in some cases bad.

SYSTEM EXPLAINED

The system under which the p board operates was explained a hearing by Maj. Dee, with sug tions from Frank A. Brooks, men of the council and former chairm of the parole board.

When an inmate becomes eligib for parole the parole board considers the case and it is either "reserved" or "set back." If it is "reserved" the man is released a month later on parole if home and other conditions are found to be satisfactory. If he is not "reserved" he is "set back," that is, told to wait in prison until some later date, usually the completion of his sentence.

Dee said the old board, headed by Brooks, had always co-operated with the officials of the institution and discussed with them the cases coming up. But under the new board a deaf ear was turned to the suggestions of the superintendent.

He said the invariable reason why the parole board gave setbacks was because of the "outside," that is, previous record of the inmate.

He said that in the past year there were 99 men with perfect records in prison who were set back. Under the old regime a large majority of these would have been released.

Dee said the discipline in the institution is good, but when the men are on edge to escape and there has been a marked change in their disposition. He said that he has felt he had to stand back of the parole board in his relations with the inmates, but if the men are held to maximum terms they are resentful, revengeful and soured on everything in general. The system breeds revenge and not reform.

He said it has become necessary to "tighten up and be stricter" to offset the attitude of the parole board.

Concluded

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TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

MURPHY NAMED AIDE TO CURLEY

William A. Murphy of Boston, secretary to the late Gov. Draper, will be appointed by Gov. Curley as an assistant secretary in the executive department, succeeding Joseph P. McAllister, who is to be assistant administrative secretary to the state department of public utilities. Murphy also will succeed to McAllister's duties, which were to act as social secretary in the Governor's office.

Murphy is also a former State House newspaperman and represented the state at the Jamestown exposition during the administration of former Gov. Curtis Guild.

Murphy was confirmed by the council.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Auto List Monopoly Charged to Callahan

Atty. Jacob Spiegel, counsel for Samuel Krock, president and treasurer of the Direct Mail Service, Inc., today filed a petition in supreme court against Public Works Commissioner Callahan, allegeing the later attempted to create a monopoly in connection with a certain type of advertising business, which has to do with obtaining of automobile registration lists and the sale of same, a business Krock has engaged in for many years.

The petition charges in effect that Callahan has created a monopoly for a new firm, "Auto List, Inc.," only recently chartered. This firm has been given the exclusive right to copy and use such lists, and the charter for Auto List, Inc., was mailed to Thomas H. Mahoney who, incidentally, is counsel for Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer for the city of Boston, according to charges made simultaneously by Rep. Phillip G. Bowker of Brookline. Bowker immediately after the suit was filed said that Gov. Curley was really responsible for Callahan's action. Bowker said, "'Tis the voice of Jacob, but the mind of Esau."

The petition asks for an order to compel Callahan to allow Krock the opportunity of obtaining such registration lists at a fair price.

After pointing out that Krock has always enjoyed an enviable reputation and has done the particular type of work for many years, Bowker said:

"It is certainly apparent to me that under orders the commissioner of public works has been obliged to forbid the selling and distribution of automobile lists to concerns that have hitherto paid the usual $2500 price and has in effect granted a monopoly to a brand new concern, "Auto List, Inc."

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

Axe Aimed at Parole Board

Not content with exercising executive clemency in regard to prisoners, the Governor's council may remove the present parole board because the membership does not recommend releases fast enough to please the prisoners and Governor's Councillor James J. Brennan of Somerville.

When the executive pardons prisoners, it is done sometimes against the advice and protest of the parole board. Thus the public is able to get additional facts concerning the persons pardoned. Perhaps, but only perhaps, these facts are embarrassing to the big-hearted council which so tenderly indorsed the Governor's recommendations.

Both Gov. Curley and his predecessor, Mr. Ely, have been quite lenient in the exercise of executive clemency. It is well to have a parole board with the spunk to speak up when the Governor and council are in an extravagant pardoning mood.

However, if the word has been given to throw out the present parole board and pack the board with persons more sympathetic to the pardoning processes of the administration, no amount of editorializing will prevent it.

But this much editorializing will let the public know what is going on.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1936

TWO MORE INDICTMENTS IN TEACHER PROBE TODAY

SIX WITNESSES CALLED BEFORE

Continued

GRAND JURORS

Judge Leo P. Doherty of Brighton Faces Quizz—Rep. Demeter of Back Bay and Miss Esther Hawkes of Jamaica Plain Also Called in Surprise Move

Six witnesses, including Judge Leo P. Doherty of Brighton, were called before the grand jury today as the second phase of the school department job-sale scandal reached a climax.

2 INDICTMENTS EXPECTED

The jurors were expected to return indictments against at least two men some time today in connection with charges that the directorship of music in the Boston schools was offered for sale by bagmen for $2000.

In addition to Judge Doherty, there were two other surprise witnesses today, Representative George Demeter of the Back Bay, unsuccessful candidate for the school committee in the November election, and Miss Esther Hawkes of Jamaica Plain.

WAGNER RECALLED

Recalled before the grand jury were Joseph F. Wagner, assistant director of music, who charges that he was promised promotion for $2000; John F. Devlin of Medford and Charlestown, a friend of Wagner, and James Hawkes of Jamaica Plain, vice-president of the Boston Musicians' Union and brother of Miss Hawkes.

Dist.-Atty. William J. Foley, in charge of the sweeping probe of alleged corruption in and about the city's schol system, declined to discuss the case this morning and would not say why the witnesses had been called.

The prosecutor, however, said he believed the taking of testimony in the present case would be complete early this afternoon and that it probably would not be necessary to holod a night session. Yesterday the grand jury held its first night session in recent history.

If the grand jury returns indictments, as is expected, it will probably take them several hours to work out legal technicalities, depending on the charges brouhgt against the men indicted.

CONSULTED BY WAGNER

Judge Doherty could not be reached this morning for comment on his appearance as a witness.

Representative Demeter said:

"I believe the reason I have been called before the grand jury is to state whether or not Prof. Wagner visited me at my office. He did. He came to see me. I am not his counsel. I have only acted as an attorney whom he consulted.

"I understand that the whole thing is on the music matter. I think verify all I said in a visit to his office, and wishes me either to confirm it or deny it. I know nothing but hearsay."

CURLEY NOMINEE

Judge Doherty is a prominent lawyer, with offices on Tremont street. He was nominated by Gov. Curley as a special justice of the Boston municipal court on last March 14, to succeed the late Special Justice John A. Bennett, and was confirmed and inducted into office last April.

He was graduated from Boston College High and Boston College and from Boston University law school in 1919. He has acted as counsel in many important court battles, including murder cases.

The district-attorney has decided not to present additional charges in the scandal until the new grand jury comes in Monday. The prosecutor has called 12 architects for questioning concerning stories that bagmen attempted to chisel in on school contracts and it was believed that that would be the next matter placed before the jury.

Two South Boston men, Frederick Carroll and Robert T. Brown, have already beeen indicted and arraigned in the investigation. They are at liberty on $5000 bail each.

CALLED BEFORE GRAND JURY

Judge Leo P. Doherty of Brighton who has been asked to testify before the grand jury today in the Boston school job-sale investigation.

VOLUME

250

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TIMES
Beverly, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

Our Tax-Minded Governor

An Editorial in Boston Transcript

In view of the public's plain restlessness under the spurs of the municipal, State and Federal tax-gatherers and considering the more aggressive interest in the whole question of the cost of government it is perhaps only natural that Governor Curley, in his second annual message to the Legislature should select "Revenue and Retrenchment" as the subject deserving the most elaborate treatment. It is also pretty much in keeping with the habits of present-day statesmen that the major emphasis should be put on the first part of this problem and not on the second.

Thus the governor joins the frantic search for new sources of income. He would keep the gasoline tax for five years more—so confirming the general fears that this levy, adopted as a temporary measure and to insure better highways, is bound not only to be fastened upon us permanently but to be used for purposes having no relation to the automobile. He would double the fees charged for the operation of motor trucks—so helping to give another little boost to the cost of living. He would seize for the State a larger proportion of the money wagered on dog races—so moving perhaps to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. He would retain the surtax on incomes—so announcing the discovery that "this group of taxpayers is represented by a much larger proportion who do not contribute at all in form of direct tax on property." Did the governor never hear of rent? Then, worst of all, he would place a tax of 2 cents on every package of cigarettes sold in the Commonwealth. This last proposal has been made before. It is no more sensible today than it was yesterday or will be tomorrow. Aside from the injustice of further taxing what is already the highest-taxed commodity in general use, the plan has the very distinct demerit of driving business out of the State. Rather than pay the additional price, residents of Massachusetts will merely buy their cigarettes in a neighboring State.

In making these proposals the governor says that the aim of them is to obviate the necessity of the present State tax. Perhaps it is, but, if history is any guide, the Legislature will look at it not in that light but simply as a means of securing more funds for its own purposes. Even if it is taken seriously, the practical benefits flowing to the people will be virtually nil. The amount to be paid by the average citizen will be the same. The money simply will come from the right hand instead of the left hand pocket. Why fool ourselves? There is only one way to help the real estate owner and that is through the medium of more economical government. Nothing can be accomplished by juggling taxes.

It is only fair to the governor to say that the matter of cutting State expenditures is not entirely neglected in his message. His remedy is the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities to consider the whole problem. This might help, of course, but a cure could more certainly be effected if governors and legislators approached their duties in a different frame of mind. A Legislature the members of which let their thoughts center on the saving of money and not on the spending of it could accomplish more than will ever be expensive proposals for new State government than will ever be achieved by a dozen committee reports. Such a Legislature, for instance, would give short shrift to expensive proposals for new State construction, including the one made by the governor himself for a $1,000,000 addition to the Capitol. This is a luxury we cannot now afford. Nor is it a time to be thinking of a costly war memorial.

To visualize the agitation on Beacon Hill as a result of the governor's recommendation for a unicameral Legislature it is only necessary to remember the difficulty which the people of Massachusetts have had in securing permission to decide by their own votes whether biennial sessions should be substituted for the present annual sessions. Here is one suggestion, we may be sure, which will make no headway with those whose fortunes it so obviously affects. As a matter of fact, there is good ground for believing that the idea may be prematurely put forth. Before taking such dramatic action, it might be the part of wisdom to learn how Nebraska makes out in its experimentation with a Legislature consisting of only one branch.

To some of the other recommendations made by Mr. Curley for reforms in the processes of government, little exception can and will be taken. He stands on sure and sound ground in demanding that district court judges be prohibited from appearing as counsel in civil cases in their own courts, and in his determination to find ways and means for lower automobile insurance rates. He is right in his insistence on co-operative agreements among States to preserve the public safety and make law enforcement the more effective. He does well to direct attention to the fact that many incompetents are practicing medicine in the State and to propose that something be done about it.

But, in general, it is a disappointing message—disappointing in its inordinate length, in the accent it places on revenue and in its somewhat casual dismissal of the vital question of administrative economy. Beginning a new year the citizens of Massachusetts are greeted with the threat of new State expenditures and new taxes. What they want is precisely the opposite promise.

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TIMES
Beverly, Mass.
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* * *

A CURLEY BONER?—Opinions are varied on the "smartness" of Governor Curley first condemning Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin for mixing into the Haverhill shoe union problems and then reversing his opinion.

At any rate, with Goodwin's caustic reply to Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, following closely on Curley's "change of mind" relating to the registrar's "outside activities," makes a pretty set up for His Excellency, the governor, to battle when he openly gets his campaign for United States Senator, or for re-election (which I opine he will seek), in the near future.

Curley began preaching "social security" on one side when he delivered his annual address to the legislature Wednesday and proposed a ream more taxes to meet it on the other. Perhaps he was so confused by the mess into which Goodwin got himself in Haverhill that he forgot, for the moment, that increased taxation is not good news to the ears of those he will ask to vote for him in the coming fall. Goodwin, who evidently has a hold on Curley "where he wants him," evidently had the governor on the run.

The erstwhile Republican and now Democratic registrar of motor vehicles is also associated with Brockton Brotherhood, an independent union, along the lines of which Goodwin would like to see one formed in Haverhill. He seems to have forgotten that he is affiliated with two organizations at the same time, 'though he claims to be "unpaid adviser" for the Brotherhood, when he attacks Watt as working against union principles by holding two jobs and gathering two salaries, he besides his union position, being a member of the State Unemployment Compensation commission.

It results that Watt is receiving only one salary, having stopped receiving his pay check from the A. F. of L. as soon as his State pay was started. Goodwin's connection with the Brotherhood is undefined, but it is known that he was one of the principle organizers of the Brockton union, which now boasts 14,000 members.

Following the demand by Boot and Shoe union officials of Haverhill that the governor call on Goodwin to resign as registrar and after Curley first acted in that manner and then turned turtle on his decision by praising his political companion, Watt went to work on Goodwin, charging that the latter's activities in organizing the Brockton shoe workers in an independent union had resulted in lower wages, increased unemployment and departure of several shoe factories from the city. He intimated that Haverhill would be faced with a similar situation if the Brotherhood got a foothold there, where there is plenty of trouble, anyway, with three other unions keeping the shoe industry on edge continually.

This is what may hurt the Curley-Goodwin setup in the coming fall: "I agree with Father Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers. The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be for John Lewis to clean up the dirty mess."

The statement is by the registrar-union leader; and it will take a lot of that persuasive salve for which Governor Curley is renowned to smooth over that blast at the A. F. of L. among its thousands of members.

On the other hand, incidently, as far as Haverhill is concerned, the Mr. Watt and the A. F. of L. still have plenty of explaining to do of their eleventh-hour letter of half-truths on the labor record of former Representative Philip Stacy, which resulted in the latter's defeat for a Haverhill aldermanic berth—but it would appear that the latest attack on the National union would do more harm for Curley and his forces than the labor abuse of Stacy would injure the A. F. of L.

* * *

Speeding is the gravest offense on the highways. Seven thousand persons were killed in motor accidents this past year because cars were driven faster than was safe. Fast driving resulted in about one death out of five on the highways.

* * *

"DEDICATION—With the Spirit of Christmas hovering over us, our prayers go out to those who are in war-stricken areas of the world. To the youth of America who will sometime march forth as heralders of 'Peace on Earth, Good Will Among Men' we dedicate this Christmas issue. . ."

That is the substance of the dedication page of the artistically-fine and literally-complete December edition of "Briscoe Briefs," the student publication of Briscoe school. Few schools can boast of such an unusually first-rate magazine as this.

Having in years past had considerable personal interest in student publications of one type or another, I looked over with no little enthusiasm the copy of the "Briefs" which came to my attention. The "cut" work is unique, an experiment which a year ago proved successful and in the Christmas issue surpasses previous attempts. There are many illustrations fittingly applied to the Christmas season, and each is a linoleum block on which some pupil of the art department at Briscoe has cut the picture, predominating all being the depiction of Plockhurst's painting, "The Shepherd's Aspiration," which was made by Eleanor Austin, assisted by Robert Perrigo.

The students of Briscoe school, as well as their teachers, have something of which they may be justly proud in their "Briscoe Briefs," and it will be a great surprise if the December issue doesn't capture a prize again this year in the Interscholastic Press contest.

* * *

"BIRTHPLACE" SOLUTION? — There are many smart little editorials, as well as other livewire writeups and poems, in the December "Briscoe Briefs," but I got a particular "kick" out of this one, by William Mabey, 8-SA, about "The Birthplace of the Navy," which is too good to let pass:

"Beverly and Marblehead both claim to be the birthplace of the United States Navy. The 'Hannah' was owned by Colonel John Glover, a resident of Marblehead. Colonel Glover and a crew of fifty men boarded the 'Hannah' at Beverly, from which port it sailed. So both Marblehead and Beverly claim the honor. Why not put a buoy marker in the harbor, halfway between Marblehead and Beverly with a suitable marker on each side?"

* * *

They give the argument if you can't afford the taxes you had no right to own the property. Yet how many figured the Democrats would regain power several years ago?

* * *

Run, men, run! This is leap year, the open season, men. In New York and elsewhere havens for bachelors have been established, clubs to which "chased" males may scurry from the clutches of matrimonially-minded, unattached women. Those of us who wear the familiar gold band, which is the same width all 'round, are safe, for the most part—and there will be some unmarried men who will find it convenient to turn their signet rings around so that the plain gold will stand forth.—"Happy New Year, bachelors!"

* * *

All the rest of the nation, yes, even down south, the grip of winter is in full control. We can thank our lucky stars that we have had such a snowless season to date—but when that storm does come, be prepared for a real one!

—CARLETON B. HOVEY

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TIMES
Beverly, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

Up With The Times

By L. R. H.

DIFFERENT—Indignant Democrats who charge that the present poll of the Literary Digest is being manipulated by the wicked Republicans to their own advantage have short memories. Their tune was pitched in a different key when the figures were running their way in 1932.

L.—R.—h.

IDIOTIC — Governor Curley's recommendation of a two-cents-a-pack state tax on cigarettes is as ridiculous as it is unfair and impractical,—worthy of the most bigoted tobacco-hater instead of a notorious tax-eater.

L.—R.—H.

SCREWY—Advocacy of a two-million-dollar war memorial is in the same class as the proposed million-dollar addition to the State House—characteristic of Curley extravagance and inconsistency, with an eye only for new political jobs.

L.—R.—H.

TAX AND SPEND—The Curley message is a long-winded summation of how to raise more money to spend on more job-creating, political-machine-building extravagances at the expense of the same old tax-payers,—all on the specious plea of "relieving the burden on real estate."

L.—R.—H.

TRIVIAL—The only Curley suggestion for reducing the cost of government is—a "unicameral legislature," with reduced membership and biennial sessions, which the Governor knows full well will stand as much show of being taken seriously by the boys on Beacon Hill as a request that they give their salaries to the Ethiopian Red Cross.

L.—R.—H.

ADVICE—The other day my friend, Senator McSweeney, took the trouble to ask my opinion on some Beacon Hill problems. Well, "Billy," the most sincere thought I can convey to you right now is to "jump down the throat" of every suggestion made to add more taxes and spend more money, and work like hell for every proposal to cut down the cost of government and stop the plan of "Jim" Curley to set up a Huey Long dictatorship in our grand old Commonwealth. Good luck, "Bill," and good fighting!

L.—R.—H.

KILL 'EM!—More injustice to automobile and truck owners is found in the Curley proposals to double the registration fees of the latter and continue the three-cent gasoline tax for another five years,—the revenue, of course, to be diverted from anything that will benefit the motorists to anything and everything that can't be financed otherwise.

L.—R.—H.

SHOOT!—The legislature has my permission to tax the rabbit-chasing dogs and the distilleries as much as it chooses. Only, in the case of an additional 40 cents a gallon tax on alcohol, the moonshiners are certain to get most of the benefits, while the commercial users will be the chief sufferes.

L.—R.—H.

STRANGE—Surprising how silent the Governor was on the question of laying a tax on the incomes of public employees,—a possible new source of revenue that every political jobholder is strangely ignorant about. Why not try it in place of loading another ten per cent surtax on the incomes of less fortunate private citizens?

L.—R.—H.

THE MESSAGE—Words, words, oratory, more words, more oratory, ad infinitum, ad nauseam, in nubibus. Oh hum! Oh hell!

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FREE PRESS
Burlington, Vt.
JAN 4 1936

State Expenditures

Vermont is not the only State which is facing the problem of finding new sources of revenue or greatly curtailing expenditures.

The Boston Herald comments somewhat tartly on the New Year message of Governor Curley of Massachusetts to the General Court, just assembled for the annual struggle with finances and other State problems. The Herald says that, while the governor preached economy rather generally in one breath, he made specific recommendations which would require considerable increases in the State budget and necessitate raising more revenue.

Among Governor Curley's recommendations were a million dollar addition to the State House, a hospital for the criminally insane which would probably cost $1,750,000; a memorial (expense not yet estimated) "of sufficient size to provide accommodations for veterans of all wars"; and an outlay of $100,000 for the conservation of fish and game.

Apparently Governor Curley has proposed a committee of 16 to explore the possibilities of economy in State government. But meanwhile, he is recommending the following taxes:

(1)—A continuation of the 10 per cent increase in the taxes on incomes of individuals, estates and corporations.

(2)—A higher tax for five years on the use and sale of gasoline.

(3)—A doubled fee for the operation of motor trucks.

(4)—A tax of 40 cents a gallon on alcohol.

(5)—A tax of two cents on a package of cigarettes. (The Federal government now collects six) and a corresponding tax on other tobacco products.

(6)—A $5 tax on slot machines.

One economy which Governor Curley proposes, says the Herald, is reducing the General Court of Massachusetts (which is the same as our General Assembly in Vermont) to one chamber and having biennial sessions instead of the present annual sessions. Perhaps Vermont's State auditor, Ben Gates, will take the credit for giving Governor Curley this idea of a unicameral Legislature. But the change is not likely to be made just now, since it would require a constitutional amendment, and the Massa-

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chusetts solons do not seem to be any more interested in such an amendment than the Vermont solons have been up to this time.

If Governor Smith had proposed to the Vermont Legislature such a program of taxation as Governor Curley has proposed in Massachusetts there probably would be howls of protest which would rock the State House. Even though there are those who maintain that the Governor is responsible for the present State deficit and should find the revenue to meet this deficit, it is not likely that the majority of Vermonters will take that point of view.

Governor Smith knows that Vermonters take more kindly to a new tax program when they know it has been given careful study by men who are familiar with the State's tax system and have no political axe to grind in the recommendations which they make. That is why both the administration and other leaders in State affairs are endorsing the suggestion that a commission be appointed to study Vermont's tax system and make recommendations to the Legislature of 1937.

Meanwhile, Governor Smith is not likely to make the mistake of Governor Curley and recommend any extensive new appropriations for which no revenue is available.

Concluded

Sen. Miles Claims Gasolene Tax 'Racket'

Prepared to Introduce a Bill for Repeal of the Three Cents on a Gallon Tax Law--- Seeks to Help Motorists.

State Sen. Miles is prepared to introduce in the General Court a bill for repeal of the "three cents on a gallon" gasolene tax law.

Following Gov. Curley's recommendation for a "continuation for a period of five years of the imposition of an additional tax on the sale and use of gasolene" contained in his annual message to the legislature, Sen. Miles' announcement is a direct action with the aim of lifting some of the taxation burden from the automobile owner.

The gasolene tax was characterized by the senator in a statement today as a "racket." The bill for repeal of the tax law will be the only new bill Sen. Miles will introduce in the General Court this year, according to a statement to-day.

At the opening of the second annual session of the 149th Massachusetts General Court on New Year's day, Sen. Miles introduced for the second consecutive time the physicians' lien bill designed "to stop pernicious influences which seem to be at work against physicians, surgeons and hospitals to prevent them from receiving their pay after their work has been completed in automobile and other accident cases."

Relative to the limitation to two bills to be introduced in the General Court, Sen. Miles said: "I believe there are enough laws on the statute books now without introducing a lot of new ones, and that the laws which we now have should be enforced."

"I believe that this three cents on a gallon gasolene tax that, everyone has to pay whenever he goes to any of the many filling stations all over the State has finally become a racket. For the past three years I have witnessed a spectacle in which this gasolene money has been used for about everything except that for which it was intended.

"The gasolene tax was put on the automobile owner for the purpose of building good and safe roads. But we find every year that in order to balance the budget $10,000,000 or more is taken from the gasolene fund to make up the deficit. No wonder the automobile owners are disgusted and chagrined at a procedure such as this.

Autoists Taxed to Death.

"I have said several times that the automobile owner is taxed to death. It seems to be a favorite indoor sport not only to tax him but everyone else. It seems to be a case of looking all the time for some way to get new taxes in order to squander the people's money. I think it is about time we about faced and economize and balance our budget in a sane manner."

Sen. Miles stated that he intended to again submit his bill, titled "An act relative to removals of certain insane prisoners to institutions for the insane," or in other words the bill to require removal of all cases of transfer of inmates from the prison side to the insane side at the Bridgewater State Farm to the mental hospitals in districts whence they came, but that he decided not to do so in view of Gov. Curley's recommendation in his annual message to the legislature for a $1,750,000 new crinimal insane hospital at Norfolk.

ed as property mistress

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GAZETTE
Chelsea, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

GOVERNOR CURLEY'S SECRETARY REPLIES TO INQUIRY AS TO STATUS OF EASTERN MASS.-ELEVATED MATTER

Secretary Kaplan of the Chamber of Commerce has received word from the assistant secretary to Governor Curley to the effect that the chamber's letter with reference to the present status of the plan for the consolidation of the Chelsea Division of the Eastern Mass. St. Ry. Co. and the Boston Elevated had been received, and that the letter would be referred to the Governor at the earliest possible opportunity.

GAZETTE
Chelsea, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

RIGHT OFF THE BAT

The five oil boys ran true to form.

† † †

The assessors are on their yearly pilgrimage.

† † †

Grand Army Hall is now being used by the W P A administrative force.

† † †

Rather a peculiar winter so far, but according to the old saw "the snow never melts in the sky."

† † †

The boys, it is said received notes for their faithful services and these were endorsed by Max?

† † †

The Eastern Mass. is going to provide a shelter in Chelsea square for its patrons, which is good news.

† † †

No doubt Mayor Quigley after drying up the city well will extend his best wishes to the new mayor.

† † †

Everybody is waiting to see if Mayor-elect Voke will be able to obviate an increase in the taxes this year.

† † †

We might say that the new ambulance will not be operated by welfare help. The new mayor will take care of that.

† † †

The radio is now being used by a number of concerns to promote what are nothing more than lottery schemes.

† † †

The public is invited to attend the inauguration ceremonies at the High School Auditorium, Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

† † †

That Chelsea North Drawbridge is a Jonah. One of the cables of the draw broke Friday morning and held up traffic for some time.

† † †

Shannon and Schwalb retired from the board more smeared with oil than before, because of their vote on the Ipamco Company petition.

† † †

There is no reason why the Eastern Mass. shouldn't be given a permit to operate buses from Chelsea square through Charlestown to Boston.

† † †

The W P A officials turned down the recommendation of weekly payments for the W P A workers because of the work it would entail and the cost.

† † †

Congratulations to Eugene A. Wright, the newly elected master of the Willaims Junior High School, a worthy successor to Charles A. DuBois.

† † †

The Ipamco Corps. petition was in the bag before it ever reached the Board of Aldermen, and it is a question in our mind whether it was legally granted.

† † †

Governor Curley certainly wants to spend money and then raise it by taxing slot machines, cigarettes, alcohol, gasoline, and various other things. Pity the people!

† † †

We notice that the city [illegible]

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ITEM
Clinton, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

GOV. CURLEY IS ASSAILED

Pres. Bird of Mass. Taxpayers' Ass'n. Hits Message Hard

EMPHASIZES SPENDING TREND

President R. W. Bird, of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, said, today:

"It is easier now to understand why Gov. Curley spent a great deal of some one's money to have his holiday greetings cast in electric lights and nailed to the front of the State House. It was because he was writing his annual message to the General Court, and he knew it would contain small comfort for the taxpayer.

"The Governor, who uses such terminology as "duplicity," "knavery" and "chicanery" in characterizing the Legislature, adopts as his own some of the major objectives of the organized taxpayers of the state, and then with regal aplomb says in effect, "Economy in the state government is most necessary but not until I have finished my term of office."

"What the Governor fails to understand is that taxpayers are demanding, today, and not next year, economy in the State, beginning in the Executive Office itself, and they will not be diverted from this objective by fine promises for someone else to carry out.

"It is naturally gratifying that in that portion of his message dealing with expenditures and revenues, the Governor has seen fit to restate as his own, policies and recommendations for which Taxpayers Associations all over Massachusetts have been fighting, for three years. Our only hope now is that His Excellency will not see fit to abandon the constructive part of his legislative program as he did last year when he failed to give any

Continued

discernible support to his own recommendations when they came before the Legislature. A notable example was one of the greatest possible economies—and one of the easiest of achievement—the reform of county government, which he proposed, last year, and which he left to be supported by taxpayers alone without so much as a word from the Executive Office.

"The Governor has commented on the fundamental weakness of the report of the special commission on taxation, and he has reached a conclusion with which we heartily concur. Only by the appointment of an expert commission, amply financed and with sufficient time for a comprehensive study can our tax system be given the intelligent revision it needs. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations proposed exactly this procedure, last Spring, and instead of gaining official support succeeded only in winning angry comment from members of the Commission which has just reported.

"Similarly, the Federation has proposed a scientific study of the processes of government in Massachusetts to determine how the elimination of waste and extravagance might materially reduce the tax burden. Here again, as the Governor in effect points out in his message, the official attitude has been one of obstruction. It has been our hope that such a study could be made by the same commission named for a general tax study, and it is our purpose to suggest once more such procedure.

"Meanwhile, as has been said, it is deeply distressing to note that the Governor does not propose a single economy for his own administration.

"With the Governor's hope that the State Tax can be eliminated, we have the greatest sympathy. We feel with him that the State should exist upon its own revenues without levying upon the real estate in towns and cities. Not only is this better budget procedure for the State, but it will eliminate once and for all the frequent, if usually erroneous, statement by local officials that they cannot economize while the State increases its demands for revenue from local sources.

"We suspect, however, that the problem is rather more difficult than His Excellency's message would make it appear. There is every reason to assume that the deficit next year will be in the vicinity of $25,000,000 and the Governor's tax program clearly will not bridge any such gap unless accompanied by obvious economies which he does not propose to make. In other words, the State Tax cannot be eliminated on any such basis. It is also true that the Legislature cannot much longer ignore the claims of municipalities for a share of the gasoline tax for local highway purposes. There can be little disagreement with the theory that motor cars have made necessary the construction of and maintenance of city and town streets in even greater proportion than they have created a demand for trunk highways, and continued diversion of this revenue to the general fund of the Commonwealth will never provide the relief for real estate promised when the tax was originally levied.

"Governor Curley interjected, during the reading of his formal message, the statement that the adoption of his tax program would mean a reduction of $2 in local tax rates. This is greater than the amount of the present State Tax by a very considerable sum, and on the other hand it quite certianly does not take into account the cost of financing the huge building program proposed elsewhere in the message. it is our measured conclusion that even under the most favorable circumstances the program proposed will not result in any such relief. We fear that it is just the old story of new taxes, not to replace old ones, but to provide more money for government to spend.

"It is the expenditures for buildings proposed by Governor Curley which seem to us utterly to negative the good proposals in this unique message. Taxpayers certainly will not wish to spend $1,000,000 to add to the State House, at least until one commission or another can survey administrative practices and personnel to determine whether the present building may not house some of the agencies now in rented quarters. It is quite possible that if some of the unnecessary functions of government were abandoned, less office space would be required. Similarly it is difficult to conceive of an inquiry worthy of the name that would not concern itself with the problem of the institutional care of the unfortunates. The taxpayer is just as sympathetic as is the Governor in this direction, and his sympathy probably antedates that of the Chief Executive, since the taxpayer has seen the system born and has paid for its development to a degree he never anticipated in its earlier stages. It is a common family practice, when a member of the family falls into need, to make the best of what is available in the emergency. It has never seemed practical under such circumstances to build another story on the house and another stall on the garage. The Governor will find little enthusiasm outside a certain element in the Legislature for expansion until people can meet their present charges for government.

"Governor Curley practically dissolves into tears as he paints the picture of state wards in crowded institutions. It is noteworthy that the Chief Executive has admirable self-control when he comes to consider the taxpayer. He can squeeze out not even the smallest sob when he considers the thousands who have lost their homes and those other thousands of homeowners who are engaged in the discouraging battle to save their property. The taxpayer is dismissed thus: 'Attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated.'

"In this connection it is interesting to note that the claim of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations when the 48 hour bill was under consideration that it would mean the addition of 2500 employees to the public payroll, an assertion vehemently contradicted at that time by heads of departments, is now publicly acknowledged by the Governor to be the fact. Thus the Federation's forecast of millions of cost is borne out by the highest authority, and the plain conclusion is that without ascertaining the facts for themselves a majority of the Legislature chose to accept the assurances of office holders who apparently were not anxious to face the ultimate consequences of their recommendations.

"Thus, over and over again the taxpayer is being led to the inevitable conclusion that he must place no faith in statements made for political purposes. More and more he must find out the facts for himself and more and more as he does find them out he will demand changes in governmental practices now designed to serve least of all those who pay the bills. Office holders one day will discover that unless the industries and consequently the people of Massachusetts are permitted to prosper someone else will be filling the offices.

Concluded

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BEACON
Dorchester, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

$1,000,000 Harbor Channel Allotment to Aid Business Here

Dorchester Bay Dredging Saves Steamship Companies Many Dollars--New Concerns Undoubtedly Will Locate in this District

Another step toward the development of Dorchester Bay as a major seaport is seen in the approval this week of an initial expenditure of $1,000,000 for the proposed channel in Boston Harbor. His Excellency the Governor hailed this approval as the successful culmination of a twenty-five year fight, and a step toward placing Boston as one of the leading ports of the world It will not be long before extensive operations will begin and these will effect Dorchester Bay with its inestimable seaport facilities

When the proposed improvements to Dorchester Bay are made, the largest ships afloat will be able to enter this port which fact is bound to attract the great industries of New England to this community where they will save thousands of dollars each year in railroad expenses on export goods. The many excellent sites available in Dorchester have already been brought to the attention of industrialists by our civic organizations.

When the new channels proposed for Boston Harbor and Dorchester Bay have been dredged the steamship companies will save thousands of dollars in tug boat expenses. The constant necessity of tugs is an expensive proposition, and large channels in which boats can enter under their own power to the docks will greatly enhance the position Boston now holds in the shipping world.

The allotment of $1,000,000 is not a full grant but represents only a part of the $4,500,000 to be spent on the development of this port by the Government. This work will give the city a broad and deep channel all the way from Presidents Roads to the Charlestown Navy Yard and is considered one of the greatest accomplishments that the State has succeeded in putting through in years.

For years the Board of Trade has urged the development of the Port of Boston and of Dorchester Bay with its advantageous and uncramped waterfront. One of its members, past president Patrick J. Connelly, is considered an authority on the port of Boston, having written an interesting book on the subject. In the near future the Board hopes to see the plans for Dorchester Bay realized in the interests of the business men, industries and the people of the community, all of whom will benefit by improvement.

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BEACON
Dorchester, Mass.
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Former Dorchester Senator Comments on Bushnell Charge

"Joe" Finnegan Cites Reason Why Justices Bill Should Have Reservations

Former State Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester made a swift comment this week in reply to the charge recently made by Robert T. Bushnell that Governor Curley plans to oust three judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. Mr Finnegan declared that the constitutional amendment, providing life tenure in office for members of the judiciary "proposed to prevent

HON. JOSEPH FINNEGAN

life tenure from becoming a haven of refuge for the mentally or physically unfit, whether by reason of advanced age, or otherwise."

Further commenting upon life tenure for justices Mr Finnegan asserted "There is nothing sacred in the continuation in office of an incompetent or inefficient member of the judiciary. In no other department of our Government is such an individual more undesirable or more productive of harmful consequences." This statement came from Mr Finnegan without his having any knowledge concerning the identity of the justices to whom Mr Bushnell referred.

It seems that Mr Bushnell cited this incidence as evidence of dictatorial power on Beacon Hill and the reply of

Mr Finnegan came swiftly to say that if no better evidence of the same could be brought to light the present administration was quite within its scope. Many attorneys of this community were quick to agree with the comments of Mr Finnegan, himself an attorney.

Any fair minded person will agree that the bill giving life tenure to justices would not be safe without reservations. The bench cannot function properly unless the justice is of sterling character and possessing efficiency and a true sense of justice. The appearance of incompetent judges in our courts is a rare occasion, but if, and when, that occasion should arise, there should be some measure written into law giving, some one power to remedy the condition.

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FREE PRESS
East Boston, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

POLITICAL SPARKS

Busy on Beacon Hill.

* * *

Governor Curley is happy over the success of his efforts for Boston Harbor.

* * *

The Liberty League is the "Lobby" League, all right. The filing of reports to Congress shows that it has collected $400,000 to fight the Roosevelt administration. A fine bunch for Al Smith to be in company with.

* * *

Frederick D. Bonner, for the last four and one-half years associated with the Massachusetts banking department as general counsel in liqui-

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Dorchesterites

By EL JAY

The thousands of Dorchester W. P. A. workers who are at present undergoing many hardships as a result of the semi-monthly paydays, found great hope for the desired weekly payday, upon reading the recent letter of his Excellency, James M. Curley, to Administrator Harry Hopkins. The Governor pointed out the Massachusetts law providing for the payment of a weekly wage and urges the Administrator to give Massachusetts a weekly wage system for the common decency and for the best interests of persons employed on the W. P. A.

* * *

ON BEACON HILL

Legislative Year Begins with Constructive Address by Gov. Curley — Favors Single Legislative Body as in Interest of Efficiency and Better Government — The Boston Harbor Development is Assured

Governor Curley delivered his annual address to the Legislature on New Year's Day. He had many suggestions to offer in his review of the state of the Commonwealth, chief among them being the housing of sick and infirm. There is no question of the neglect of the past, and that much of the record of the economy of Republican administrations came through neglect of the wards of the State.

The Tory opposition found fault with the address, of course, but their comments were without much point. The proposal for a single legislative assembly is forward looking, and should be adopted. There is no longer any need of two chambers in the legislature. A single chamber would make for more efficiency, and better law making.

Boston Harbor Improvement

The approval at Washington of the initial expenditure of $1,000,000 on the channel of oBston Harbor was hailed by Governor Curley as the successful culimination of a 25-year fight, and a step which will make Boston one of the leading ports of the world.

The new channel, the Governor said, will accommodate the largest ships on the seas, and will save shipping lines hundreds of thousands of dollars in tug boat expenses, which will be cut to a minimum here and amount to as much as $25,000 a ship in some ports.

The $1,000,000 allotment represents only part of the 4,500,000 to be expended on the harbor by the Government, and completion of the entire work will give this city a broad, deep channel from Presidents Roads to the Charlestown Navy Yard.

"I think this is one of the most important things this state has accomplished in many years," the Governor said of the allotment. "Why it will make Botson one of the busiest ports in the world. Large ships will not only cease to fear coming here, but will come here willingly and at an economic saving."

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Fall River, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

Say Trouble May Develop

Reveal Unrest, Resentment Among Prisoners in State Institutions.

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Prediction of possible serious trouble in Massachusetts penal institutions because of the severe policy of the Parole Board was before the Governor and Executive Council today.

Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden of State Prison, and Major Michael J. Dee, superintendent of Concord Reformatory, yesterday testified to unrest and resentment among their prisoners.

After hearing Mr. Lanagan and Major Dee, and the heads of other State correctional institutions, the Council adjourned its first public hearing on the State's parole system until Monday.

Lyman Defends Board

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, agreed with the State Prison warden, but denied the attitude of the parole board was the sole cause of recent attempted escapes from State Prison and Concord.

Governor Curley, who is presiding over the hearings, and Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, who sought to have witness indict the parole board for its handling of cases of prisoners, were the chief questioners yesterday.

Major Dee said 99 convicts at Concord eligible for parole last year, were denied parole despite perfect institution records, while others with bad records were turned loose.

He said his 937 inmates at Concord were unusually on edge for any attempt to escape, were "disgruntled and sore and sullen in their attitude to me."

"The present Parole Board system," he said, "breeds revenge instead of reform."

Warden Lanagan said there was more unrest in State Prison this year than last and agreed, generally, with Major Dee on the Parole Board's treatment of prisoners.

Deny Paroles Purchased

Asked by Councillor Coakley what would be the result if the board's policy was continued, Warden Lanagan replied:

"I don't believe we'd have guards enough to take care of the place."

Answering a query of the Governor, Lanagan said he knew of no instance where paroles or pardons had been purchased.

Governor Curley commented: "That will be refreshing to the newspapers."

Mr. Coakley, after drawing from Warden Lanagan the statement that less than five per cent of prisoners paroled from State Prison were returned for parole violation, attacked newspaper comments that paroles were granted too freely.

Coakley Supplies Laugh

BOSTON, Jan. 4 — Councillor Daniel H. Coakley supplied the heartiest laugh of the Parole Board hearing yesterday afternoon, when, while discussing his lack of knowledge of penology, he said:

"I know very little about prisons, although some people wanted me to know a great deal more."

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Advertising Federation Will Convene in Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 4—The 1936 convention of the Advertising Federation of America will be held here June 28 to July 2. This decision has just been made by the board of directors at a meeting in New York.

The invitation to meet in Boston was extended to the federation by unanimous action of the board of Boston's Advertising Club, transmitted through its president, Allyn B. McIntire, vice president of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company.

The invitation of the club was supported by invitations from Governor Curley, Mayor Mansfield, the Governors of several other New England states, officials of the New England Council, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Baord of Trade; the governor of the New England District, A. F. A., George A. Dunning; his immediate predecessor, V. Edward Borges; presidents of New England advertising clubs, publishers of Boston newspapers, presidents of Boston advertising agencies, chairman of the New England Council of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, and numerous others.

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Fall River, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

Curley, Dolan Named In Auto List Argument

Bowker Charges Monopoly Given New Company At Governor's Order.

BOSTON, Jan. 4, (AP)—A squabble over publication of an automobile registration list, thrown before the State Supreme Court yesterday, brought a sharp exchange of statements concerning the administration of Governor James M. Curley.

The Direct Mail Service, Inc., of Boston, asserting it has published lists of automobile registrations for distribution to state agencies and police departments for 10 years, revealed yesterday it had been refused the 1936 list.

The company filed in the State Supreme Court a petition asking a writ of mandamus compelling William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, to furnish the list, which was this year given to the Auto List, Inc.

Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, last night charged Auto List, Inc., is a newly-formed company granted a monopoly at the direction of the governor.

Mr. Bowker also claimed the new company's charter was mailed to a Boston lawyer, who, he said is counsel of record for Edmund L. Dolan in the Supreme Court equity proceedings brought by the City of Boston against Dolan and others.

Mr. Dolan, city treasurer when Governor Curley was mayor of Boston, was recently charged by the City of Boston with fraud in the purchase of bonds for the city sinking fund.

In defense, Mr. Callahan stated that the contract was awarded the lowest bidder, while Representative Bowker declared: "Callahan has to obey the mandate of the chief headsman, Governor Curley, in order to hold his job."

Direct mail, in its petition, declared it submitted its bid on Sept. 20, last, and that on or about Oct. 11 Auto List, Inc., was organized. Direct Mail Service, in recent years, has been paid $2,500 for publication of the list.

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HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
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Selectmen Favor Biennial Sessions

Biennial sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature are favored by the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association.

At a meeting in Boston yesterday, the association reelected officers, went on record favoring the biennials, and heard Governor Curley ask support of his recommendations for obtaining new tax sources to finance an $8,000,000 building program.

State WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch said that the time is not far distant when his office will serve merely as the advisory center and the actual work will be done by the six district offices. He said he preferred the ERA to the WPA and admitted the payrolls of the latter "are in horrible shape."

Governor Curley attacked Alexander Whiteside and Alexander Lincoln, both of Boston. He said the former was "public enemy number one" because of the abatements he had secured in Boston and charged that the latter was retained on the State Board of Tax Appeals by former Governor Ely only because he was "the principal contributor" to the Ely campaign fund.

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NEWS
Framingham, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

ASHLAND

Mrs. E. R. Snyder is ill at her home 306 Union street.

The Holy Name society of St. Cecilia's church will join in the annual district meeting of Holy Name Societies of Catholic church of this section to be held toemorrow afternoon in St. Tarcisius church, Waverly street, Framingham.

The School committee has renewed contracts with Albert C. Whittemore and H. Dancause for school bus routes.

The first Sunday of the year will be observed by the Federated church with morning worship at 10.45 in the White Church and sermon by Rev. Mark B. Strickland, pastor, on "Covet the Best Gifts." The Senior choir will sing "Thy Temple Fill" by Schuler and the Young People's choir will sing "Wonderful Words." The Junior choir will give their usual responses. Church school, Come-See Class for Men and C. E. groups will meet as usual.

Rev. Mark B. Strickland spoke last evening at the Circuit Epworth League Institute at Cochituate M. E. Church, substituting for Rev. Samuel K. Lord of Framingham.

Colonel Prescott W. R. C. 15 meets Monday evening.

Mrs. W. B. Dayton held highest score at the Ladies' Afternoon Whist yesterday. Hostesses were Mrs. Chas. A. Lane and Mrs. Arthur Hogan.

Waldon S. Caldwell, 594 Hollis street, Framingham, has purchased the property of Mrs. George Webster on Cherry street and plans to move his family here within a short time. Mrs. Webster now resides in the Hope Apartments, 64 Hollis street, Framingham, after many years' residence in this town.

Highway Surveyor Charles N. Stone sanded down roads early yesterday when icy conditions made motoring dangerous due to heavy rainfall. During the day considerable rain fell and thermometers rose to over 50 degrees. An unusual sight for Jan. 3rd was to see house plants placed out in the rain with no danger of freezing.

Selectman J. Francis McGill was one of a committee of four appointed to escort Governor Curley to the rostrum in Gardner auditorium, State House, yesterday, before his speech at the Massachusetts Selectmen's association two-day 300th anniversary town meeting which closes today. Former Selectman Thomas S. Cowern was also present and today present and past Selectmen plan to attend.

Ashland Grange was represented at Natick and Sherborn installations this week. Next Tuesday evening 1936 officers will be installed semi-publicly in lower town hall at 8 o'clock by Mrs. Katherine Brown MacCarron of Stoneham, Past Master of Melrose Grange and suite. For the first time in the 51 years history of Ashland Grange husband and wife will occupy highest offices when Mrs. Ruth Dwyer becomes [illegible]

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RECORDER
Greenfield, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

John W. Heselton Again Pres. of State Selectmen

BOSTON — Selectmen of Massachusetts in their annual meeting at the state house yesterday voted in favor of biennial sessions of the legislature. The selectmen's association, by a vote of 52-25, indorsed the proposal, backed by Gov. James M. Curley for the second time on New Year's day, which started a bitter fight in the legislature last year.

Al officers of the association were reelected for the coming year. They are John W. Hesselton of Deerfield, president; Harry S. Torrey of Rockland, vice-president; Dr. William L. Shipman of Paxton, secretary; Axel E. Zetterman of Ashland, executive secretary; and J. Clarence Thorne of Millis, treasurer.

State WPA Administrator Arhtur G. Rotch, speaking in the afternoon, said he preferred the old FERA program to the present WPA. He explained the shift in the program in this state, saying it did not compare with the shift in other states and he was sorry the federal government made as much of a shift as it did. President Roosevelt has accomplished what he set out to do, Rotch declared, saying he has taken 3,500,000 men off relief rolls and put them to work. He explained the failure of 1790 persons to get their pay checks before Christmas as due to the breaking down of two check machines the night before the holiday. He pointed out he did not have the same payroll trouble in the FERA because there were 14 payroll stations under that system.

Contending that there can be no decrease in governmental costs for a long time to come, when, no one can tell, Gov. Curley renewed his attack on the state tax appeals board and blasted Joseph B. Ely of Westfield for his refusal to remove Alexander Lincoln from the board when he was governor. There was, he said, a steady reduction of values of downtown property in Boston while he was mayor. Curley said Lincoln was much to blame for this reduction.

The governor said he called upon Ely, while governor, to remove Lincoln, but that Ely answered that he couldn't do this as Alexander Whiteside, whom Curley had branded as "public enemy No. 1," was a close friend of Lincoln, who was one of the largest contributors to his—Ely's—campaign.

The governor pleaded with the selectmen to support his recommendations for extensive additional

continued

taxation and a building program. He said the only means left to governmental bodies to bring about a reduction in taxation is the adoption of the revenue-raising program he outlined in his message. By that he meant elimination of the state tax and boosting of income to take its place.

If his financial recommendations are accepted, the governor declared, it will be possible to end the state tax and reduce the municipal tax rates by $2 on the $1000 of valuation. He outlined his program for additional revenues, including the two-cent cigarette tax, continuation of the extra-cent gasoline tax, the alcohol tax, and others, and contended the recommendations are reasonable and would bring relief to the home-owner, but are being opposed by organized money that brought about creation of the state tax appeals board and has prevented legislation for home-owner relief.

Declaring securing of new revenue is the only salvation of municipalities until prosperity has returned, Curley called upon selectmen, taxpayers' associations and like bodies to unite for the battle, otherwise it would be impossible for him to succeed in his endeavor.

Director Theodore N. Waddell of the division of accounts, said the towns need a more comprehensive presentation of figures showing how the taxpayers' money is being spent. It was recommended that a state-wide contest among towns be conducted to cultivate interest in making town reports more understandable and interesting to the average citizen.

The session was continued today.

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NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

NOT AMUSING

(Lowell Courier-Citizen)

Except that one still has some regard for the reputation of poor old Massachusetts which used to be represented in the United States Senate by such men as Harrison Gray Otis, Charles Sumner, George Frisbie Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge, it would be highly amusing were the campaign for Senator Coolidge's seat to come down to James Michael Curley, advocate of the Roosevelt social security plan, against Moses H. Gulesian, backed by the Townsend clubs. There would be, furthermore, very entertaining opportunities to twit some of our contemporaries who have thus far stood for Curley were the electorate to decide that it prefers an American Armenian business man who has fallen for Dr. Townsend's peculiar and fantastic vagaries. It must be hoped, of course, that a sensible and dignified candidate will appear who can nose out both these aspirants for a conspicuous national job.

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NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

CRIME AND POLITICS

The Governor and his council have begun, if not completed, plans for the ousting of the state parole board. The ground for this proposed action, so far as we have been able to see, is because long term prisoners are dissatisfied. Not enough of them are released on parole at the expiration of the minimum period of their sentences less time off for good behavior to please them.

The veteran of evil ways, once he is caught and incarcerated, knows enough to be a "good prisoner." He is slick enough to know that it pays to "be good" while in prison in order to get out sooner to continue his nefarious ways.

A tremendously large percentage of the real bad men of the country are men who have had previous records and who have been paroled or pardoned. They are now insisting that more of them, regardless of outside records, so long as their jail records are good, be turned loose.

Apparently the Governor and his council are in full sympathy with them. At least they are considering ousting the present parole board "because it is too strict."

The parole board, apparently, is to be put into politics. And this is because the men who have been jailed for murder, arson, racketeering, blackmailing and kindred crimes are dissatisfied.

We are rapidly approaching the point where the criminal element is to control the state whether in jail or out.

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NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

ANOTHER OUSTED

The new state commissioner of education, James G. Rearden, late superintendent of the Adams school system, has begun the expected dropping of members of his staff by ousting Jerome Burtt, state supervisor of secondary education, because of "difference in philosophies." Mr. Rearden has not got around to the point of making the dismissal of a capable man public but Mr. Burtt has done so among friends in his former home city of Springfield.

Uneasy lies the head that held a state job before the beginning of the present regime. Every post has now been placed in the spoils class and few of those who held office previous to last state election were Curley partisans.

The "difference in philosophies" is not yet public property but in part at least it is due to the teachers' oath bill, which Dr. Payson Smith, veteran and highly capable state commissioner who was ousted, opposed in common with the majority of educators of the state—and elsewhere for that matter—and which Mr. Rearden favored.

Individual opinions and politics are the impartant considerations in state governmental circles at present—not the welfare of the children.

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NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

EDITORIAL NOTES

One of the discouraging facts about increasing state and municipal expenses is that as far back as 1903 the late Governor W. Murray Crane, when the state tax passed the three million dollar mark, warned of what was to come. Nobody believed it. They have been steadily mounting upwards in spite of Republican and Democratic promises.

In a communication in this issue concerning the Townsend plan is the statement that immediately it became effective all crime would cease. The saving would run into the billions is the claim. The Townsend plan, it appears, will do what neither God nor man has been able to do since the Garden of Eden.

Personally we are still as ignorant of the state of the Union as we were before wading through the political speech of the President.

The short ugly word is already in use between Governor Curley and Speaker Saltonstall and election is not until next November.

It is with a sense of satisfaction we learn that local police officers were able to capture the two convicts who escaped from a guard to whom they were manacled, killing him in the process. The officers who got the men, one in Providence and the other in Malden, rightly took no chances but captured their men at gunpoint.

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BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

THIS AND THAT

By WILLIAM H. HEATH

The smoothness with which the workers of Haverhill transferred themselves on Thursday from the United Shoe and Leather Workers union to the Boot and Shoe Workers union augurs well for the success of the shoe industry under the present regime of unionism.

* * * *

This smoothness shows that unionism rightly seeks the firm foundation of jobs. Workers make unions because they want to improve their state. Eventually, they make the union that seems most likely to provide satisfactory jobs. The social and political philosophies of persons who seek and sometimes obtain places of leadership among them are secondary matters. It's the job that counts, and that's the way it should be.

* * * *

In the United the workers followed a leadership which had but incidental interest in jobs for the workers. This leadership was concerned principally in keeping jobs for itself or in advancing radical political ideas. Experience under it for workers, for manufacturers, and for the whole community was disastrous. When the manufacturers declared they would have no more dealings with it and announced that they intended to do business with the Boot and Shoe, the knell of the United was sounded. The workers naturally went into the Boot and Shoe union because that course was the course to jobs.

* * * *

They will be loyal to the Boot and Shoe as long as they are convinced that the Boot and Shoe is serving them efficiently. The Boot and Shoe, I am sure, will do an honest, courageous job. But more than this is necessary to bring Haverhill through the present crisis.

* * * *

The politicians and radicals in the United can be counted on to continue their efforts to make trouble for the Boot and Shoe by trying to stir dissention among the workers. There is no trickery too mean for them to try, because they are desperate men, and desperate men resort to desperate remedies. The Brockton Brotherhood, too, can be counted on to do all in its power to disturb the Haverhill workers, because the Brotherhood hears the sounding of its own knell in the Boot and Shoe triumph in Haverhill.

* * * *

Against these forces of confusion and disaster, the workers, individually and through their union, the manufacturers, and the whole community must be unceasingly vigilant. All must understand that the fight that is being made is a fight for Haverhill, for everybody in Haverhill. Haverhill should be a prosperous industrial city. And Haverhill can be if everybody works and fights toward that end.

—o—

When he appeared before a Townsend club meeting shortly after the city election and praised the notorious plan by which the government would pay all persons 60 years old and over $50 a week, Alderman Costello disclaimed any political scheming in his act. Now, I note, he is the president of the Haverhill Townsend club. Knowing his political instinct and skill, I cannot avoid the temptation to discount his disclaimer and wonder what office he is planning to run for in the fall or to whom he hopes to deliver the Townsendites.

—o—

The theory, held by certain Republicans and also by shrewd non-partisans, that Governor Curley's ultimatum to Registrar Goodwin to resign or quit being a labor organizer and his subsequent flop to a point from which he delivered a eulogy of Goodwin's interference in the Haverhill industrial situation was a political act, doesn't make sense to me. I know that Curley puts on some pitifully crude political performances—like the appointment of Payson Smith as commissioner of education—, but I can't believe he would stage an act that made him look silly, and that is precisely how he looked in his flop on the Goodwin case.

—o—

The Brockton Brotherhood is butting into Haverhill's industrial affairs, as I have repeatedly pointed out, solely to protect itself in Brockton. The Brotherhood theory is that, if the Boot and Shoe becomes firmly established in Haverhill, it will soon regain the Brockton workers. I think this theory is sound. But don't the Brotherhood leaders, including Registrar Goodwin, realize that action on this theory is synonymous with confession that they haven't made good in Brockton? If they were sure of the loyalty of the Brockton workers, they wouldn't be so scared of Boot and Shoe gains in Haverhill. The fact that they are not sure of this loyalty shows that they know they have not delivered to the Brockton workers the union that the workers expect to get.

—o—

My efforts to learn the identities of persons who have read The Gazette for 50 years or more have inspired a reader to suggest that I undertake to learn the identity of old-time newsboys. And as the first such old-timer, he nominates Herbert B. Bachelder, 107 Williams street, Bradford. Mr. Bachelder was born in Kensington, N. H., in 1859. He was a councilman in Haverhill in 1903 and an alderman in 1904. He never missed a caucus and but one election, a primary, when he was on the jury in the Lannigan-Carroll murder case in Salem in 1910.

* * * *

When he was 12 years old, almost 65 years ago, he delivered Gazettes on Mt. Washington with the late Dr. Howard Jewett, whose brother, Frank, owned the route. At that time, Mr. Bachelder thinks, Alfred Kittredge was the editor of The Gazette (he is right) and the newspaper's offices were located on the second floor of the building now occupied by the R. J. MacArtney Co. I don't know who suggested it, Mr. Bachelder or his nominator, John E. McKeigue, but the suggestion was made that such old-time newsboys be identified as Gazette Gold Seal Newsboys; goes well with Gazette Gold Ribbon Readers, doesn't it? I think it a good suggestion and it is hereby adopted. Who's next on either list, gold seal or gold ribbon?

—o—

When the police patrolled the highways to prevent the entrance to Haverhill of persons bent on causing disorder in Haverhill's shoe industry, they did a good job. Haverhill can take care of its own affairs. Mischief-making meddlers should be kept on the outside. The police precedent is an excellent one. Logically followed, of course, it will mean that Labor Organizer Goodwin will be turned back the next time he shows up at the Haverhill line.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Hyde Park, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

Local Solons Attend Opening Of Legislature

Reps. Patrick J. Welsh and Frank J. Morrison of this district were present in the State Legislature yesterday morning when the joint session opened another year of lawmaking for the Beacon Hill solons, with Governor James M. Curley delivering an impressive and detailed address to the members, giving his views of various legislative problems to be considered during the new session.

Rep. Welsh started his tenth year as a member of the body, while Rep. Morrison elected at the last State election, starts his second year.

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TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

DENY CONTRIBUTION TO ELY CAMPAIGN

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A denial that Alexander Lincoln, a member of the State Board of Tax Appeals, contributed to the campaign of former governor Joseph B. Ely, as charged by Governor James M. Curley, was made today by B. Loring Young, former Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Curley told a meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association yesterday that Ely told him he could not remove Lincoln from the board because Lincoln was the heaviest contributor to his (Ely's) campaign.

Curley, when mayor of Boston, had sought Lincoln's removal because he was allegedly responsible for abating valuations on many parcels of real estate.

Young, addressing the selectmen today, said he knew personally that Lincoln had "not contributed a

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TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

SAYS SYSTEM OF PAROLE BOARD BREEDS REVENGE

Heads of Penal Institutions Testify That Severe Policy Is Causing Unrest Among Prisoners

BOSTON, Jan. 3. (AP)—Heads of two Massachusetts prisons told the governor and executive council tonight that unrest was rife and resentment rampant in their institutions because of the severe policy of the parole board.

They were seconded in their testimony by Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, who, however, denied that the attitude of the parole board was solely the cause of recent attempted escapes at the State Prison and the Concord Reformatory.

Interrogated by Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, who sought to have the witnesses at a public hearing indict the parole board for its handling of cases of prisoners, Major Michael J. Dee, superintendent of Concord, and Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden of State Prison testified to sentiment and attitude of their charges.

Major Dee, short, florid and soft-spoken, said that in the past year 99 inmates of his reformatory eligible for parole and with perfect institution records, or "diamonds" as he described such ratings, had been denied parole.

At the same time, he said others who had bad institutional records were paroled.

He said the present parole board, whose members are Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, did not consult with him to learn many things he could tell them about inmates.

Unrest at Prison

With laconic and flat answers to questioning, Warden Lanagan testified there was more unrest in State Prison this year than last and generally agreed with Dee on the parole board's treatment of eligible prisoners.

Asked by Coakley what would be the result if the board's policy was continued, Lanagan replied:

"I don't believe we'd have guards enough to take care of the place."

The governor inquired of the warden if he knew of any paroles or pardons that had been purchased. Assured negatively, Curley commented: "That will be refreshing to the newspapers."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

SHATTER FAITH IN POLITICAL PROMISE

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (UP)—The taxpayer is being led to the inevitable conclusion he must place no faith in statements made for political purposes, according to President R. W. Bird of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Commenting on Governor Curley's message to the Legislature, Bird said it was easier now to understand why the Governor "spent a great deal of someone's money" 'to have his holiday greetings cast in electric lights on the front of the State House.

"It was because he was writing his annual message to the General Court and he knew it would contain small comfort for the taxpayer," Bird said.

Bird said it was "naturally gratifying" that the Governor recommended a special commission on taxation, which was proposed by the taxpayers' Association last spring, but it was "distressing to note that the Governor does not propose a single economy for his own administration."

"It is the expenditures for buildings proposed by Governor Curley which seem to us utterly to negative the good proposals in his unique message," Bird said.

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EAGLE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

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TELEGRAM
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

As We See It

WASTED ENERGY

Chester Davis, AAA administrator, and his immense staff of "super brows" have been devoting a great amount of time trying to figure out some scheme so far suggested from their jobs if and when the AAA is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Evidently they expect such action. Every scehem so far suggested from this section of the brain trust contains the provision that Mr. Davis and his staff be continued in the nice, soft, and easy job they picked up when Uncle Sam started experimenting. Chester used to go on the radio and waste much time for the people explaining what a wonderful job he was doing, but that ended when popular sentiment, resulting from the climbing cost of living, raised a storm so loud that defense of the impossible experiment was no longer possible.

His latest scheme is to have 48 AAA's in the country with himself as chief shovelman for the federal funds. He wants one in every state in the Union to divide the money in proportion to the best results—probably political. He would have a complete managerial organization—manager, assistant managers to an undeterminable degree, stenographers for each of the assistants and as many as the manager desires, clerks, accountants, and all the necessary voters—in every state. That should make up a very fine political organization to supplement the others that are now in existence.

NEED OF BRAIN POWER

All of which indicates that, despite the super-brains in the brain trust, there is a sad need of real brains in Washington departments. There is a terrible lacking of thinkable brains. About all our brain trust has been able to suggest has been sponged from the writings and speeches of the Soviet leaders. Instead of brains in the Washington brain trust, there have been too many parrots and phonographs. The trouble is, the phonographs are wound up, started talking, and someone forgets to turn them off.

There is need of some business and practical brains for the solution of our agricultural difficulties. Agriculture needs permanent relief and permanent relief cannot be secured by the piece-meal dole system. There are means by which the farmers of the nation can be assisted back to prosperity, but, in nearly three years of wild thinking, the brain trust has not hit even the edge of any practical solution. The ebullition from the artificial steam pressure brains have been simply the bubbles from the political pot boiling in Russia and have no relation to American business methods. Since Russia has gone off the Communistic bandwagon, one should expect the brain trust to stop talking and understand what is happening to communism there. It is difficult to penetrate concrete.

That tempest in the teapot about Frank A. Goodwin, when Governor Curley ordered him to stop meddling with the Haverhill shoe situation or quit as motor vehicle registrar, has ended. The governor, like the king's horses, marched up the hill and marched "right down" again. He tangled with the wrong wrestler that time.

Possibly that Literary Digest popular vote on the new deal had something to do with the emergency night session of Congress and the president's message. Also, the decision, as reported yesterday, of the president to "go before" the coun-

try again within three weeks. More than sixty percent of the vote now counted is against the NRA and the president's policies. All of which is not encouraging news to Washington.

LEGISLATURE MEETS

The legislature of the Commonwealth is now in session. It will be well for the citizens to keep an eye on Boston and both ears attuned to what is going on. There is much good that can be accomplished this year, and much damage that can be done. This being election year, it can be expected that a majority of the legislatore will be listening to the voice of the people more than usual. Last winter, the people did not stand much chance on Beacon Hill. However, with election only a few months away and a lurid call for economy, there are some hopes that consideration may be given to those who are paying the bills.

The citizens must take more interest in the legislation that is presented. They must watch the bills that are before the legislature and let their voices be heard. Economy should be the watch-word of the house and senate, but economy will be forgotten unless the people insist. Many of the legislative lambs should be led to the slaughter and now is the time to make the selections. So, during the next months, careful attention should be paid to what is going on on Beacon Hill.

ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

WANTS HIS OLD AUTO PLATES

Mathey Petitions Supreme Court to Compel Goodwin to Restore Them.

BOSTON, Jan. 4—Nicholas W. Mathey, of 541 Commonwealth avenue, has a liking for Massachusetts number plates numbered 518 for his automobile; the department of the State Registry announces that, while it has been a privilege of the department to issue the same plates to any one person, there is no law that compels it to do so. Mathey is disgruntled and has asked the Supreme Court to compel Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to restore them to him, after they had been assigned to Gov. Curley's former chauffeur for the year 1936.

There is an apparent liking by many automobile owners to get as low numbers as possible for their machines and some of them think they have a right to them, year after year, if the proper requirements are complied with. The question of who owns them will probably be settled as the result of the case, and autoists are watching the outcome as his counsel has filed a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel Registrar Goodwin to comply with Mathey's request for the 1936 registration plates bearing the number 518.

Mathey is a Lynn manufacturer, and his petition recites that he has held the 518 number plates for six years, with the exception of part of one year; that he complied with all of the requirements of the registry relating to making application last fall for the same registration number, and that he received notice from the registry that the number plates 518 and a registration certificate would be sent to him by parcel post on or about Nov. 25.

He did not receive them and the numbers were issued to Charles Mannion, a former chauffeur of Gov. Curley and now the supervisor of motor equipment for the State Department of Public Works. Since Mathey made the application and since he was notified that number was available for him, he has made oral and written requests for the restoration of the number he wanted and claims that he has been wronged and aggrieved because he did not get them.

Counsel for Mathey, Harry W. Talty, declares that the registry department offered to give his client the plates numbered 36,518 but that Mathey did not want them and refused to accept the same. He said that he had learned the numbers Mathey formerly had and had applied for, had been issued to Mannion, and will so state in court when the case, which is slated for trial Jan. 7, comes up for disposition.

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ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

STATE HOUSE NEWS IN BRIEF

Warden Lanagan Issues Warning to Governor and Council.

BOSTON, Jan. 4—Francis J. Lanagan, warden at the State Prison, made the announcement to Gov. Curley and the Executive Council yesterday, that "current unrest will boil over into serious trouble," among state prison convicts unless the uncompromising attitude of the state parole board is altered.

He made the blunt statement in reply to the criticism of the members of the state board for their refusal to adopt a policy of leniency toward criminals in various state penal institutions was subscribed to and amplified by State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman and Major Michael T. Dee, superintendent at the Concord State Reformatory.

It was made at a hearing yesterday, and several witnesses were heard. The hearing lasted until 5 o'clock, and then was adjourned until 1 o'clock Monday afternoon, when the board members will be given an opportunity to defend their attacks as the Governor yesterday refused to allow them to examine witnesses yesterday, but will be allowed to do so Monday.

Rep. Owen Gallagher, of Dorchester, has filed bills with the Legislature, one to provide for loans on policies issued by out-of-state insurance companies, after Jan., 1936; one to change the law relative to endowment policy contents and limited payment life insurance policies issued by domestic and out-of-state insurance companies, and one providing that no agent shall be charged with a decrease or a deduction from his salary or commission on industrial life insurance policies lapsed after being paid on for five years.

Rep. James F. Kiley, of Charlestown has filed a bill in which he seeks to incorporate in the motor vehicle liability insurance act, the guest clause which was deleted last year. He also seeks to prevent the sale of alcoholic beverages on Sundays.

Continued.

Lawrence P. McHugh, of Jamaica Plain, has filed a bill under the provisions of which, if enacted, would place a fine of not less than $20 or more than $100 on any one who knowingly sells gasoline or oil to an operator under the influence of liquor.

State Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles yesterday ordered insurance companies which this year have refused to reinsure motorists insured in 1935 by them or state the reason for their refusal. He said that complaints had been received from 58 motorists whose applications had been refused. His statement to them was: "According to the agreement which your office made with me Dec. 23, 1935, you should immediately renew this insurance or note the specific reason for the refusal on the back of this blank and return the blank to the bearer."

Bills have been filed by the Massachusetts Association of Assessors in which they want legislation to subject the appointment of assessors and their associates to the approval of the State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, and in another that would place the appointing power, in the event of vacancies, in the board of assessors, in the hands of State Tax Commissioner.

Under the provisions of a bill filed by the Federation of State, City and Town Employees laborers employed by the Commonwealth, counties and towns and cities, would be prohibited from engaging in any work outside of their regular employment.

In another bill filed by Rep. Martin A. Swanson, of Worcester, an investigation by a special recess commission into the general subject of state administration and expenditures, is sought.

Rep. Louis A. Scanlon, of Lawrence, has filed a bill, under the provisions of which employment of aliens by the Commonwealth, unless irreplaceable, would be prohibited.

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concluded

BOSTON MASS.

COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

WARDENS ATTACK PAROLE METHODS

Tell Governor and Council Unrest in Prison Rife—Board's Policy Blamed.

BOSTON, Jan. 3. (AP)—Heads of two Massachusetts prisons told the governor and Executive Council tonight that unrest was rife and resentment rampant in their institutions because of the severe policy of the Parole Board.

They were seconded in their testimony by Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, who, however, denied that the attitude of the Parole Board was solely the cause of recent attempted escapes at the State prison and the Concord reformatory.

Interrogated by Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, who sought to have the witnesses at a public hearing indict the Parole Board for its handling of cases of prisoners, Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent of Concord, and Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden of State prison, testified to sentiment and attitude of their charges.

Maj. Dee, short, florid and soft-spoken, said that in the past year 99 inmates of his reformatory eligible for parole and with perfect institution records, or "diamonds" as he described such ratings, had been denied parole.

At the same time, he said others who had bad institutional records were paroled.

He said the present Parole Board, whose members are Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, did not consult with him to them about inmates.

"What alarmed me a great deal," he continued, "was that the board told me the running of the institution was my business, but that parole was theirs, and if they saw fit to set men back, I would have to take care of them.

The term "set-back," one of a dozen penalogical phrases which sprinkled the testimony of the witnesses, referred to refusal of the Parole Board to grant parole at expiration of two thirds of a minimum sentence.

Maj. Dee, who has 937 inmates at Concord, reported they "were unusually on edge for any attempt to escape; disgruntled and sore; they show a sullen attitude to me."

"The present Parole Board system breeds revenge instead of reform."

With laconic and flat answers to questioning, Warden Lanagan testified there was more unrest in State prison this year than last, and generally agreed with Dee on the Parole Board's treatment of eligible prisoners.

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SUN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

PRISON TROUBLE WARNING GIVEN

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Prediction of possible serious trouble in Massachusetts penal institutions because of the severe policy of the parole board was before the governor and executive council today.

Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden of state prison, and Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent of Concord reformatory, yesterday testified to unrest among their prisoners.

After hearing Lanagan and Dee, and the heads of other state correctional institutions, the council adjourned its first public hearing on the state's parole system until Monday.

Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, agreed with the state prison warden, but denied the attitude of the parole board was the sole cause of recent attempted escapes from state prison and Concord.

Governor James M. Curley, who is presiding over the hearings, and Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, who sought to have witnesses indict the parole board for its handling of cases of prisoners, were the chief questioners yesterday.

Maj. Dee said 99 inmates at Concord eligible for parole last year, were denied parole despite perfect institution records, while others with bad records were turned loose.

He said his 937 inmates at Concord were unusually on edge for any attempt to escape, were "disgruntled and sore and sullen in their attitude to me."

"The present parole board system," he said, "breeds revenge instead of reform."

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Asked by Coakley what would be the result if the board's policy was continued, Lanagan replied:

"I don't believe we'd have guards enough to take care of the place."

Answering a query of the governor, Lanagan said he knew of no instances where paroles or pardons had been purchased.

Governor Curley commented: "That will be refreshing to the newspapers."

Coakley, after drawing from Lanagan the statement that less than five per cent of prisoners paroled from state prison were returned for parole violation, attacked newspaper comments that paroles were granted too freely.

LEADER
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

Will Governor Curley of Massachusetts "Decide" to "Carry" State for F. D. R.?

Enigmatic Figure Has a Faculty for Winning.

By BRAD ANGIER.

BOSTON, Jan. 4—What part will Governor James Michael Curley of Massachusetts play in the Democratic presidential campaign of 1936? That may mean a great deal to President Roosevelt, for the Bay State is needed by the president.

Governor Curley himself has eyes on the Democratic presidential nomination in 1940. He plans to run for U. S. Senator in 1936. (It is assumed that Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, Democrat, will not run again.)

A few years ago, his third four-year term as mayor of Boston coming to a close, Jim Curley's political balloon seemed crashing earthward. This man, who might have been mayor of the Hub for the past 20 consecutive years if it were not for a statute that prevents a mayor from succeeding himself, failed in his attempts to obtain a more important post than delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1932.

An Opportunist.

Opportunist? Four years previously he had supported Al Smith's candidacy for the presidency. Now he abruptly switched to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and at a time when Massachusetts was steadfastly wearing brown derbies and whistling "The Sidewalks of New York." Men whose names were scarcely known outside their own neighborhoods were elected over Curley to represent the state at the Democratic national convention.

But with the same stubborn confidence in his judgment that has always characterized him, Curley went to the convention on his own. He maneuvered so as to become an official delegate from Puerto Rico, an island he smilingly admitted he knew only from tourist literature. In this capacity he not only threw his vote into the increasing Roosevelt landslide, but he made a speech in behalf of the former New York governor that was generally acclaimed the finest bit of oratory of the entire coalition.

Curley's worst enemy, and he has thousands of them, will not deny that he is a good orator.

Unpopular With Home Bosses.

Even after Curley's almost single-handed stand for Roosevelt in this state had been vindicated in Chicago and the Democratic bigwigs here had fallen in line, Curley remained so unpopular with party leaders in this section that Farley sent him clear across the country into California to campaign.

Roosevelt was swept into office by a record majority. Curley, commuting between Boston and Washington, was offered a number of political appointments, including at least one European ambassadorship. His third four-year term as mayor of Boston was coming to a close. The law stated that he could not succeed himself. Would he take the opportunity to make a graceful exit from the Bay State?

Opportunist! Curley, said by associates to be disappointed because the position of ambassador to Italy was not given to him, after many newspapers had compared his profile to none other than Julius Caesar's, stayed home and ran for governor.

Licks Opponents.

The Democratic state convention, controlled by Senator David I. Walsh, nominated a ticket notable by its deficiency in Curley men. Was Curley finished? He tripled his already strenuous efforts, put the names of himself and his personally selected ticket on the ballot, essayed a bit of political stratagem by having a man whom he later appointed registrar of motor vehicles further split the gubernatorial race, and not only won the nomination in the primaries, but was overwhelmingly elected.

Massachusetts' supporters have been hopeful that Vice President John Nance Garner would "not choose" to run again. They have had Curley "picked" to get the Democratic vice presidential nomination, in that event.

But Curley himself makes no move in the open unless he is certain he can "get away" with it.

Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts

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ITEM
Lynn, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

PRISON UNREST BLAMED ON THE PAROLE BOARD

Severe Policy May Cause Serious Trouble in Penal Institutions, It Is Predicted.

WORTHY CASES REJECTED

While Some With Bad Records Turned Loose, According to Concord Superintendent.

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ITEM
Lynn, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

LYNN MACHINIST WANTS NO. 518 FOR HIS AUTO

Nicholas W. Mathey Brings Court Action Against Registrar Frank A. Goodwin.

GIVEN CURLEY'S FRIEND

Court Action Also Reveals Difficulties of Mathey Over Some of His Property.

Contending that the automobile registration number usually adorning his car has been given to a former chauffeur of Governor Curley, even after being assigned to him this year, Nicholas W. Mathey, member of the D. B. Hamlin Machine Co., 150 Eastern avenue, has filed action against Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, to compel a return to him of registration No. 518. In the meantime, Mr. Mathey insists that he will not operate his automobile until the plate number is given him.

This low number was formerly held by John O'Malley, a Boston store manager, who died six years ago, and the privileges of the same plates was given his sister, Miss Nellie O'Malley. As she did not have an automobile, she consented to let Mr. Mathey, a friend of the family and employer of her sister, Mrs. Clara M. Griffiths, have them and for several years the number was assigned jointly to Mr. Mathey and Miss O'Malley. Two years ago the plates were in Mathey's name alone, but in 1935 were again under the joint registration.

According to registry officials, Mr. Mathey had the plates transferred to his name last August and later Miss O'Malley went to the registry and protested against Mathey having the plates. The registry sent two letters to Mr. Mathey, calling attention to alleged difference in his signature on his registration and on his insurance paper, according to Chief Clerk Charles R. Gilley, but Mr. Mathey failed to reply or clear up the situation and that was one of the reasons he was not given the same number this year.

Bill In Equity.

Hearing on the Mathey petition for restoration of the registration numbers is scheduled for next Tuesday. Mr. Mathey also has a bill in equity in the Superior Court at Salem seeking to compel a return to him of property, claimed to have been given to the custody of Mrs. Clara M. Griffiths, who died early last November. Mrs. Griffiths was employed as his private secretary. During 1925 Mr. Mathey was defendant in a $50,000 alienation action brought by Mrs. Griffith's husband, but there was a settlement out of court. The property, which he claims is now in the hands of the administratrix of her estate, includes a special show trunk, containing medicinal liquor, diamond ring, oil paintings, and a small framed picture of himself when he was a child.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

LEGISLATORS BUSY WITH PETITIONS

Boston, Jan. 3.—(AP)—With the Massachusetts house and senate recessed until Monday, legislators busied themselves today with petitions of their constituents and the public hearings of the executive council on parole matters.

The repartee between Governor James M. Curley (D.) and Leverett Saltonstall, Republican speaker of the house, which began after the chief executive delivered his opening message to the legislature Wednesday simmered down.

The most recent retorts were in the form of a challenge by the governor to advance some constructive ideas for the conduct of state government, and the counter suggestion of Saltonstall that "less dictation to and less political interference with state departments will produce more efficient government."

The executive council's hearing on parole conditions in the state was due apparently to get away to a flying start. Governor Curley announed he would preside and would take with him to today's

opening hearing sheafs of letters received from prisoners and their attorneys, who claim the parole board has been too hard on them and their clients.

The number of petitions filed to date this session was about 350, approximately 100 less than the number filed by this time last year

The proposals for legislation ranged from simple schemes to license bagatelle machines to complicated legislation to further regulation of the telephone company.

Insurance Commissioner Francis De Celles was having his troubles with persons who have been refused compulsory automobile inurance for various reasons

More than 100 have appealed to him within the past few days, his office reported.

One of those who asked the commissioner's aid, his office said, was a physician, who said he had figured in several trivial accidents in which no personal injuries were involved. He said he was treating five patients for pneumonia and two expectant mothers needed his treatment. Commissioner De Celles intervened, his office said, and the physician received insurance.

Several who appealed to the commissioner claimed they would be unemployed without the use of their cars.

And Chief Clerk Charles R. Gilley of the registry of motor vehicles, announced approximately 180,000 registration plates had been issued, about 22,000 more than at this time last year.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM
Nashua, N. H.
JAN 4 1936

CURLEY'S NEW TAX

PEOPLE in Massachusetts apparently do not think any more kindly of a tax on a package of cigarettes than we do up here in New Hampshire. Says the Transcript in its comment upon the governor's New Year's day address to the general court:

"Then, worst of all, he would place a tax of 2 cents on every package of cigarettes sold in the Commonwealth. This last proposal has been made before. It is no more sensible today than it was yesterday or will be tomorrow. Aside from the injustice of further taxing what is already the highest-taxed commodity in general use, the plan has the very distinct demerit of driving business out of the state. Rather than pay the additional price, residents of Massachusetts will merely buy their cigarettes in a neighboring state."

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MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

SELECTMEN FOR BIENNIAL PLAN

State Association Favors Proposal; Officers Reelected

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Massachusetts Selectmen tonight were on record as favoring biennial sessions of the legislature.

The Massachusetts Selectmen's Association voted 52-25 for the proposal which was bitterly fought in the legislature last year and which Governor James M. Curley endorsed for a second time in his speech before the legislature New Year's Day.

Earlier the Governor addressed the association and asked their support of his recommendations for taxes on new sources of revenue to finance an $8,000,000 building program.

He asserted his tax proposals offered the only hope for local government to reduce taxes on real estate.

Arthur G. Rotch, works progress administrator, told the group that under the new works program his office was becoming more of an advisory office with the six district offices handling the work on the actual projects.

The association reelected its slate of officers headed by John W. Heselton of Deerfield as president.

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MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

REGISTRATION LIST SUIT BASIS

Callahan Sued, Curley Attacked as New Firm Gets Contract

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A squabble over the publication of the list of automobile registration was today thrown before the State Supreme Court and tonight brought a sharp exchange of statements concerning the administration of Governor James M. Curley.

For ten years the Direct Mail Service, Inc., of Boston has published lists of the registrations, for distribution to state agencies and police departments.

Asserting it had been refused the 1936 list, the company filed in Supreme Court petition asking a writ of mandamus compelling Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan to furnish it the list, which this year has been given to the Auto List, Inc.

Promptly State Representative Philip G. Bowker, (R) of Brookline issued a statement charging the Auto List, Inc., is a newly formed company and has been granted a monopoly at the direction of the governor.

Rallying sharply to the defense, Commissioner Callahan issued a statement declaring the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, he Auto List, Inc., and was awarded unanimously by the full board of the Department of Public Works.

Bowker charged that Callahan in granting the contract to the Auto List Company "has to obey the mandate of the chief headsman, Governor Curley, in order to hold his job. In the very serious charges brought against the commissioner the truth is apparent that Commissioner Callahan is only the puppet in the show."

In recent years the Direct Mail Service has paid $2,500 for the list.

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MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

Prison Chiefs Hold Parole Board Policy Is Cause of Unrest

Holders of Perfect Records Denied Freedom While Bad Prisoners Get Out, Dee Charges—Says He Was Told His Business

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Heads of two Massachusetts prisons told the Governor and Executive Council tonight that unrest was rife and resentment rampant in their institutions because of the severe policy of the Parole Board.

They were seconded in their testimony by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, who, however, denied that the attitude of the parole board was solely the cause of recent attempted escapes at the State Prison and the Concord Reformatory.

Coakley Questions

Interrogated by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, who sought to have the witnesses at a public hearing indict the parole board for its handling of cases of prisoners, Major Michael J. Dee, superintendent of Concord, and Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden of State Prison, testified to sentiment and attitude of their charges.

Major Dee, short, florid and soft-spoken, said that in the past year 99 inmates of his reformatory eligible for parole and with perfect institution records, or "diamonds" as he described such ratings, had been denied parole.

At the same time, he said others who had bad institutional records were paroled.

He said the present parole board, whose members are Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, did not consult with him to learn many things he could tell them about inmates.

"What alarmed me a great deal," he continued, "was that the board told me the running of the institution was my business, but that parole was theirs, and if they saw fit to set men back, I would have to take care of them.

The term "set-back" one of a dozen penalogical phrases which sprinkled the testimony of the witnesses, referred to refusal of the parole board to grant parole at expiration of two thirds of a minimum sentence.

Major Dee, who has 937 inmates at Concord, reported they "were unusually on edge for any attempt to escape; disgruntled and sore; they show a sullen attitude to me."

"The present parole board system breeds revenge instead of reform."

Lanagan Agrees

With laconic and flat answers to questioning, Warden Lanagan testified there was more unrest in State Prison this year than last, and generally agreed with Dee on the parole board's treatment of eligible prisoners.

Asked by Coakley what would be the result if the board's policy was continued, Lanagan replied:

"I don't believe we'd have guards enough to take care of the place."

The governor inquired of the warden if he knew of any paroles or pardons that had been purchased. Assured negatively, Curley commented: "That will be refreshing to the newspapers."

Curley also attacked newspaper comments that paroles were granted too freely, by drawing from Lanagan the statement that less than 5 percent of prisoners paroled from the State Prison were returned for parole violation.

Maurice W. Winslow, superintendent of the Norfolk Prison colony, testified that because of the character of Norfolk, there were a great number of paroles yearly; that while he did not always agree with the board, it had never refused him a hearing.

Dr. Van Watters underwent severe questioning by Coakley without losing her temper or poise. Suavely she testified she had some difficulty with the Parole Board about six months ago, but said it had been adjusted, and Coakley could not swerve her from the belief her institution had parole problems distinct from prisons.

The last witness was James E. Warren, superintendent of the Bridgewater State Farm, who contributed little information about the Parole Board policies.

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MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

[illegible] would be retained by the Commonwealth.

The chief executives of at least two states have broached the subject of curbing speed-mad motorists by requiring the installation of automatic governors on automobiles. In his annual message to the Massachusetts General Court, Governor Curley asserted that it was worthy of the legislators' consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars, limiting operation to thirty miles an hour, as a condition of continued license.

Governor Lehman of New York went even farther, by informing the Legislature of his state that unless accidents decrease in the near future he will advocate automatic control of motor speed.

That the automobile accident is a serious menace to life and safety in America today is indicated by a check of traffic accidents during the first forty hours of 1936, which shows that at least 149 persons were killed, in 28 states, while hundreds of other victims are in hospitals, suffering from injuries. California led among the states surveyed with twenty-two motor deaths since the new year began. Illinois was second with sixteen. Michigan had fourteen. Pennsylvania and Missouri tied with eleven each. Ohio and New York were next with ten each. Connecticut reported six. Massachusetts was half-way down the list with four fatalities.

Press Clipping Service
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NEWS
Newburyport, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

SELECTMEN ENDORSE BIENNIAL SESSIONS AT STATE CONVENTION

Albert H. Beckford of West Newbury Champions Cause of Home Rule as He Opposes Amendment

(Special to the News)

State House, Boston, Jan. 4.—With a decided division among the ranks, Massachusetts selectmen meeting in annual convention yesterday endorsed the pending constitutional amendment for biennial sessions of the state legislature.

Warnings of infringement by state departments on local self-government featured the opposition battle to ward off a decisive vote by the town offiicals.

Selectman Albert H. Beckford of West Newbury championed the cause of home rule as opposed to the biennial sittings. Citing the possible necessity of impeaching a high state official, Mr. Beckford asserted it would be beyond the control of the public because full power to call a special sitting of the legislature rests with the governor. Replying to criticism that improper men are sent to the legislature, Mr. Beckford charged the responsibility rests with the voters, continuing that a change in the system in vogue does not offer the remedy.

Among selectmen attending the first day's session were Harold C. Lord and Albert P. Wadleigh of Merrimac; Frank L. Kimball and John P. Cole of Salisbury; Albert H. Beckford, Joseph Newell and Albert E. Elwell of West Newbury.

Mr. Beckford, discussing WPA conduct with Administrator Arthur G. Rotch, pointed out that in West Newbury a man and woman, of the same family were being aided on two distinct projects, at one and the same time.

State WPA administrator, Arthur G. Rotch tossed a bombshell into the session declaring workers from neighboring cities and towns would continue to be employed in adjacent towns on sidewalk and farm-to-market road projects.

Urges Ample Margin.

Warning selectmen to draft their town budgets for 1936 with ample margin in the reserve fund to meet needed appropriations later in the year for special works programs, was made by Theodore N. Waddell, state director of accounts.

"The need for a reserve fund is greater today than at any time in the past," Waddell told the selectmen.

Governor James M. Curley called on the selectmen to stand back of his new tax proposals offering a $2 reduction in the local tax rate in return for a bonded indebtedness to the state.

Director of Accounts Waddell outlined the benefits of the existing law permitting municipalities to borrow in anticipation of tax title taxes. "The operation of this law has been the most successful piece of legislation ever adopted. Its enactment has saved the local taxpayers approximately $4 per $1000 on their tax rate."

Director Waddell also predicted that some legislation will be adopted in the coming year for changes in town budgets permitting communities to make provision for meeting new and necessary appropriations if the communities are to take advantage of state and federal grants.

Asking selectmen to recommend increased appropriations in the reserve funds, Waddell asserted that there will naturally enough be abuses of the additional appropriations, but added that for every 100 towns there is but one abuse. "That is a pretty good batting average," he concluded.

Beckford Warns "Go Slow."

On the battle for biennial sessions, already approved by the selectmen's associations of Franklin and Worcester counties, the battle centered largely on the subjection of town authority to state departmental rulings.

Mr. Beckford of West Newbury charged the selectmen to "go slow, go slow."

"Do you want the town meetings to be held once in two years?" he queried opening his argument, "what redress has the town against orders of the various departments, under the biennial session plan? When the founders of our government, through town meetings approved the creation of a legislature it did not intend to have mob rule. They did not intend to have mob democracy. Let us go slow, go slow. The legislature is our safeguard.

The time may come for the impeachment of a high state officer. If the legislature sits but once in two years, they cannot be called into session for impeachment except by call of the Governor. What redress has the public.

If the wrong men are sent to the legislature, the blame rests with the people, not the system."

Supporting Beckford, Selectman Wheeler of Wayland asserted that the vote of the people would be a "yes" vote as on the question of prohibition and of the legalizing of horse and dog racing.

What appeared to be a unanimous opinion among the selectmen for biennial session, resulted in a divided opinion later in the afternoon when the actual vote was taken with 50 to 20 of the voting selectmen sponsoring the pending constitutional amendment.

Curley Defends Program

Defending his tax program and urging support of his institutional building program, Governor Curley said:

"There is no justification to assert that the building program I have recommended is in the interest of the contractors," Governor Curley continued. "It is a program in the interest of the most unfortunate element in the Commonwealth, the insane. It is a black mark on the white escutcheon of the Commonwealth to allow the conditions to obtain.

For the last four years it has been impossible to place a single child in a state institution for another four years. I believe the conditions should be changed. I have recommended a change which will be at least a start on a much neglected program.

I have recommended $1,000,000 for the erection of a building to house felons so that the first offenders can be segregated from the habitual offender, thus preventing them from becoming a permanent liability on the Commonwealth. One million dollars to construct a new building at the Rutland State Hospital where there are wooden buildings which are a fire hazard and which should have been razed 20 years ago. I found the buildings in that condition and I consider it my duty to recommend a change and the duty of every citizen to support the program. Three million dollars for additional buildings to house the mental defectives of the Commonwealth. We can't consider ourselves decent citizens if we allow the conditions to continue.

And how are we going to care for this program? The issue can be amortized by the annual expediture of between $400,000 and $500,000 a year and the new revenue which I have recommended will not only be sufficient to provide for the amortization but will make it possible to reduce the tax rate in every city and town in the Commonwealth $2 on each $1000 of valuation.

I insist that the revnue program should go through. It should go through because it is in operation in the majority of the states. They are getting the revenue. Why shouldn't we too relieve the burden on the home owners.

Some have said, 'If you didn't use the money for highways and sidewalk construction you could have put up these buildings.' They overlook the fact that in putting up buildings there is a long time between drawing of plans and laying of bricks. It is sometimes six to nine months and the people would be out of work. The WPA provided that the employees on the projects should be taken from the welfare rolls but they forget about the 100,000 out of work who are not on the welfare rolls and so we used $3,500,000 for the construction of chapter 90 and chapter 81 work by the

cities and towns and used $4,000,000 of our own money for the construction of sidewalks. There are now some 12,000 employed on that sidewalk program. We did that to preserve the self respect and honor of the Commonwealth and to preserve the self respect of the citizens. I respectfully suggest and request that you join with me in the adoption of the tax program for the best interest of the Commonwealth and for the best interest of every one of its citizens."

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concluded

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BOSTON MASS.

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

A Bad Proposal

Governor Curley, in urging a reorganization of the Department of Labor and Industries, told the legislature that "the obvious first step in this reorganization . . . is for the Department to assume the duties of the Industrial Accident Board."

Why it is obvious he does not explain; and the more the proposal is considered, the greater the objections to it are seen to be.

The Industrial Accident Board is a distinct department of the state government. Its function is to decide questions arising under the workmen's compensation law. It is a fact-finding tribunal, and at the same time a judicial or semi-judicial one; being charged in any disputed case with determining the facts and then applying the law to them. Being a body of this kind, it should be an independent and an impartial one.

To place it under the control of the Department of Labor and Industries would be to subordinate it to an agency which has been set up primarily in the interest of the workers of the commonwealth. It is concerned with the enforcement of laws relating to conditions of labor, and with the protection of the rights and the promotion of the welfare of persons employed in industry. To give it the power to decide issues between employes and employers arising under the workmen's compensation law, would be like submitting such questions to one of the parties to the dispute, with the result that the cost of doing business in this state would be increased. Industry would thus be handicapped, and the job of the worker himself eventually jeopardized.

The legislature should say No to this recommendation of the Governor's and preserve the Industrial Accident Board as an independent tribunal.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

Auto Registration List May Bring Action Before Supreme Court

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A squabble over publication of an automobile registration list, hints of possible trouble at State penal institutions and a vote by Massachusetts selectmen favoring biennial legislative sessions disturbed an otherwise quiet Beacon Hill today.

Massachusetts legislators, meanwhile, scurried about preparing for the battles of the second session of the 149th legislature, which was adourned until Monday.

The automobile registration squabble, which was thrown before the State Supreme Court yesterday, brought a sharp exchange of statements concerning the administration of Governor James M. Curley.

The Direct Mail Service, Inc., of Boston, asserting it has published lists of automobile registrations for distribution to State agencies and police departments for 10 years, revealed yesterday it had been refused the 1936 list.

The company filed in the State Supreme Court a petition asking a writ of mandamus compelling William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, to furnish the list, which was this year given to the Auto List, Inc.

Granted Monopoly?

State Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, last night charged Auto List, Inc., is a newly-formed company granted a monopoly at the direction of the Governor.

Bowker also claimed the new company's charter was mailed to a Boston lawyer, who, he said is counsel of record for Edmund L. Dolan in the Supreme Court equity proceedings brought by the city of Boston against Dolan and others.

Dolan, city treasurer when Curley was mayor of Boston, was recently charged by the city of Boston with fraud in the purchase of bonds for the city sinking fund. He has been defended staunchly by Curley.

In defense, Callahan stated the contract was awarded the lowest bidder, while Bowker countered with: "Callahan has to obey the mandate of the chief headsman, Governor Curley, in order to hold his job."

Direct Mail, in its petition, declared it submitted its bid on Sept. 20, last, and that on or about Oct. 11 Auto List, Inc., was organized. Direct Mail Service, in recent years, has been paid $2,500 for publication of the list.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

State House Briefs

BOSTON, Jan. 4—William A. Murphy, former Boston newspaperman and secretary to Eben S. Draper when he was governor, was yesterday named an assistant secretary to Gov. Curley. He succeeds Joseph P. McAllister, who this week was named assistant administrative secretary of the State Department of Public Utilities, a new berth created because of the illness and confinement to Massachusetts General Hospital of Andrew A. Highlands of Brookline, administrative secretary. Like McAllister, Murphy will be the governor's social secretary. The Council confirmed the appointment yesterday afternoon.

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NEWS
Salem, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

Moratorium of Five Years on Govt. Spending M'Sweeney Idea

Senator Tells Witch City Republican Club Excessive and Unnecessary Expenditures Ought to Cease

PROPERTY LOST

Cities and Banks Find Themselves in Real Estate Business Because People Cannot Keep Their Holdings

A five-year moratorium on all excessive and unnecessary government spending as a means of relieving the overburdened taxpayer was advocated by Senator William H. McSweeney at a meeting of the Witch City Republican club held last evening at the Hotel Hawthorne.

"We ought to have a cessation of extra expenditures for five years. Let us have a cessation of excessive and unnecessary expenditures. Let us have a cessation on building boulevards and parks and subsist on what we've got. Let every back yard be a park for general contentment, peace and good order.

"Cities and banks are in the real estate business now," he said, "because of the inability of people to keep their property in the face of high taxes. Many real estate owners are impoverished. And we have the strange, extraordinary situation of cities borowing money on tax titles. How to get away from that is the problem.

"Things that are costly are still with us. We are living in an age we can't afford to go through with, and we can't get by making people pay more in taxation. There is nothing in sight unless we stand up and fight. We must put courage into the taxpayer. The great difficulty today is a lack of consideration for the fellow who has got to pay the bills. Why, three-fourths of the people of Salem today are broke."

As to Salem having a high rating in per capita savings, he

Wondered at the True Picture

He told the members of the club that they would be surprised at the number of people who are supplying most of these savings. "How they do it, no one knows," he added. He asserted that the high standing of the community relative to savings would be a different story if the data was compiled according to individual accounts instead of judging the per capita rate on the amount of total savings.

He commented upon the propositions to take the whip off the backs of those who pay real estate taxes. He referred to the governor's plan to relieve real estate burden by levying other forms of taxation. He did not believe that any one of the proposed plans would be enacted into law and he did not believe that there was any thought they would be when they were proposed. He said there was talk even now of "bootleg" cigarettes if the sales tax on that commodity goes through. He spoke of the possibility of this state enacting laws which other states now have, if something is not done here to relieve the situation.

He talked about the "extraordinary" situation of industry not wanting a man over 45 years of age. "When a man gets to be more than 45 he is all done," commented the senator. "What are we going to do with him? Let the young fellows get into industry. Municipal and state governments can well afford to let them take care of roads and department matters. The time is coming when we have got to take care of the slack between the ages of 45 and 60 years."

Pointing out the value of immigration restriction, he stated that while he does not exactly like to say such things, the law was put on in time enough, but it was a question of the survival of the fittest.

He told what the expenditure of half a million dollars or more for relief in a city means on the tax rate. The city could get along with something like a $24 or

$25 Tax Rate Otherwise

he said.

He gave a critical review of some of the taxation laws, such as the inheritance tax, which, he said, penalizes the man who did not go out and borrow and did not dissipate but was prudent and wanted to leave something for those who followed. He scored waste and commented upon those who "sail under Democratic colors to get jobs." He told of the men on state relief projects who were given the day off on the day he was elected so that they could vote, yet be paid at the same time.

"That is an illustration of what happens to your tax money," he said.

He declared the day of the poor house to be gone and predicted that in the near future such institutions as now exist for the poor would be no more. "You and I must make up our minds that there are two things we will have to do. We must take care of the aged and the needy poor."

Alphonse S. Bachorowski, state committeeman for this district, presented the inog-awaited charter to the club. In his remarks at the time of presentation, Atty. Bachorowksi gave some fatherly advice to the officers and members of the club. He pointed out that the beginning of an organization was always the hardest part. He told them of the need of younger blood in the party and predicted that the club would make great possibilities the club has before it and suggested ways of increasing the membership. He talked about the amount of

Work to Be Done This Year

and let fall words of caution on what to do in preparing for the state and national campaigns this fall.

Rep. Edward A. Coffey presented a manual of the general court to the club. He urged the club to function fraternally as well as politically. He spoke of the need of an incentive to attract and hold the interest of members. He believed the G. O. P. to be the party to produce the common good. He commented upon the party's desire to produce industry.

JOHN W. GAUSS, JR.
President

"Industry must function," he said. "It is and must be the backbone of our commonwealth, and we want the government to produce industry." He acknowledged the help federal funds have been and added that "we here are glad to get our share and use it," but he could not see how it solves the problem.

He stressed the desire and benefit of home rule and maintained that home rule could best be found in the small Republican community. As an example of home rule, he spoke of the fire department, which, he said, in Salem is just as anxious to keep the city free of danger as anyone else. However, gasoline permits must be approved by the state fire marshal.

He told of some of the humorous incidents that took place in the legislature last year and mentioned some of the important bills coming before the legislature this year. He mentioned in particular biennial sessions, which, he believed, is

What the Public Wants

He told the members of the many opportunities they had of doing helpful things but urged them to get some enjoyment out of the club along with its political activities. The presence of the charter means that the club has already done something and he urged them to continue the good work.

Sheriff Frank E. Raymond congratulated the members upon the receipt of their charter. He commented upon the coming campaign, emphasizing some of the work the club would be called upon to do. He stressed the value of the individual vote, saying that no matter how many million votes were cast, they were made up of individual crosses and the success or failure of the campaign depends upon how many go to the polls on election day. An enrolled voter does not mean anything, he said, unless that voter gets to the polling booth and votes. He scored registered voters who do not vote and persons eligible to register but who don't for failing to exercise their rights of citizenship and suffrage.

"Too many value right of suffrage cheaply, he said. "They feel their

NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

vote is not necessary and that it would not count, yet it is the individual cross that makes up the millions of votes.

The sheriff cited the election of Sen. McSweeney as an example of what can be accomplished

By Party Unity

He urged the club to be "ready to go" when the signal is given.

John W. Gauss, Jr., newly elected president of the club, presided. On behalf of the club he accepted the charter and the general court manual. He announced the appointment of the following committees:

Speakers—Joseph Perkins and John Fahey.

Entertainment—Wilfred J. Poitras and William Robinson.

Halls—Roger Raymond and George Carr.

Finance—Claude Knowlton, Alden Crosby and Philip Norcross.

Reception—Wilfred Poitras, Herman Stromberg, Walter Wheeler and Edward Buxton.

By-laws—Club officers.

Campaign and publicity—William Russell Burns, Foster T. Chandler and Herbert Remon.

The newly-elected officers of the club are: John W. Gauss, Jr., president; Albert Pitcoff, vice president; John Fahey, secretary, and Augustine J. Toomey, treasurer.

The board of directors is composed of Harold Ropes, chairman; Albert Ledoux, Edward H. Cottle, Timothy Mavrakos, Dr. Morey Shulman, secretary, and Herman A. Stromberg.

The membership committee includes Amable St. Pierre J. Walter Smith, Dr. Nathan Levin and William Haywood.

Concluded

Expecting Trouble at State Prison Because Of Holding Up Parole

Warden Lanagan Tells Governor and Council, Current Unrest Will Boil Over Into Serious Situation; Convicts Rebellious

Boston, Jan. 4—The blunt prediction that "current unrest will boil over into serious trouble" among state prison convicts unless the uncompromising attitude of the state parole board is altered was made yesterday by Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden at state prison, to Gov. Curley and the executive council.

Warden Lanagan's criticism of the members of the parole board for their refusal to adopt a policy of leniency toward criminals in the various state penal institutions was subscribed to and amplified by Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, and Major Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the state reformatory at Concord.

Other witnesses at the public hearing before the governor and council, however, refused to find fault with the parole board members, except to admit that they were in minor disagreement with some of the activities of the board.

These witnesses were Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the state reformatory for women at Framingham; Maurice W. Winslow, superintendent of the state prison colony at Norfolk; James E. Warren, superintendent of the state farm at Bridgewater, and Seymour H. Stone, deputy commissioner of correction.

The hearing was adjourned late yesterday afternoon until 1 P. M. Monday when the board members will be afforded an opportunity to defend the attacks made on their administration yesterday. The governor yesterday refused to permit them to examine witnesses, explaining that ample opportunity will be given them to tell their story.

Briefly, the complaint against the board members—Richard Olney, chairman; Mathew W. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin—is that they have been

Altogether Too Strict

in pursuing a policy of refusing to release convicts with good prison records at the expiration of two-thirds of their minimum sentences, as they are permitted to do by statute.

The policy of compelling the criminals to serve their maximum sentences, disregarding their exemplary conduct in prison, is responsible, Lanagan, Lyman and Dee agreed, for the prevailing nurest in the penal institutions because of the despair it engenders in the criminals.

Maj. Dee evaded all direct questions tending to persuade him to admit that the policy has provoked resentment among his inmates to the extent that there is apprehension lest serious trouble break out, but Warden Lanagan frankly stated he feared such an outbreak at Charlestown.

Warden Lanagan, under examination, blamed the attempted escape at Charlestown on Dec. 3, in which there were three fatalities, to this feeling of despair among the convicts. A letter written by him to Commissioner Lyman in November was produced in which

He Predicted Trouble

Supt. Dee also was on record in correspondence with the commissioner with complaints against the alleged arbitrary attitude of the parole board toward inmates with good reformatory records who have been denied parole at the expiration of two-thirds of their maximum sentences.

Dr. Van Waters, although sharply examined by Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, declined to admit that there has been any considerable unrest at her institution for the past six months.

Supt. Winslow, likewise closely examined by Coakley, declined to yield from his position upholding to some extent the acts of the parole board. He was accused by the governor of refusing to give simple and direct answers to the questions fired at him.

Sensational Testimony

is anticipated at Monday's session when the parole board members, sustained in their defense by Senators William F. Madden of Roxbury and Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, appear before the council.

One tense moment in yesterday's hearing came when Commissioner Lyman evaded a question by Councillor William G. Hennessey of Lynn as to the source of the ammunition used in the unsuccessful break at Concord last October.

Lyman merely ignored the question and Hennessey failed to press for an answer. A prospective witness declared that he would tell the council next Monday that the bullets went into the institution in a desk that was sent by another state agency for repairs. He said he would prove that a loaded 45-calibre revolver and more than 500 cartridges were found in the desk after it had been delivered at Concord from the neighboring town of Framingham.

During the course of the hearing Gov. Curely and Councillor Coakley criticized those Boston newspapers which have published editorials upholding the position of the parole board and opposing extensive use of the pardon power.

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NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

EDITORIAL

The Governor's Message

The suggestions of Gov. Curley about taxes will interest the people more than anything else in his annual message. If new taxes would permit the assessment known as the state tax to be discontinued, and if such discontinuance would not be offset by new city and town taxes, the new levies suggested might be justified. But when the cities and towns obtain access to new sources of revenue, they usually spend more money. So the harassed owner of real estate, and the family whose rent is raised by high taxes, would not benefit much by the proposed new levies. But the suggestions for increased revenue from taxes on dog racing, slot machines, and motor registration fees, seem well justified by existing conditions.

The governor asks for a pension system under which judges of the supreme, superior, and land courts could be retired at full salary at the age of 70 years. The state wishes to do full justice to the admirable men who rule our courts, but many men at ages over 70 are still capable of the finest quality of service. It is to be hoped their retirement will not be unduly hastened.

The governor speaks very sharply about the neglect of mental defectives and other state wards, which he calls a most sordid and drab chapter. Many of us had supposed the state had a high standing for care of these unfortunates. The state will no doubt be willing to provide new facilities from time to time as the number of these unfortunates increases. Yet the new taxes to provide such things hit everybody, and add still further burdens to every family.

The governor calls for a reduction of the number of members in the legislature, for a single chamber legislature, and for biennial sessions of this body. Biennial sessions would probably be favored by a great majority of the people. A smaller legislative body would also be popular. But it will be difficult to get such a proposition through the legislature. The idea of a single chamber legislature might or might not accomplish useful results, but there is little danger of the idea being tried for many years.

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NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

Lynn Shoe Man In Battle to Get Auto Plate "518"

Claims He Had Number for Six Years; Given ExChauffeur of Curley; Seek Property Held by Salemite

In one of the most unusual cases ever in a court in this state, Nicholas W. Mathey, wealthy Lynn shoe manufacturer and a resident of 451 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, yesterday opened a legal battle in supreme judicial court to regain automobile registration plates "518," once assigned jointly to him and to the sister of his former private secretary, Miss Nellie O'Malley, of Swampscott, but now alloted to Charles Manion, former chauffeur to Gov. Curley and present supervisor of equipment of the department of public works.

Mathey in a superior court suit is also seeking to recover jewelry, ornaments, works of art, household furnishings and liquor from the administratrix of the estate of his former private secretary, Mrs. Clara M. Griffiths, who died Nov. 3 and who was in charge of Mathey's office at his plant on Eastern avenue, Lynn. The bill of equity is filed against another sister of Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Sarah A. Upton of 3 Columbus square, Salem.

The strange case was first revealed when Miss Nellie O'Malley gave notice to officials of the registry of motor vehicles that she no longer wanted Mr. Mathey to have the plates numbered "518."

Records show that the low numbered plates were originally used by John O'Malley, a Boston clothing store manager, who died six years ago. The privilege of using the plates was then given to his sister, Nellie.

As she did not have a machine, she consented to let Mr. Mathey, a friend of the family and her sister's boss, use the plates and they were assigned jointly to Miss O'Malley and to Mathey. Two years ago, the records show, the plates were in Mathey's name alone, but in 1935 they were once more registered to Miss O'Malley.

Claim Signatures Wrong

Last August Mr. Mathey went to the registry and had the plates transferred to his name. Later Miss O'Malley went to the registry and told officials she did not want Mathey to have the plates.

The registry then sent two letters to Mr. Mathey, calling his attention to the fact signatures on his registration and his compulsory automobile insurance did not coincide. Failure to answer the letters, it was said, was the reason why the plates were not assigned to Mr. Mathey when he made applictaions for them in November.

Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk of the registry, said the protest of Miss

continued

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O'Malley was another factor in his refusal to reassign the plates to Mathey. He took them to Register of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin and they were then given to Charles Manlon.

In his petition, filed by his attorney, Harry H. Talty, Mathey specifically seeks to compel Register of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to allot him No. "518," which he says he has had for six years.

Given 36,518 Instead

He asserts it has been the practice to give the low number plates to those who have had them and who have made seasonable application for them. He says he made application for the usual numbers last October and that he received a notice from the registry that he would receive the "518" plates.

Instead of receiving the plates, he said, he had been offered the number, "36,518," but said that he had declined. The case will come before the court Tuesday.

Chief Clerk Gilley said that if the case comes up for a hearing it will settle a much debated point as to whether the plates are the property of the state or of the individual to whom they have been assigned. It is the belief at present that the plates are the property of the state, since they can be recalled in the event of violation of driving regulations.

Sues Over Property

Salem superior court records reveal that Mathey's bill in equity filed on Nov. 30 seeks to compel Mrs. Upton, sister of Mrs. Griffiths, to return property which he says belongs to him.

He declared that he placed the property in the care and custody of Mrs. Griffiths, who was a widow, and that the property is now illegally in the hands of the administratrix. Included in the list of goods to which Mathey referred was one special show trunk about 24 by 24 by 10 inches in size containing medicinal liquor, diamond rings, oil paintings, and a small framed picture of Mathey when he was a child.

In November of 1925 settlement out of court was reached in the $50,000 alienation of affections suit of John D. Griffiths of Melrose Highlands against Mathey, in which Griffiths alleged that Mathey alienated the affections of his wife, Clara M. Griffiths, and persuaded her to leave home.

Concluded

Parole Policy Causes Unrest In Prisons, Gov Curley Hears

'We Wouldn't Have Guards Enough to Hold Them' if Severity Continues, Warden Lanagan of State Prison Says—Other Wardens Testify

Boston, Jan. 3—(AP)—Heads of two Massachusetts prisons told the governor and executive council tonight that unrest was rife and resentment rampant in their institutions because of the severe policy of the parole board.

They were seconded in their testimony by Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, who, however, denied that the attitude of the parole board was solely the cause of recent attempted escapes at the state prison and the Concord reformatory.

Interrogated by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, who sought to have the witnesses at a public hearing indict the parole board for its handling of cases of prisoners, Maj Michael J. Dee, superintendent of Concord, and Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden of state prison, testified to sentiment and attitude of their charges.

Maj Dee, short, florid and soft-spoken, said that in the past year 99 inmates of his reformatory eligible for parole and with perfect institution records, or "diamonds" as he described such ratings, had been denied parole.

At the same time, he said, others who had bad institutional records were paroled.

He said the present parole board, whose members are Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, did not consult with him to learn many things he could tell them about inmates.

"What alarmed me a great deal," he continued, "was that the board told me the running of the institution was my business, but that parole was theirs, and if they saw fit to set men back, I would have to take care of them."

The term "setback," one of a dozen penological phrases which sprinkled the testimony of the witnesses, referred to refusal of the parole board to grant parole at expiration of two-thirds of a minimum sentence.

Maj Dee, who has 937 inmates at Concord, reported they "were unusually on edge for any attempt to escape; disgruntled and sore; they show a sullen attitude to me. The present parole board system breeds revenge instead of reform."

Maj Dee said 254 of the 937 inmates at the reformatory were sentenced to terms of from 5 to 12 years.

"All mixed in with first offenders?" inquired Gov James M. Curley, who presided. When the superintendent said they were, the governor remarked: "It's about time to end that."

With laconic and flat answers to questioning, Warden Lanagan testified there was more unrest in state prison this year than last, and generally agreed with Dee on the parole board's treatment of eligible prisoners.

Asked by Coakley what would be the result of the board's policy was continued, Lanagan replied:—

"I don't believe we'd have guards enough to take care of the place."

The governor inquired of the warden if he knew of any paroles or pardons that had been purchased. Assured negatively, Curley commented: "That will be refreshing to the newspapers."

Curley also attacked newspaper comments that paroles were granted too freely, by drawing from Lanagan the statement that less than 5 per cent of prisoners paroled from the state prison were returned for parole violation.

Maurice W. Winslow, superintendent of the Norfolk prison colony, testified that because of the character of Norfolk, there were a great number of paroles yearly, and that while he did not always agree with the board, it had never refused him a hearing.

Coakley declared Winslow, a young construction engineer, appointed superintendent after Howard Gill was ousted two years ago, was not a competent witness on penological problems, and Miss Miriam Van Waters, head of the Sherborn reformatory at Framingham, was summoned.

Dr Van Watters underwent severe questioning by Coakley without losing her temper or poise. Suavely she testified she had some difficulty with the parole board about six months ago, but said it had been adjusted, and Coakley could not swerve her from her belief her institution had parole problems distinct from those of prisons.

The last witness was James E. Warren, superintendent of the Birdgewater state farm, who contributed little information about the parole board policies.

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JAN 4 1936

Burtt Deposed By Curley Aid

EDUCATION CHIEF OUSTS LEADER OF SECONDARY WORK

Differences in 'Philosophy' Described as Reason for Reardan's Action

MANY OTHER CHANGES THOUGHT IN PROSPECT

All Expected to Be Made On Basis of Divergent Beliefs —Burtt Former Commerce Principal

Jerome Burtt, former principal of the High School of Commerce, has been dismissed from his post as state supervisor of secondary education by the new commissioner of education, James G. Reardan, former superintendent of schools at Adams. No official announcement has been made, but close friends of Mr Burtt's revealed last night that he had been discharged on the ground that his "philosophy" in matters of education does not coincide with that of the new commissioner.

Other Changes Expected

The dismissal of Mr Burtt on such grounds was taken to be but the beginning of numerous other changes to be made in the state department of education. Mr Reardan, whose appointment to succeed Dr Payson Smith, for many years state commissioner, brought a storm of criticism from educators, is reported to have committed himself to a series of such changes. All these shifts in personnel, it is indicated, will have differences in "philosophy" as their explanation.

Exactly what these differences are has not been stated by the new commissioner. That they include, however, the matter of the teacher's oath, which Mr Reardan favors but which is distasteful to the majority of the state's educators, is believed certain. Among those to be drawn into the department to replace some of Dr Smith's appointees, it is believed, will be a number of those educators who took an active part in supporting the appointment of Mr Reardan. These include certain members of the board of directors of the state teachers' association, who swung a majority vote of the board in favor of the Reardan appointment.

Mr Burtt's connection with the state department of education ends the latter part of next week.

Educators Hail Mr Burtt

Jerome Burtt is regarded as one of the outstanding educators in the state, schoolmen in this vicinity welcoming the recognition given his high qualities by Dr Payson Smith in appointing him to the important post of supervisor of secondary education. When Mr Burtt accepted the state appointment, he gave up what was practically an assured lifetime position as head of Commerce. His friends, however, did not regard the change at that time as a gamble, as politics had not then appeared as even likely to affect the department of education.

Mr Burtt, a native New Englander, received part of his education in Western Massachusetts, and has also had some teaching experience in this district. He came here in September, 1930, to the post vacated at Commerce by the retirement of its first principal, the late Carlos B. Ellis, who held the position for 20 years. Mr Burtt came to Springfield highly recommended from various fields, and the local school department at that time expressed deep gratification that he had been attracted here by the superior record of the city's secondary schools.

Mount Hermon Graduate

Born at Biddeford, Me., about 44 years ago, Mr Burtt is a graduate of Mount Hermon school and Yale university, and has his master's degree from Teachers college, Columbia university. He has also taken graduate courses at Harvard and Boston universities.

His teaching experience has been varied, including positions at Mount Hermon school, Adelphi academy, Scarsdale (N. Y.) high school, and Quincy high school. He was for three years submaster of Quincy high school and has held other administrative posts, among them that of principal of Framingham high school for three years. From 1927 until he came to this city in 1930, he was principal of the high school at Grosse Pointe, a suburb of Detroit, which had an enrolment then of 1200 pupils and a staff of 60.

Mr Burtt made an excellent record as an undergraduate at Yale, and had marked success at Teachers college. In his administrative positions he has been successful in building up a fine spirit within the school, and his work in the state department was marked by the same achievement. He left Springfield to fill the post of state supervisor of secondary education left vacant by the retirement of Frank P. Morse, and his position at Commerce was filled by the appointment of Stanley O. Smith of the faculty.

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JAN 4 1936

Watt-Goodwin Feud Grows, Former Denying Charge by Latter He Gets Two Pays

F. of L. Secretary Explains He Gave Up Salary From Federation When He Took State Job; Says Kenneth Taylor Assumes Many of His Labor Duties

Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Like a pair of Kilkenny cats, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin and Secretary Robert J. Watt of the State Federation of Labor were hard at it again today. The two have been scrapping back and forth because Goodwin has injected himself into a labor matter in Haverhill trying to persuade shoe workers there not to join the A. F. of L.

Labor protested to the Governor, who told Goodwin to quit his labor activities or resign as registrar. Later the Governor backed down and gave Goodwin carte blanche to go ahead.

Watt then got into the fight and charged that Goodwin had about wrecked the shoe industry in Brockton because of his interference there in 1934. Goodwin retorted that "Watt and his gang" stood to make a good thing out of the Haverhill affair and asserted that Watt was drawing two salaries, one from the State and the other from the A. F. of L.

Watt Denies Charge

This afternoon Watt hotly denied that he was taking two salaries, saying his Federation pay ceased when eh took his State job as a member of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. He further declared that most of his labor duties were taken over by Kenneth Taylor of Springfield.

Continuing Mr. Watt said:

"Registrar Goodwin professes to have answered the statements I made relative to the unhappy results which have marked the industrial history of the Brockton district since the allied brotherhood disrupted the long period of work and wages enjoyed by skilled shoe workers of that area, under the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

"In his long reply, however, Goodwin has not answered a single charge. His characteristic reply was a typical avalanche of unfounded abuse. Nothing in it changes my belief that labor organizer Goodwin is trying to break into the Haverhill district in an obvious effort to wrest control of labor in the entire shoe industry of Massachusetts to use it for the personal honor and glory and profit of Frank A. Goodwin and his family. Evidently Registrar Goodwin wants a bigger treasury to finance his next entry into the political arena. The more shoe workers in the Brotherhood the more suckers to underwrite his campaign expenses. After all 1936 is election year as well as leap year—and Goodwin prepares his schemes well in advance.

"As for my own much publicized salary, despite Mr. Goodwin's statement, he knows as well as does any Federation member that my Federation salary ceased the day I went on the State payroll. I will let the whole Commonwealth of Massachusetts look through every bank book, tin box, pocketbook or suit pocket that I or any other member of my family possesses, if any respectable individual doubts my word, or refuses to believe the books of the State Federation.

"Furthermore, Mr. Goodwin pretends it is another 'big salary' that I used to get from the Federation. The State Federation has two employes. My old salary of $2500 a year now goes to Kenneth Taylor of Springfield, who becomes my assistant to take over the details I must drop because of the time taken by the commission job. Besides Taylor, the Federation employs Miss M. Geraldine Murphy, who acts as assistant secretary-treasurer.

"Our income and expenses are printed each year. This is not the case apparently with unpaid labor organizer Goodwin, who never had anything to do with labor organizations, progressive legislation or liberal causes until he felt the unexpected urge to become the Brockton medicine man. Since he took control down there seven factories have closed or moved and 1800 to 2000 workers have been thrown out of work. In addition, a great deal of Douglas shoe production is done outside of the State. Wage schedules are lower considerably.

"Like most cut-price artists, Goodwin's results are chiefly a pocketbook ache for the workers, manufacturers and merchants wherever he goes.

"To judge from developments thus far in Haverhill the men and women there are too wise to swallow his cut-price cure-alls. Instead they prefer to cooperate in an A. F. of L. union which gets them decent work and wages. They don't look forward to a couple of hundred 'sitting strikes' with no pay. They would rather pay 25 cents a week to the boot and shoe than lose a large percentage of the whole week's wages as happened in Brockton, where the workers who were forced to finance his campaign at least were wise enough not to vote for Candidate Goodwin.

"Goodwin says there are no chiselers in Brockton. He may be right Goodwin after all is a non-resident adviser."

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JAN 4 1936

PAROLE BOARD IS BLAMED BY PRISON HEADS

Maj. Dee and Lanagan Tell Governor and Council of Unrest and Resentment

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — Heads of two Massachusetts prisons told the Governor and Executive Council tonight that unrest was rife and resentment rampant in their institutions because of the severe policy of the parole board.

They were seconded in their testimony by Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, who, however, denied that the attitude of the parole board was solely the cause of recent attempted escapes at the State Prison and the Concord reformatory.

Maj. Dee Testifies

Interrogated by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, who sought to have the witnesses at a public hearing indict the parole board for its handling of cases of prisoners, Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent of Concord, and Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden of State Prison, testified to sentiment and attitude of their charges.

Major Dee, short, florid and soft-spoken, said that in the past year 99 inmates of the reformatory eligible for parole and with perfect institution records, or "diamonds" as he described such ratings, had been denied parole.

At the same time, he said others who had bad institutional records were paroled.

He said the present parole board, whose members are Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, did not consult with him to learn many things he could tell them about inmates.

"What alarmed me a great deal," he continued, "was that the board told me the running of the institution was my business, but that parole was theirs, and if they saw fit to set men back, I would have to take care of them."

The term "set-back," one of a dozen penalogical phrases which sprinkled the testimony of the witnesses, referred to refusal of the parole board to grant parole at expiration of two-thirds of a minimum sentence.

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JAN 4 1936

SELECTMEN BACK BIENNIAL SESSION FOR LEGISLATURE

Hear Rotch Say He Prefers ERA to WPA and Listen to Curley Plead for Support of Program

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 3—Selectmen of Massachusetts in their annual meeting at the State House today voted in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature. The Selectmen's association, by a vote of 52-25, indorsed the proposal, backed by Gov James M. Curley for the second time on New Year's day, which started a bitter fight in the Legislature last year.

All officers of the association were reelected as follows: President, John W. Heselton of Deerfield; vice-president, Harry S. Torrey of Rockland; secretary, Dr William L. Shipman of Paxton; executive secretary, Axel E. Zetterman of Ashland; treasurer, J. Clarence Thorne of Millis. The meeting will be continued tomorrow.

Rotch Prefers ERA

State WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch, speaking in the afternoon, said he preferred the old ERA program to the present WPA. He explained the shift in the program in this state, saying it did not compare with the shift in other states and he was sorry the federal government made as much of a shift as it did. President Roosevelt has accomplished what he set out to do, Rotch declared, saying he has taken 3,500,000 men off relief rolls and put them to work. He explained the failure of 1790 persons to get their pay checks before Christmas as due to the breaking down of two check machines the night before the holiday. He pointed out he did not have the same payroll trouble in the ERA because there were 14 payroll stations under that system.

Contending that there can be no decrease in governmental costs for a long time to come, when, no one can tell, Gov Curley renewed his attack on the state tax appeals board and blasted Joseph B. Ely of Westfield for his refusal to remove Alexander Lincoln from the board when he was governor. There was, he said, a steady reduction of values of downtown property in Boston while he was mayor. Curley said Lincoln was much to blame for this reduction.

The governor said he called upon Ely, while governor, to remove Lincoln, but that Ely answered that he couldn't do this as Alexander Whiteside, whom Curley had branded as "public enemy No 1," was a close friend of Lincoln, who was one of the largest contributors to his—Ely's—campaign.

The governor pleaded with the selectmen to support his recommendations for extensive additional taxation and a building program. He said the only means left to governmental bodies to bring about a reduction in taxation is the adoption of the revenue-raising program he outlined in his message. By that he meant elimination of the state tax and boosting of income to take its place.

If his financial recommendations are accepted, the governor declared, it will be possible to end the state tax and reduce the municipal tax rates by $2 on the $1000 of valuation. He outlined his program for additional revenues, including the two-cent cigaret tax, continuation of the extra-cent gasoline tax, the alcohol tax, and others, and contended the recommendations are reasonable and would bring relief to the home-owner, but are being opposed by organized money that brought about creation of the state tax appeals board and has prevented legislation for home-owner relief.

Declaring securing of new revenue is the only salvation of municipalities until prosperity has returned, Curley called upon selectmen, taxpayers' associations and like bodies to unite for the battle, otherwise it would be impossible for him to succeed in his endeavor.

Director Theodore N. Waddell of the division of accounts, said the towns need a more comphehensive presentation of figures showing how the taxpayers' money is being spent. It was recommended that a statewide contest among towns be conducted to cultivate interest in making town reports more understandable and interesting to the average citizen.

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Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

WILLIAM A. MURPHY A CURLEY SECRETARY

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 3—William A. Murphy, former Boston newspaperman and secretary to Eben S. Draper when he was governor, was today named an assistant secretary to Gov Curley. He succeeds Joseph P. McAllister, who this week was named assistant administrative secretary of the state department of public utilities, a new berth created because of the illness and confinement to Massachusetts General hospital of Andrew A. Highlands of Brookline, administrative secretary. Like McAllister, Murphy will be the governor's social secretary. The council confirmed the appointment this afternoon.

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EVENING UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

The Carryall

School kids jump for joy when they view the Leap Year calendar. Safety Council officials will undoubtedly develop a bad case of early jitters. Many people will have more frequent attacks of acute indigestion than for some years.

There are no less than six elongated weekends chalked up for those individuals not compelled to labor on the holidays. February 22 starts the year off right with a Saturday holiday. April 19 comes on Sunday but either Saturday or Monday will be set aside to celebrate. Memorial Day falls on a Saturday. Another double weekend is scheduled in July when the 4th, by the grace of Julius Caesar, will come on Saturday, too.

Nothing much happens until Labor Day which will be celebrated even in Alaska on Monday. Then comes Columbus Day, a Monday holiday, to complete the count. Armistice Day, to be different, will arrive on Wednesday, Nov. 11. Thanksgiving Day will continue to be celebrated on the last Thursday in November.

Both Christmas and New Years are down for Friday which nine times out of ten means Saturday off for most employes. There you have it —two singles, six doubles and as a parting gift two possible triple holidays in 1936. Who says this won't be a happy Leap Year?

"Among members of the winter colony from Metropolitan Boston who attended the open house were . . . . Mr. and Mrs. Nathan D. Bill of Springfield." (Palm Beach correspondence in Boston paper.)

Persons who have liked to speak of Springfield as "metropolitan" may well be chagrined to see the home city thus classified as part of the outer fringe of Boston, as it were.

Going a step farther, may one not expect eventually to see Berkshire's social doings chronicled under a Boston dateline?

Because of an embarrassing experience which he had recently when delegated by Gov. Curley to represent him at a women's club gathering, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley says that he won't accept such an assignment again unless given iron clad credentials by the Governor. The president of the club before which Gov. Curley asked Mr. Buckley to speak in his place was reluctant to believe that he had been officially designated as the representative of the Governor. This was the introduction which the State Auditor received from the lady in question:

"There is a man here who claims to represent Gov. Curley but has no letters or anything else to show it. Gov. Curley is coming, I feel sure, but while we are waiting for him I suppose that we might as well listen to the man who claims that he has been asked to take his place."

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JAN 4 1936

LABOR CARRIES ROHAN PROTEST TO WASHINGTON

Complaint Against Holding of Three Jobs, Two With Government, Brought Before Officials

Protest against the holding of a WPA job by Thomas F. Rohan of Holyoke, assistant director of labor maintenance in the regional office, has been forwarded to Washington, J. Raymond Britton, C. L. U. leader here, said last night.

Mr. Rohan who is paid $200 a month by the WPA also is juvenile probation officer in Holyoke for which he receives a yearly salary of $1200 and, in addition, he is general agent in Holyoke for the Union Life Insurance Company.

Members of organized labor here as well as individuals who are seeking relief have criticized retention of Mr. Rohan in the WPA position since that organization ostensibly is for work-relief. While granting that Mr. Rohan is qualified for the position he holds, they asserted there are men entirely out of work who could handle the same work.

A letter of protest concerning Mr. Rohan was sent to Thomas E. Quirk of South Hadley Falls, director of labor maintenance in the regional WPA office, Mr. Britton said, but no reply was received and apparently no action had been taken on it. When the labor men were unable to reach other officials of the office here, it was thought best to go directly to Washington.

Since Mr. Rohan's various affiliations have been made known, there has been considerable comment both on the street and in political circles. Mr. Rohan has been juvenile probation officer for the Holyoke District Court for about four years. He is a Democrat at present, having supported President Roosevelt and Gov. James M. Curley. He has held the WPA post here since October.

At the WPA office it was said that regulations concerning such employment as that given Mr. Rohan there are being studied and it was indicated there may be some action early next week.

As to his ability to handle three jobs at once, Mr. Rohan explains his work as probation officer at the $1200 salary takes only a few hours a week and his insurance business does not require much time either.

WPA regulations regarding administrative offices do not require that the appointee be on relief but it is the intent of the work-relief act to provide employment for the jobless in every possible instance.

Cases in the organization here where women who have husbands gainfully employed are on WPA payrolls and where individuals who are not really needy are depriving those who are of chances to earn a living, are being investigated both by the office itself and by outside agencies.

One case in point concerns a woman who is in the WPA choral group and who makes $18 a week. She has a husband who is working and they recently have purchased a new car. There are other singers in the city who assert they are needy, have no jobs nor any hopes of getting any, and yet cannot obtain WPA work.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

SELECTMEN BACK BIENNIAL SESSION FOR LEGISLATURE

Ranks Divided, However; Officers, Including Some in Western Mass., Are Reelected

(*Special to The Springfield Union*)

BOSTON, Jan. 3—The Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, meeting at the State House today, indorsed the pending amendment to the State Constitution which provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature. The action, however, when taken, showed a decided division in the ranks of the organization.

All officers of the association were reelected for the coming year. They are John W. Hesselton of Deerfield, president; Harry S. Torrey of Rockland, vice-president; Dr. William L. Shipman of Paxton, secretary; Axel E. Zetterman of Ashland, executive secretary, and J. Clarence Thorne of Millis, treasurer.

Subjection of Town

On the battle for biennial sessions, already approved by the selectmen's associations of Franklin and Worcester counties, the controversy centered largely on the subjection of town authority to State department ruling.

The home rule argument held considerable appeal because what appeared to be almost unanimous support for biennials shifted to a 50 to 20 stand in its favor when the vote was taken.

Leading the fight for home rule as opposed to biennials was Selectman Albert H. Backford of West Newbury. He urged the selectmen to go slow.

"Do you want town meetings to be held once in two years?" he queried. "What redress has the town against orders of the various departments under the biennial session plan? When the founders of our government, through town meetings, approved the creation of a Legislature, they did not intend to have mob rule. They did not intend to have mob democracy. Let us go slow. The Legislature is our safeguard.

"The time may come for the impeachment of a high State officer. If the Legislature met but once in two years, it cannot be called into session for impeachment except by call of the Governor. What redress has the public?

Would Rest With People

"If the wrong men are sent to the Legislature, the blame rests with the people not the system."

State WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch sprang a surprise by declaring that workers from neighboring cities and towns would continue to be employed in adjacent towns on sidewalk and farm to market road projects.

A warning to the selectmen to draft their town budget for 1936 with ample margin in the reserve fund to meet appropriations later in the year for special works programs was made by Director Theodore N. Waddell of the State Division of Accounts.

"The need for a reserve fund is greater today than at any time in the past," Waddell said.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

State House Briefs

By Donal F. MacPhee

Northampton Woman Named

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Miriam A. Bottom, 3 Trinity Row, Northampton, is one of three women designated today by Civil Service Commissioner Thomas H. Green as eligible for appointment as temporary junior clerk and stenographer in the office of the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Gets Secretaryship

William A. Murphy of Boston, one time secretary to Gov. Eben S. Draper, was today appointed and confirmed by the Executive Council as an assistant secretary to Gov. James M. Curley. Murphy takes the place of Joseph P. McAllister, who has been promoted to assistant administrative secretary of the State Public Utilities Commission.

Eligible For Vacancy

Two Springfield women and one from Northampton have been authorized by Civil Service Commissioner Thomas H. Green to apply for the position of junior clerk and stenographer at the Northampton State Hospital. Those eligible for the vacancy are Mildred E. Mosseau, 55 High St., Springfield; Esther Lepovetsky, 35 Ringgold St., Springfield; and Mary J. Wasko, 36 Hinckley St., Northampton.

Certfied as Clerks

A Springfield and a Ware girl were today certified by the Civil Service Commissioner for a position of junior clerk and stenographer at the Belchtown State School. Standing second and third, respectively on a list of three, they are Esther A. Bowman, 28 Princeton St., Springfield, and Mildred V. Pikult, 17 William St., Ware.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

GOODWIN MAKES REPLY TO WATT

Asserts Labor Man Is Getting Pay From State and From Labor Federation

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan, 3—Registrar Frank A. Goodwin made reply today to the statement of Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the state Federation of Labor ,attacking Goodwin for alleged interrerence in the Haverhill shoe strike situation. Goodwin's statement follows:—

"I don't blame Bobby Watt for fighting to get the shoe workers of Haverhill into his union. There are about 6000 workers in Haverhill and the manufacturers are forcing them to join a union they do not want and pay 25 cents per week, or $13 per year, an aggregate of $78,000 a year.

"This is pretty good pickings for Bobby and his federation.

"I agree with Father Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers. The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be for John Lewis to clean up the dirty mess.

"Unions are supposed to be voluntary associations of workers organized to bargain collectively with their employers. In Haverhill right now the manufacturers have made a contract with officers of Bobby's union before the union had any members and then workers were told that if they wanted to work they would have to join this union, but they did not want.

"Mr Watt and his gang are not going to get away with it because the Haverhill workers without help, legal, moral, and financial aid, are going to pick their own union, handle their own affairs, and spend their own money.

"This great defender of the working man and expounder of union principles, Mr Watt, is now getting $6000 a year working for the state and is still active as secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the federation with another big salary.

"In these days with so many workers on welfare or working for starvation wages or not working at all, Bobby ought to have enough decency to quit one job or the other. It is against union principles to hold two jobs and gather in two salaries.

"So far as conditions in Brockton are concerned, I am proud of them, and what is more important, so are the 14,000 members of our union.

"We have no labor chislers in Brockton."

Watt's Retort

"Knowing when I made my original statement that the registrar would use his usual slanderous tactics against me, I am not surprised to hear what he says.

"I serve on the unemployment compensation commission, not as administrative head, but as a board member representing the employes of Massachusetts. The law requires that some representative labor man serve on the board, just as it requires the appointment of an employer representative such as Frank Allen. I would not have accepted the appointment under any other circumstances. Goodwin knows this just as well as the governor does.

"As for resigning from one or the other, I stopped receiving a pay check from the federation just as soon as my state salary started. Kenneth Taylor of Springfield was appointed to take over the bulk of my old work.

"I may some day resign from the commission but if and when I do, it will not because of the registrar's suggestion, but interests of the working people from the outside."

POST
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

Curley's Claim Meets Denials

Lincoln Did Not Contribute to Ely Campaign

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A denial that Alexander Lincoln, a member of the state board of tax appeals, contributed to the campaign of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, as charged by Gov. James M. Curley, was made today by Loring Young, former speaker of the House of Representatives.

Curley told a meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association yesterday that Ely told him he could not remove Lincoln from the board because Lincoln was the heaviest contributor to his (Ely's) campaign.

Curley, when mayor of Boston, had sought Lincoln's removal because he was allegedly responsible for abating valuations on many parcels of real estate.

Young, addressing the selectmen today, said he knew personally that Lincoln had "not contributed a cent to the campaign fund of former Gov. Ely."

Both Ely and Lincoln denied the tax appeal board member had contributed to Ely's campaign fund.

"I did not contribute to Governor Ely's campaign fund," Lincoln declared.

Ely asserted: "That is a deliberate prevarication. Curley never asked me to remove Alexander Lincoln from the board of tax papeals. Lincoln did not contribute to my campaign."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Democrat
Waterbury, Ct.
JAN 4 1936

Always The Same

We were quite interested in the tax reforms being suggested by Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts for the coming legislative session. Among those was the suggestion that the tax on realty be materially reduced. This is in line with the suggestion contained in a bill already before the Bay State Legislature which would set a maximum rate of $25 per thousand for all local property taxes in cities and towns. Connecticut had the same thought in mind a year ago, too.

Unfortunately for every such reduction proposed in taxes, some other legislator has an additional tax to take its place, so that, of course, the government does not lose an actual cent in revenue. That, to our way of thinking, is not actual tax reduction. If taxes are to be reduced, it must be all along the line, so that the eventual cost to the taxpayer is lessened and not merely shifted from one shoulder to another.

In Massachusetts they are planning to do the same thing as they tried to do here. To ease off on the realty taxes Governor Curley would remove the state tax on cities and towns. This would cut $2 from the tax rate of every city and town, he maintained. This loss of revenue, though, would be made up by a series of new taxes, including a cigarette tax and several others. The only saving part of the recommendation was the suggestion that a committee be named to study the possibility of making economies in state administration.

That's what we're doing in Connecticut now at legislative behest and in this writer's opinion, it's the only sure way of lowering taxes. As long as government costs are as high as they are now, there must be some forms of taxation to meet them. And if one tax is eliminated or lowered, something else must be done to make up the loss in revenue. Cut the cost of government and automatically the tax rate drops.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

ITEM
Wakefield, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

Director Warns Towns to Provide Reserves; Greater Need Coming, Says Waddell

(Special to the Item)

State House, Boston, Jan. 4—With a decided division among the ranks, Massachusetts Selectmen meeting in annual convention, yesterday, endorsed the pending constitutional amendment for biennial sessions of the state legislature.

Warnings of enfringement by state departments on local self-government featured the opposition battle to ward off a decisive vote by the town officials.

Selectman Albert H. Backford of West Newbury championed the cause of home rule as opposed to the biennial sittings. Citing the possible necessity of impeaching a high state official, Backford asserted it would be beyond the control of the public because full power to call a special sitting of the legislature rests with the governor. Replying to criticism that improper men are sent to the legislature Backford charged the responsibility rests with the voters continuing that a change in the system in vogue does not offer the remedy.

State WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch tossed a bombshell into the session declaring workers from neighboring cities and towns would continue to be employed in adjacent towns on sidewalk and farm-to-market road projects.

Warns Towns To Provide Reserve Fund

Warning selectmen to draft their town budgets for 1936 with ample margin in the reserve fund to meet needed appropriations later in the year for special works programs, was made by Theodore N. Waddell, state director of accounts.

"The need for a reserve fund is greater today than at any time in the past", Waddell told the selectmen.

Governor James M. Curley called on the Selectmen to stand back of his new tax proposals offering a two-dollar reduction in the local tax rate in return for a bonded indebtedness to the state.

Director of Accounts Wadell outlined the benefits of the existing law permitting municipalities to borrow in anticipation of tax title taxes. "The operation of this law has been the most successful piece of legislation ever adopted. Its enactment has saved the local taxpayers approximately $4 per thousand on their tax rate".

Director Waddell also predicted that some legislation will be adopted in the coming year for changes in town budgets permitting communities to make provision for meeting new and necessary appropriations, if the communities are to take advantage of state and federal grants.

Asking selectmen to recommend increased appropriations in the reserve funds, Waddell asserted that there will naturally enough be abuses of the additional appropriations, but added that for every 100 towns there is but one abuse. "That is a pretty good batting average," he concluded.

On the battle for biennial sessions, already approved by the Selectmen's associations of Franklin and Worcester counties, the battle centered largely on the subjection of town authority to state departmental rulings.

Albert H. Backford of West Newbury charged the selectmen to "go slow, go slow".

Foresees Impeachment Of "High Official"

"Do you want the towns' meetings to be held once in two years", he queried, opening his argument. "What redress has the town against orders of the various departments, under the biennial session plan? When the founders of our government, through town meetings approved the creation of a legislature it did not intend to have mob rule. They did not intend to have mob democracy. Let us go slow, go slow. The legislature is our safeguard.

"The time may come for the impeachment of a high state officer. If the legislature sits but once in two years, they cannot be called into session for impeachment except by call of the governor. What redress has the public.

"If the wrong men are sent to the legislature, the blame rests with the people, not the system."

Supporting Backford, Selectman Wheeler of the town of Wayland asserted that the vote of the people would be a "yes" vote as on the question of prohibition and of the legalizing of horse and dog racing.

What appeared to be a unanimous opinion among the selectmen for biennial session, resulted in a divided opinion later in the afternoon when the actual vote was taken with 50 to 20 of the voting selectmen sponsoring the pending constitutional amendment.

Curley Defends Tax Program

Defending his tax program and urging support of his institutional building program, Governor Curley said:

"There is no justification to assert that the building program I have recommended is in the interest of the contractors," Governor Curley continued. "It is a program in the interest of the most unfortunate element in the Commonwealth, the insane. It is a black mark on the white escutcheon of the Commonwealth to allow the conditions to obtain.

"For the last four years it has been impossible to place a single child in an institution of the Commonwealth and unless a new building is erected it will be impossible to place a child in a state institution for another four years. I believe the conditions should be changed. I have recommended a change which will be at least a start on a much neglected program.

"I have recommended $1,000,000 for the erection of a building to house felons so that the first offenders can be segregated from the habitual offender, thus preventing them from becoming a permanent liability on the Commonwealth. One million dollars to construct a new building at the Rutland State Hospital where there are wooden buildings which are a fire hazard and which should have been razed 20 years ago. I found the buildings in that condition and I consider it my duty to recommend a change and the duty of every citizen to support the program. Three million dollars for additional buildings to house the mental defectives of the Commonwealth. We can't consider ourselves decent citizens if we allow the conditions to continue.

"And how are we going to care for this program? The issue can be amortized by an annual expenditure of between $400,000 and $500,000 a year and the new revenue which I have recommended will not only be sufficient to provide for the amortization but will make it possible to reduce the tax rate in every city and town in the Commonwealth $2 on each $1000 of valuation.

"I insist that the revenue program should go through. It should go through because it is an operation in the majority of the states. They are getting the revenue. Why shouldn't we too relieve the burden on the home owners.

"Some have said, 'If you didn't use the money for highways and sidewalk construction you could have put up these buildings' They overlook the fact that in putting up buildings there is a long time between drawing of plans and laying of bricks. It is sometimes six to nine months and the people would be out of work. The WPA provided that the employes on the projects should be taken from the welfare rolls but they forget about the 100,000 out of work who are not on the welfare rolls and so we used $3,500,000 for the construction of chapter 90 and chapter 81 work by

Continued

the cities and towns and used $4,000,000 of our own money for the construction of sidewalks. There are now some 12,000 employed on that sidewalk program. We did that to preserve the self respect and honor of the Commonwealth and to preserve the self respect of the citizens. I respectfully suggest and request that you join with me in the adoption of the tax program for the best interest of the Commonwealth and for the best interest of every one of its citizens."

concluded

ITEM
Wakefield, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

Wakefield Runaround

By R. E. PORTER

"Sam" Gardner (Arthur L., to you) probably won't thank us for printing this, but one can guess that his resignation from the Finance Committee is because he is fed up with some of the appointments that have been made in recent years—in fact, it is more than a guess. It has been increasingly difficult in recent years to get men of affairs to serve in town office. A year or so ago, Mr. Gardner persuaded Josiah B. Rutter to give the Fin. Com. the benefit of his business and financial experience. He was appointed by the committee to fill a vacancy and promptly removed a few weeks later. This column made some comment on the subject about a year ago and brought down the wrath of the powers that be, but it was true then, and still is, and this is proof of it.

* * *

Wonder if the press and the people missed the true significance of the President's speech, to Congress, last night? As a "report of the state of the Union" it told nothing. As an "opening of the campaign" (as charged by many partisan opponents) it was more a political speech than a message to Congress. But, somehow, we seem to sense the fact that the opening emphasis on conditions in Europe was a warning to America to wake up. Who can remember that Wilson was re-elected because "he kept us out of war", and five months later we were in it?

* * *

Lynnfield Center, with one fire truck that is obsolete, and "in bad" with the Fire Underwriters, will hold a special town meeting Jan. 13 to buy a new pump. There are many over here who think that the mutual aid system could be much better applied as a brotherly act of co-operation with Lynnfield than in kiting off to alarms from Reading boxes just because they happen to be on the town line, although there is hardly a piece of property worth $5,000 in the whole area. On New Year's Day, Wakefield responded to a Reading box on which the all-out was sounded almost before they got there.

* * *

If you missed "Ruggles of Red Gap", certain to be one of the ten best of 1934, it is coming back to the Wakefield Theater for a single review night, Jan. 15, and with it will be another picked by this column among the ten best, "Sequoia". Carol Lombard in "Hands Across the Table", next Wednesday and Thursday, is worth seeing. Will Rogers' last (and best), "In Old Kentucky", is booked for Jan. 16, 17, 18, and "Mutiny on the Bounty" is coming Jan. 19-22, four days. It will be mentioned later, nearer the date. Although the nation-wide poll is not ready for announcement, the prediction here, months ago, that "The Informer" would top the list now seems a mere matter of confirmation. It has been picked by nearly every big newspaper reviewer and now by the N. Y. film critics, unanimously. If you remember, when it played Wakefield Mae Wiggle-West got the headlines on the billing of a companion film.

* * *

Even the old timers were puzzled. Lake Quannapowitt had been frozen since early in December except for a large area off Lakeside, south of Beebe's Cove, which, in spite of temperatures ranging from 6 to 10, morning after morning, simply refused to "heal". It has been common to see air holes around the lake and there is often an open stretch across the bar from Cemetery Point to Lakeside, but such a large section remaining open against a fortnight of near-zero weather was unusual. It finally froze over on New Year's morning. Dr. Woodbury is an authority on natural history and "sich like" and he exploded our pet theory that it might be the Gulf Stream coming up the Saugus River. He thinks it was the wind, which held pretty steadily from the northwest and, of course, created an eddy along the Lakeside embankment.

* * *

The Selectmen are seriously interested in safer travel conditions in Wakefield. Several weeks ago they assigned their colleague, Donald White, to make suggestions or propose revisions. "Don" drifted into this office one day and wanted to know what "co-operation" the Item would give. "Meaning publicity is the best deterrent to law violation?" we asked. "Right" he replied. And the answer was, "You can have the publicity if you fix it so it won't be fixed. Make the same rules for ALL and have 'em enforced and you'll get somewhere". Hence, the new No-Fix regulation. However, not many citizens are ready to believe this will furnish the solution, although it could. It is understood that the Selectmen may ask for an additional officer to do nothing but traffic duty. The right man, without interference, can accomplish a lot if the powers that be remember that there will be plenty of pressure to overcome. A speed trap in this town once brought 60 violations—and as many letters from friends of the accused. Nobody ever heard what disposition was made of the cases. The Selectmen deserve credit for the idea, but if it works it will be a nine-days' wonder.

* * *

Threats of libel, slander, homicide, et cetera, against this department being almost a weekly occurrence, and as we do not aspire to blessed-eventing, this paragraph will have to be printed minus certain details and you'll have to do your own guessing, but it's from one of those gossip columns in a paper published in a southern resort and it concerns a former Wakefieldian, of whom said gossip says: " . . . . . 's tootsie wootsie is getting weller and it won't be long before this Gay Lothario will be dancing about with his famous under-slung elevator. That pretty and petite songstress just arrived in town; known along the main stem as . . . . . ". An "under-slung elevator" is evidently something we missed on our last trip to the balmy resort in question, so don't write in and ask what it is. We don't know, either.

* * *

Saying it in one paragraph (Boston Herald): "If the Governor would show as much vigor in behalf of the non-criminal, sane residents of the commonwealth as for the criminally insane, the immediate future would be somewhat brighter. If he had urged speed in economies and delay in expenditures, his message would have been a much better New Year's greeting."

* * *

One of our contemporaries gently chides us for using the word gun synonymously with revolver in the Item's account of a recent hold-up. If he will refer to a well-known publication originated by a Mr. Webster he will find pistol or revolver as one of the definitions of "gun". When you don't have to dig up the facts for yourself (and in a hurry) you can be more particular about your vocabulary.

* * *

For the first time in years the School Department finishes the year in the red—due to the fact that it spent $842 of its own funds to keep ERA projects going, while other town departments got theirs from the town appropriation for supplies, or from the reserve fund. Without the ERA expenditures, the school budget would have shown a balance of $56, showing how closely it was figured a year ago. The Finance Committee understands the situation and will explain to the voters.

* * *

Under a comparatively new arrangement, the cost of treating persons exposed to rabid dogs is paid for by the county, and the serum is much cheaper than it once was, but it really comes out of the town in the long run, for the dog tax revenue goes to the county for refund to the library, so if the money is spent the library loses.

* * *

It is whispered that there may be more than one police officer strolling up the Selectmen's Oriental, Tuesday night. Things have been pretty quiet in the police department for the last year or two,

continued

but were bound to crack sooner or later. Some burnt children seem to lose their dread of fire after a while. And official leniency in various Boards of Selectmen has not impressed the unimpressionable with any feeling that the security of their jobs is in danger.

* * *

Our correspondent who sent us the artistic Christmas card about the 5-cent fare to Greenwood is invited to come in and identify the two Selectmen pictured therein. Also we can't make out whether the wavy lines rising from their otherwise bald domes are hairs or heat waves.

* * *

Nothing has come out into the open yet, but there are a lot of mutterings around town, especially among the world war veteran organizations, because one of the town boards made an appointment to a clerkship, recently, and didn't take some veteran candidates who were proposed.

* * *

Somebody has been around sounding local sentiment on ex-Chm. "Ace" Boothby as a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative.

Concluded

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

BIENNIAL PLAN FAVOR GROWS

State Selectmen Endorse Proposal Following Spirited Debate

VOTE IS 50 TO 20

Curley, Rotch and Waddell Also Heard at Group's Annual Session

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, in annual session at the Gardner auditorium in the State House today, endorsed, after spirited debate, biennial sessions for the Massachusetts Legislature.

Apparently favored on a voice vote, the endorsement was made official when a standing vote showed 50 favoring and only 20 opposed.

The question came before the state association after having received favorable action from the selectmen's associations of Worcester and Franklin counties.

Those opposing endorsement sought to avoid a decisive vote. Those favoring argued that biennials would make for greater economy, better laws and would give business and the public a chance to catch up with laws that are passed.

Arguments of Foes

The opposition argued that public business demands annual sessions, that economy would not result, that special sessions would be necessary, particularly on account of city and town needs.

There is before the Legislature a special commission report favoring biennial sessions. If acted upon favorably by two successively elected legislatures, the measure would go before the voters.

WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch told the meeting that workers from one locality would continue to work on an adjacent one on sidewalk and farm-to-market projects. He admitted payrolls were in bad shape, but asserted the majority were paid for Christmas.

Director of Accounts Theodore Waddell predicted legislation to allow towns to change budgets to meet appropriations necessary under state and federal grants. He recommended increased appropriations for reserve funds.

Defense of his revenue and buildings program, featured an address by Governor Curley. He said that new revenue is the salvation of cities and towns; that he could not foresee reductions in governmental cost for some time; and that there must be relief for cities and towns, pointing to his proposal to abolish the state tax. This, he said, would reduce local tax rates $2.

Displeased with action of the state board of tax appeal, Governor Curley said he asked former Governor Ely to remove Alexander Lincoln and was told that a friend of Lincoln was one of Ely's heaviest campaign contributors.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

WILL TELL STORIES OF PRISON UNREST

Witnesses at Hearing on Parole Conditions to Testify Monday

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (INS) — The "behind the scenes" stories of the recent breaks at Concord Reformatory and Charlestown State's Prison will be given by witnesses when hearing on parole conditions is resumed Monday afternoon before Gov. James M. Curley and the executive council.

Heads of correctional institutions, heard at the opening session, generalized on conditions but it was said today that inside stories will be told Monday.

The three members of the parole board, Chairman Richard Olney, Matthey Bullock and P. Emmet Gavin will be given an opportunity to reply to charges that their policies are largely responsible for unrest among prisoners. They have been accused of being too strict in pursuing a policy of refusing to release convicts with good prison records at the expiration of two-thirds of their minimum sentences, as permitted by law.

The most severe criticism of the parole board came from Francis J. W. Lanigan, State's Prison warden, who predicted the current unrest will "boil over into serious trouble" unless the uncompromising attitude of the board is changed. Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the Concord Reformatory, and Corrections Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman spoke in the same vein.

Press Clipping Service
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BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

PAROLE BOARD POLICY IS HIT

Present System Breeding Revenge, Governor's Council Is Told

'SET-BACK' DEPLORED

Denial of Liberty to Good-Conduct Men Given as Cause of Unrest

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—"The present parole system breeds revenge instead of reform."

Thus tersely did soft-spoken Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the Concord Reformatory, sum up several Massachusetts penal officials' case against what they call the severe policy of the State Parole Board as that policy was given a lengthy public hearing before the Governor's Council this afternoon.

Apparently at stake are the jobs of the parole board members — Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock. Gavin was the only board member who spoke today.

The crux of the penal officials' complaint was the "set-back"—the policy of not granting a parole to prisoners who have served two-thirds of a minimum. Parole at such a time has previously been a general policy.

Fears Corroborated

The parole board's critics have charged that it is the "set-back" which is breeding unrest in prisons.

The testimony of another prison superintendent, Supt. Francis J. W. Lanagan of the State Prison, was summed up in a pithy answer to a question.

Asked by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley what would result if the parole board's policy was continued, Lanagan replied:

"I don't believe we'd have guards enough to take care of the place."

He later said that before the last prison break he "sensed" something would happen because of the no-parole policy. He said prisoners felt good behavior was futile.

Seconded By Lyman

They were seconded in their testimony by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, who, however, denied that the attitude of the Parole Board was solely the cause of recent attempted escapes at the State prison and the Concord reformatory.

Major Dee said that in the past year 99 inmates in his reformatory eligible for parole and with perfect institution records, had been denied parole.

At the same time, he said, others who had bad institutional records were paroled. He charged the board once released two men who had started a gang fight in a yard where there were 900 men.

He said the board did not consult with him to learn many things he could tell them about inmates.

"What alarmed me a great deal," he continued, "was that the board told me the running of the institution was my business, but that parole was theirs, and if they saw fit to set men back, I would have to take care of them.

Of the 937 inmates at Concord, he said, "they are unusually on edge for any attempt to escape; disgruntled and sore; they show a sullen attitude to me."

Curley Sarcasm

Two other institution heads, Supt. Maurice N. Winslow of the Norfolk Prison colony and Supt. Miriam Van Waters of the Women's Reformatory at Sherborn, denied their was unrest at their institutions.

During the hearing, which was continued until Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Governor Curley admonished Winslow to give "straight answers" and asked Dr. Van Waters—who had said she believed there should be a woman on the parole board—if she were a candidate. She did not answer.

Dr. Van Waters was questioned sharply by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley. Once he asked her if she believed in social workers and Dr. Van Waters said that she was one herself. Although there had been unrest at Sherborn six months ago, she said there was none now. In face of the extended questioning by Coakley she held to her contention that Sherborn parole problems are distinct from those at other institutions.

Councilor Coakley questioned her at length concerning her previous experience and at times made it appear he did not hear her answers.

Supt. James E. Warren of the Bridgewater State Farm said he couldn't "complain much" about the parole board.

During the hearing Governor Curley asked Warden Lanagan if he knew of paroles and pardons being purchased. Lanagan said he did not.

Commissioner Lyman said adherence to the "set-back" would require a new state prison.

He said he believed a parole board was necessary, but felt the set-backs for a prisoner at parole eligibility should be indefinite, rather than definite, so that hope might be held out to the prisoner through good behavior.

"The heads of institutions are better judges of when a man is ready for release," he said.

To a question by Governor Curley, Commissioner Lyman replied he understood it was a policy of the federal government, religiously followed, to give credit in time off to well behaved prisoners.

P. Emmet Gavin, of the Parole Board, who has already expressed defiance, was denied the right to question Lyman. Governor Curley said he would be given an opportunity to do so later.

Major Dee said 254 of the 937 inmates at the reformatory were sentenced to terms of from five to 12 years.

"All mixed in with first offenders?" inquired Gov. James M. Curley, who presided, and when the superintendent said they were, remarked: "It's about time to end that."

Curley also attacked newspaper comments that parolees were granted too freely, by drawing from Lanagan the statement that less than five per cent of prisoners paroled from the state prison were returned for parole violation.

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GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

YOUNG GIVES LIE TO CURLEY CHARGE

Former Speaker Denies Governor's Statement Credited to Ely

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 4—Rising at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in the State House today, B. Loring Young, former speaker of the House and a resident of Weston, denied a statement made yesterday concerning the alleged refusal by former Governor Ely to remove Alexander Lincoln, member of the State Board of Tax Appeals.

Mr. Young said that at yesterday's session Governor Curley said his request to Ely for removal of Lincoln met with the reply that he could not do it because Lincoln was one of the heaviest contributors to his campaign. The Governor discussed the matter while attacking the appeal board.

"I am very sorry that it was not possible for me to attend the conference held yesterday," said Mr. Young. "Had I been present I would have asked the privilege of replying to one of the speakers who addressed the conference because I know that the remarks made in his speech were not true.

"As Al Smith often has said 'Let's get the record straight.' Governor Curley told the selectmen of the state not only that the Board of Tax Appeals should be abolished but that Governor Ely told him that he would not remove Alexander Lincoln from the board because of the fact that Lincoln was the heaviest contributor to his campaign fund. (Mr. Young indicated that he was using this as printed in a newspaper.)

"I happen to know personally from conversations with Former Governor Ely and Mr. Lincoln that the latter contributed not one cent to the Ely campaign fund and also that Governor Ely never made the statement attributed to him by Curley.

"In 1924 at a time when Mr. Curley, then Mayor of Boston, accused the House of Representatives of wholesale corruption and bribery, I took the floor and in my remarks I suggested to Mayor Curley that the laws of God and man like have taught mankind two lessons, first, that thou shalt not steal and second that thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

"I now repeat the same suggestion to Mr. Curley, and I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which obviously is based on deceit and falsehood."

At the end of the first day's sessions yesterday the selectmen took a vote endorsing the move for biennial sessions of the State Legislature. Fifty-five of the 80 members attending voted in favor of holding legislative sessions every two years instead of every year as at present. Twenty-five voted against the proposal. Expressions of opinion indicated the majority believed the two-year meetings would serve to cut the costs of state government and thereby reduce the amount of taxation on cities and towns now necessary to bear the expense of annual sessions.

The association re-elected all its officers yesterday and listened to a talk by Governor Curley in which he said new sources of revenue were the towns' only hope. He said there would be no decrease in governmental costs for a long period. "How long," he said, "no one can tell."

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TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1936

CAR REGISTRATION PLAINT IN COURT

Mail Service Concern Charges Business Loss

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A squabble over the publication of the list of automobile registrations was thrown today before the State Supreme Court and tonight brought a sharp exchange of statements concerning the administration of Governor Curley.

For ten years the Direct Mail Service, Inc., of Boston has published lists of the resignations, for distribution to state agencies and police departments.

Asserting it had been refused the 1936 list, the company filed in the Supreme Court a petition asking a writ of madamus compelling Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan to furnish the list, which this year has been given to the Auto List, Inc.

Promptly State Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline issued a statement charging that the Auto List, Inc., is a newly formed company and has been granted a monopoly at the direction of the Governor. He said he would file an order in the House asking an investigation.

Bowker further charged that the charter of the new company "was mailed to Thomas H. Mahoney, 40 Court street, Boston, who, peculiarly, is counsel of record for Edmund L. Dolan in the Supreme Court equity proceedings brought by the city of Boston against the said Edmund L. Dolan and others."

Dolan, city treasurer when Curley was mayor of Boston, was recently charged by the city of Boston with fraud in the purchase of bonds for the city sinking fund Curley has staunchly defended him.

Bowker charged that Callahan, in granting the contract to the Auto List Company, "has to obey the mandate of the chief headsman, Governor Curley, in order to hold his job. In the very serious charges brought against the commissioner the truth is apparent that Commissioner Callahan is only the puppet in the show."

The Direct Mail Service, Inc., in its petition, asserted it submitted its bid on Sept. 20 last, that on or about Oct. 11 the Auto List Company was organized and the commissioner entered into a contract under which the commissioner was to furnish the registration list to the Auto List, Inc. and to no other organization or individual.

In recent years the Direct Mail Service has paid twenty-five hundred dollars for the list.

To Lowest Bidder, Says Callahan

Special to the Telegram

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Commissioner Callahan on learning of Bowker's statement issued one of his own in which he said in part:

"Representative Bowker certainly got his information very promptly as the Department of Public Works has received no complaint from any source with reference to the awarding of this contract. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, the Auto List, Inc., and was awarded unanimously by the full board of the Department of Public Works and not solely by me as commissioner.

"The difference between the low bid and the bid of the Direct Mail Service, Inc., was $550. How Representative Bowker who professes to be the watchdog of the treasury can object to the unanimous action of a board which awarded a contract to a responsible firm at a saving of $550 to the Commonwealth is beyond my comprehension.

"The policy of the Department of Public Works during my term as commissioner has been to award all contracts to the lowest responsible bidder.

"There was no complaint from the Direct Mail Service, Inc., last year when they received this contract for furnishing police lists, nor did they complain during the years when they received the contract without any competition."

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AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

Regis Alumnae Hosts at Brilliant Hotel Vendome Dance

By MARGUERITE DOWNEY

"AND the music went round and round" at the Regis alumnae dance at the Hotel Vendome last evening.

Edith Powers and her committee spared no time, expense or ingenuity in arranging the party. For her chairman duties, Edith chose a pale peach frock . . . its blouse studded with diamond-shaped appliques of gold sequins. Accompanying her was Robert Reilly.

Gertrude Grady was very generous-hearted . . . industriously counting the returns, which benefitted the scholarship fund. Grace was effectively gowned in black velvet with a corsage of deep red roses. Lending a helping hand was Aurelia Kelly in an Alice blue gown of hammered satin . . . a tiny bag of rhinestones completed her ensemble.

Students Attend

Needless to say the Regis College student body, home for the holidays from the Weston college, turned out "en masse" to attend the last affair of the holiday season. Helena Cahill in a picturesque gown of salmon pink taffeta played hostess to a merry group . . . Marian Barry, dark and very-good-looking in a rust lame frock . . . Frances Reardon of West Medford and her sister, Betty, always to the fore in Simmons College affairs, trimmed her shell pink frock with sequin bands.

Between dance sets the entire party adjourned to the Nippon Room to enjoy the continental atmosphere. Frances Ellis was the center of a merry party, Ruth Neelon, a jewel studded belt trimming her turquoise gown and Mary Barret in a caped frock of eggshell matelasse was escorted by Frank Pedonti . . . a member of Governor Curley's executive staff.

One of the most effective gowns of the evening was worn by Edna Conlan of Wellesley Hills . . . a member of the senior class. Her gown was an off-the-shoulder one of rust moire . . . contrasting flowers at the neckline. Florence Gallagher . . . who is quite a figure in dramatic and horse circles . . . trimmed her black crepe frock with a large bow of starched organdie.

Black Taffeta

Kay Donovan came down from Portsmouth, N. H., to take in the affair. She wore a bouffant dress of black taffeta . . . its skirt banded with rows of black velvet. Dorothy Bric was another "out-of-towner" attending the party. There was a hint of spring in her navy and white printed gown.

Among the engaged group were Grace Foley and Jack Toll . . . Grace dainty in pale blue net . . . ruffled from waist to hem. Blonde Mary Hogan was effective in hyacinth chiffon and Mary McCafferty floated about in fuchsia chiffon and a purple-blue scarf of the same material.

Betty Cunningham of Waltham and her mother, Mrs. Matthew Cunningham of Waltham dropped into the Nippon Room to see if the dance was going smoothly. Betty was ultra smart in wine red coat . . . krimmer trimming matching turban. Mrs. Cunningham wore black accessories with her beaver coat.

Another daughter, Miriam . . . a junior at Regis . . . attended the dance. Miriam . . . who is an attractive blonde . . . wore dark blue, threaded with gold.

Glimpsed Geraldine McInerney . . . rhinestones studding her black crepe gown . . . Mary Broderick, stunning in black velvet and Anna Golden, colorful in bright red velvet.

Krinkled Crepe

A merry party included Mary Thomas of Watertown, who went dramatic for the evening with her Katharine Hepburn hair cut and Juliet cap of seed pearls . . . Corinne Tondorf, individual in lime wool lace, sashed in dubonnet velvet, and Grace Morgan of Cambridge, attired in white krinkled crepe with diamante straps.

Enjoying a chat between the dances were Kay McManus . . . home for the holidays from Trinity College . . . Audrey Kenney in nile green rough crepe, and Phyllis O'Brien . . . a tiny collar of metal cloth setting off her severe black gown.

Good looking Mary Stevens wore red print and was the guest of Irene Wyman in a picturesque gown of lemon brocade. Louise Casey was decidedly feminine in pink crepe and a maribou-trimmed cape. Louise was escorted by Dick McDonald and Mary came with James Conwell.

Others included Ethel Halloran, Margaret Ford, Louise Friary and Claire Morgan.

(Picture from International News Photograph Service)

Belle of the ball was Edna Conlan of Wellesley Hills, who attended the alumnae dance of Regis College, last evening, at Hotel Vendome.

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JAN 4 1936

Governor Curley Brands Loring Young "Lobbyist"

Governor Curley today answered the attack made on him by B. Loring Young, in which the former Speaker of the House referred to charges by the then Mayor Curley in 1924 of "wholesale corruption" in the House.

Young had asked "how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which is obviously based on deceit and falsehood."

Replied Governor Curley:

"It seems that a plan to make concerted attacks on me from day to day has been going on for months. I haven't paid any attention to those attacks, but I think the time has now come for me to answer them.

"A former Speaker of the House, whose activities since he was retired by the electorate from public office has been confined principally to lobbying in the interests of public service corporations, has seen fit to come to the defense of a former Democratic Governor, by name of Joseph B. Ely.

"This is a perfectly natural position for Mr. Young to take, having been associated in the same legal firm with former Governor Ely.

"His reference to charges made by me in 1924 of wholesale corruption by the Legislature was in connection with the Boston Elevated act of 1918.

"I am astounded at his audacity in endeavoring to convey the impression that there was no corruption in connection with the enactment of this legislation.

"It is a public record that members of the House and Senate during the seven years succeeding the enactment of the 1918 law were openly charged with having options on shares of the El stock in return for votes."

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JAN 4 1936

CURLEY SCORES TAX APPEALS

Biennial sessions of the state Legislature were recommended by the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in a vote taken during the convention of the body.

At the same meeting, Governor Curley again assailed the state board of tax appeals, declaring that it was a mechanism created by "organized money" for the protection of special and privileged interests.

The governor also told the association that the procuring of new revenue was the only salvation of cities and towns in this state until prosperity returns.

New revenue for the state, as outlined in his program to the Legislature, was asked by the governor, and he requested the association to join with taxpayers' units and other civic organizations in his campaign.

If the financial recommendations he made are adopted, Curley said, it will be possible to terminate the state tax and result in a $2 reduction in local tax rates.

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JAN 4 1936

was four inches thick on the floor, I months.

Loring Young Launches Attack on Curley

B. Loring Young, former Speaker of the House, today assailed Governor Curley at the conference of Massachusetts Selectmen's association in the Gardner auditorium, State House.

Young, a member of the Weston board of selectmen, vigorously denied the Governor's charges that former Governor Ely had refused to remove Alexander Lincoln from the state tax appeal board because Lincoln had been a heavy contributor to Ely's campaign fund.

"I happen to know personally from conversations with former Governor Ely that Mr. Lincoln contributed not one cent to the campaign fund of Governor Ely and also that Governor Ely never made the statement attributed to him by Governor Ely," Young declared.

QUOTES BIBLE

The former Speaker then declared:

"In 1924, at a time when Mr. Curley, then mayor of Boston, accused the House of Representatives of wholesale corruption and bribery, I took the floor and in my remarks I suggested to Mayor Curley that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind two lessons; first, that thou shalt not steal and, second, that thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

"I now repeat the same suggestion to Mr. Curley, and I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which is obviously based on deceit and falsehead."

REGRETS ABSENCE

"I am very sorry," Young said, "that it was impossible for me to attend the conference held yesterday. Had I been present I would have asked the privilege of replying to one of the speakers who addressed the conference because I know that the remarks made in his speech were not true."

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JAN 4 1936

Inside Stories Due In Jail Breaks

The inside stories on recent prison and jail outbreaks are expected to be told by witnesses when the hearing on the parole board is resumed Monday afternoon before Governor Curley and his executive council.

Heads of correctional institutions who were heard at the opening of the hearing, hesitated to be explicit, and generalized on present conditions, but a prospective witness due to be heard Monday declared that he will give the real picture of the recent break at Concord reformatory.

The three members of the Parole Board, Richard Olney, chairman; Matthew Bullock and P. Emmet Gavin, who were refused permission to examine witnesses, will be given an oportunity to reply to charges that their policies are largely responsible for present unrest among prisoners.

They have been accused of being too strict in pursuing a policy of refusing to release convicts with good prison records at the expiration of two-thirds of their minimum sentences as they are permitted under the law.

Severest criticism of the Parole Board at the opening hearing came from Francis J. W. Lanigan, warden at state prison, who predicted that current unrest will "boil over into serious trouble" unless the uncompromising attitude of the board is altered.

His criticism was amplified by Major Michael J. Dee, superinendent at Concord, who declared that resentment there has been growing over the refusal of the board to adopt a policy of leniency.

"If the policy of setting back men to serve maximum sentences is adhered to, we will have to have a new state prison, for the prison at Charlestown is not adequate to confine dangerous criminals and protect the people," was the solemn warning sounded by Commissioner of Corrections Arthur T. Lyman.

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JAN 4 1936

Selectmen For Biennials of General Court

The Massachusetts Selectmen's association yesterday went on record for biennial sessions of the state legislature, declaring by a 55-25 vote that sessions every two years would constitute a major improvement over the present system of yearly ones.

The vote came toward the end of a day featured by an address from Gov. Curley, in which he took occasion to assail the State Board of Tax Appeals once more, asserting that it was a mechanism created by "organized money" for the protection of special and privileged interests, at the expense of the home owner and small taxpayer.

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JAN 4 1936

Council Hits Gas Rate Increase

The 1934-35 Boston City Council, in its final session today, instructed Mayor Mansfield to protest against the proposed increase of rates of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

Councillor Joseph McGrath declared that under the proposed new rates, bills of persons paying under $4.50 a month would be increased.

The Council presented flowers to Councillor Thomas E. Green of Charlestown, recently appointed civil service commissioner. In making the presentation President John I. Fitzgerald said:

"Governor Curley had great courage. His appointment of Thomas Green was a fine one. Green is a practical man with a big heart who will grant a square deal to all."

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JAN 4 1936

cause of the blaze.

Curley Studies Clark Report

Miller Frank Clark's last hope to live rested today with Governor Curley as the convict was removed to the death cell at State Prison, where he is scheduled to die the week of January 12 for the murder of Ethel uckerman, South End bakeshop girl.

The governor has a report of alienists who have examined the condemned man, but as yet he has not had the time to study it. Clark recently lost his appeal to the supreme court.

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JAN 4 1936

THE SENATOR SAYS:

Taxpayers Getting 'Educated' in These Fights

Bill Foley Also Kept Busy, What With Schools, Paroles And Snow Removal

THE SENATOR:

He sees all and knows all that's going on in Massachusetts politics and most of it he finds amusing or amazing, or both. Best of all, he tells about it.

Meet him below and listen in with him regularly in the Boston Sunday Advertiser and Boston Evening American.

"Timmy," says The Senator, "I am heading for a train instead of the last roundup, having just heard Jim Warren, the Bridgewater superintendent, describe an inebriate as a highbrow drunk. One quick one and I will spill the news fast and be away on the wings of light."

THE SENATOR

Timmy arranges for The Senator's quick one and all the boys on the stools cock their ears for the news.

"Timmy," says The Senator, "it looks like a red hot winter for District Attorney Bill. It looks like the parole board will take the plank parade as a unit. It looks like we will have a new superintendent in place of Maurice Winslow at the Norfolk Prison Colony. It looks like they will have to make the Roslindale street signs larger. And it looks like you must go to bed early to avoid a long stretch in State Prison.

"I had a very busy day leaping from crag to crag without being the goat, hopping between the Finance Commission hearing and the Governor's Council hearing, and commiserating with the goats at both places.

"The Fin Com digs into snow removal just as soon as it concludes the present phase of its inquiry bearing upon how easy it is for Mayor Freddie's brother-in-law, Louis A. Roe, to get himself lost in Roslindale.

Continued

"By the time District-Attorney Bill finishes with The Schools for Scandal, the Fin Com will have enough piled up for his earnest consideration to carry him through until spring thaws the frozen bonds.

"The Fin Com hearing is a very fine round in the go between Governor Jim and Mayor Freddie, and if this keeps up there is no telling what degree the education of the tax-payer will attain.

Roe Lost in Roslindale

"The fireworks supply at the Fin Com hearing is complete when Sammy Goodwin arrives as a spectator. This is a very nice hearing, with the smoke so thick you can hardly see Mark Sullivan wagging his pencil, and I am deeply impressed with the story of how Mr. Roe got lost in Roslindale and was obliged to call on City Councillor Jimmy Finley as a guide to the home of the contractor who was unaware that Mr. Roe desired to write his bond.

"What I am planning to do after listening to the testimony of Mr. Pieczkowski, the ash and garbage collector, is hang out in a City Hall corridor and see if I cannot cut in on some of this money people seem so anxious to pay for contracts. I will be Mr. B., but do not tell Clem Norton about this, and you can be Mr. A.

"The Fin Com hearing, though, is not the magnificent affair that is the Governor's Council hearing where Senator Joe Langone is in his frock coat behind a very large cigar and there are such notables in attendance as Senators Edso Carroll and Bill Madden, Dean Gleason Archer, Frank Juggins, Tom O'Brien, Bill Coughlin and the like of that.

"All of the councillors except Dan Coakley had a very nice lunch which made them late for the gathering, but Dan broke out a sandwich. This is what I call saving the tax-payers' money but it is the first time I knew Dan is carrying his lunch.

"Well, Matt Bullock, Dick Olney and Emmett Gavin are on the spot and the hearing is only a few minutes old when they are accused of having failed to parole convicts with the best prison records, of having paroled convicts with bad prison records, and having been responsible, in the pursuance of this activity, for dissension, unrest, rioting and escapes.

402 Years in Reformatories

"Commissioner Lyman, Warden Lanagan and Superintendent Dee go very well with the council. Superintendent Winslow goes very badly with the council and Dr. Miriam Van Waters, the lady superintendent of Sherborn, goes very badly with Councillor Coakley but very nicely with the rest, especially Councillor Win Schuster who gets her permission to ask a few questions and be courteous. When she says she thinks there should be a woman on the parole board, Governor Jim asks her if she would consent to appointment and this smooths things over a little so that when she misunderstands a question and says she has been connected with reformatory institutions for 402 years, even she and Councillor Coakley get a laugh.

"Well, everything is very important, but the most amazing disclosure of all, they go over with a hop, skip and a jump. This is the statement that there is in state prison today a man by the name of John Walsh who must serve 12 years because he stayed out late one night and had a few drinks. Walsh was paroled 12 years before his maximum was up and sent back for violating his parole by not going to bed early and sober enough. Now he must serve his maximum.

"This dizzy condition of the parole regulations came to light a few years back when a paroled lifer was returned to prison to spend the rest of his life there because he stole a pair of shoes. The newspapers got him a pardon but they did not change the rules and it does not appear now as if they intended any action along this line . . ."

It is just at this point that a man in the uniform of an officer of the law comes to the door and Timmy, from old habit, reaches for a bung starter. Then Timmy realizes what he is doing and reaches for a bottle, instead.

"I am on the police listing," says the man in the uniform of an officer of the law. "Does anybody sleep in this building?"

"Friend," says Timmy, "you better start questioning everybody at the bar except The Senator. They have been asleep for the last 10 minutes."

Concluded

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BOSTON REVIEW
Boston, Mass.
JAN 4 1936

JOE. KENNEDY'S SUDDEN RISE IS YET VERY PUZZLING TO THE HUB POLITICIANS

He Resigns From Highly Important Position In Federal Service And Takes Charge Of Big Radio Corporation While It Is Undergoing Reorganization—Neither Curley, Nor Former Mayor Fitzgerald, Whose Daughter is Joe's Wife, Is Credited With His Ascendency —Father, Prominent In Old Boston Machine, Was Mighty Good Listener.

By Carroll Crane

Washington, Jan. 5—Congress has reassembled and Al Smith's position is that of a foeman, as far the White House Administration's major policies are concerned, but in order to allay any fear that may exist on the part of timid and ill-informed readers, if there are such, let me say that "the government in Washington still lives." The foregoing is part of a well-known quotation, but to be exactly and completely truthful I should add that the government not only still lives, but it is not dismayed or ready to return to the horse-and-buggy days.

The daily papers have given and will give a lot of information concerning what is going on and what is coming off in this Capital city just now, but it is hardly probable that they will have little to say that amounts to much concerning an East Boston boy who has risen high under the auspices of the Roosevelt Administration, and who is remaining higher, after severing his connection with the Administration, than anybody, commonly or uncommonly known as a Bostonian, whose name is familiar to me. I refer to Joseph P. Kennedy, the new official head of the Radio Corporation of America, who not long ago resigned as head of the administration's Securities and Exchange Commission, To Kennedy has now been assigned the somewhat difficult task of working out a comprehensive plan of recapitalization for the biggest radio organization on this hemisphere.

Let me refer briefly to the fact that Joseph P. Kennedy is a son of the late Patrick J. Kennedy, an estimable citizen of East Boston for many years, who was a liquor dealer during the greater part of his mature life, a consistent Democrat and at one time an important cog in the Boston Democratic machine. He was not an orator, was a good listener, had a carefully controlled sense of humor and when he spoke he usually said something. Political orators of prominence do not always have that desirable qualification.

While his father was long prominent in Boston politics, Joe never was. He first made the headlines in a way to attract more than casual attention when he married Miss. Rose Fitzgerald, daughter of Boston's well-known ex-mayor, and those who knew both the bride and groom congratulated both of them, for both were worthy of it.

Although Mr. Kennedy made much progress in the business world, it was after Franklin D. Roosevelt had been inaugurated as President and had begun to develop what is known as the New Deal that he soared high. While many were looking to see James M. Curley, who had backed Roosevelt at a time when it looked as if backing him would mean political defeat and permanent downfall, selected as the Massachusetts man who would be closest to the President and who would dictate appointments, removals, promotions and other political activities in that formerly Republican Commonwealth, Joseph P. Kennedy's name appeared "in the public print," as your grandfather would express it, as being selected for a job of which nobody previously had ever heard.

It was fairly well understood that the relations of Governor Curley, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and various others in the Democratic party who were interested in appointments to be made in Washington were not such as to make it possible or probable that Joseph P. Kennedy had been appointed as the result of a petition signed in happy harmony by Messrs. Curley, Fitzgerald, et al., representing various wings of the Massachusetts and Boston Democracy.

However, only facts counted. Joseph P. Kennedy had received an exceptionally important and highy responsibe appointment from President Roosevelt, and so far as could be learned, neither one of Boston's two best known ex-mayors was directly responsible for the appointment. Some of the most important politicians in Boston, to say nothing of those in East Boston, are still wondering how it happened, even as Joseph P. Kennedy, after resigning voluntarily from a more important Federal position than any East Boston politician has been able to capture, takes up his highly responsible executive position with one of the most important corporations in the United States.

If Patrick J. Kennedy were alive, I would like to meet him and ask him point blank just how it was that his boy Joe got his start and how it happened to be such a flying one. Kennedy would probably smile in a reserved sort of way and reply:

"Now and then, young fellow, the power of the press is limited, after all, isn't it?"

And I would have to agree with him that it is.

"By the time District-Attorney Bill finishes with The Schools for Scandal, the Fin Com will have enough piled up for his earnest consideration to carry him through until spring thaws the frozen bonds.

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"Well, everything is very important, but the most amazing disclosure of all, they go over with a hop, skip and a jump. This is the statement that there is in state prison today a man by the name of John Walsh who must serve 12 years because he stayed out late one night and had a few drinks. Walsh was paroled 12 years before his maximum was up and sent back for violating his parole by not going to bed early and sober enough. Now he must serve his maximum.

"This dizzy condition of the parole regulations came to light a few years back when a paroled lifer was returned to prison to spend the rest of his life there because he stole a pair of shoes. The newspapers got him a pardon but they did not change the rules and it does not appear now as if they intended any action along this line . . ."

It is just at this point that a man in the uniform of an officer of the law comes to the door and Timmy, from old habit, reaches for a bung starter. Then Timmy realizes what he is doing and reaches for a bottle, instead.

"I am on the police listing," says the man in the uniform of an officer of the law. "Does anybody sleep in this building?"

"Friend," says Timmy, "you better start questioning everybody at the bar except The Senator. They have been asleep for the last 10 minutes."

concluded

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JOE. KENNEDY'S SUDDEN RISE IS YET VERY PUZZLING TO THE HUB POLITICIANS

He Resigns From Highly Important Position In Federal Service And Takes Charge Of Big Radio Corporation While It Is Undergoing Reorganization—Neither Curley, Nor Former Mayor Fitzgerald, Whose Daughter is Joe's Wife, Is Credited With His Ascendency —Father, Prominent In Old Boston Machine, Was Mighty Good Listener.

By Carroll Crane

Washington, Jan. 5—Congress has reassembled and Al Smith's position is that of a foeman, as far the White House Administration's major policies are concerned, but in order to allay any fear that may exist on the part of timid and ill-informed readers, if there are such, let me say that "the government in Washington still lives." The foregoing is part of a well-known quotation, but to be exactly and completely truthful I should add that the government not only still lives, but it is not dismayed or ready to return to the horse-and-buggy days.

The daily papers have given and will give a lot of information concerning what is going on and what is coming off in this Capital city just now, but it is hardly probable that they will have little to say that amounts to much concerning an East Boston boy who has risen high under the auspices of the Roosevelt Administration, and who is remaining higher, after severing his connection with the Administration, than anybody, commonly or uncommonly known as a Bostonian, whose name is familiar to me. I refer to Joseph P. Kennedy, the new official head of the Radio Corporation of America, who not long ago resigned as head of the administration's Securities and Exchange Commission, To Kennedy has now been assigned the somewhat difficult task of working out a comprehensive plan of recapitalization for the biggest radio organization on this hemisphere.

Let me refer briefly to the fact that Joseph P. Kennedy is a son of the late Patrick J. Kennedy, an estimable citizen of East Boston for many years, who was a liquor dealer during the greater part of his mature life, a consistent Democrat and at one time an important cog in the Boston Democratic machine. He was not an orator, was a good listener, had a carefully controlled sense of humor and when he spoke he usually said something. Political orators of prominence do not always have that desirable qualification.

While his father was long prominent in Boston politics, Joe never was. He first made the headlines in a way to attract more than casual attention when he married Miss. Rose Fitzgerald, daughter of Boston's well-known ex-mayor, and those who knew both the bride and groom congratulated both of them, for both were worthy of it.

Although Mr. Kennedy made much progress in the business world, it was after Franklin D. Roosevelt had been inaugurated as President and had begun to develop what is known as the New Deal that he soared high. While many were looking to see James M. Curley, who had backed Roosevelt at a time when it looked as if backing him would mean political defeat and permanent downfall, selected as the Massachusetts man who would be closest to the President and who would dictate appointments, removals, promotions and other political activities in that formerly Republican Commonwealth, Joseph P. Kennedy's name appeared "in the public print," as your grandfather would express it, as being selected for a job of which nobody previously had ever heard.

It was fairly well understood that the relations of Governor Curley, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and various others in the Democratic party who were interested in appointments to be made in Washington were not such as to make it possible or probable that Joseph P. Kennedy had been appointed as the result of a petition signed in happy harmony by Messrs. Curley, Fitzgerald, et al., representing various wings of the Massachusetts and Boston Democracy.

However, only facts counted. Joseph P. Kennedy had received an exceptionally important and highy responsibe appointment from President Roosevelt, and so far as could be learned, neither one of Boston's two best known ex-mayors was directly responsible for the appointment. Some of the most important politicians in Boston, to say nothing of those in East Boston, are still wondering how it happened, even as Joseph P. Kennedy, after resigning voluntarily from a more important Federal position than any East Boston politician has been able to capture, takes up his highly responsible executive position with one of the most important corporations in the United States.

If Patrick J. Kennedy were alive, I would like to meet him and ask him point blank just how it was that his boy Joe got his start and how it happened to be such a flying one. Kennedy would probably smile in a reserved sort of way and reply:

"Now and then, young fellow, the power of the press is limited, after all, isn't it?"

And I would have to agree with him that it is.

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CONSOLIDATION DOES NOT USUALLY MEAN ECONOMY IN CITY OPERATIONS

It Has Been Tried So Many Times Without Promised Results That Some New Idea Ought To Be Brought Into Action As Reason For Making Important Changes—If Reforms Solemnly Promised Were Actually Achieved, Upward Rise Of City Payrolls Would Not Persist Constantly And Expensively

By Peter Fitz Curley

While I desire, here and now, to say that I am as loyal to Mayor Mansfield as any responsible or irresponsible employe of the city should or could be, and while my loyalty to his high and splendid ideals is as aggressive as was my loyalty to the high and aggressive ideals of Mayor Curley, Mayor Peters and Mayor Nichols, it is my somewhat painful duty to insist that in reducing the number of municipal departments, or in trying to reduce them, he is making a serious and almost fatal mistake.

The mayor, I am sure, will pardon me for saying that I have had my eye on City Hall for some years and long before I was induced to accept a position in the municipal service. As long ago as when I was a care-free kid, living in Brighton and taught to believe that John H. Lee was a greater man than George Washington ever tried to be, I heard my grandfather, on his daily evening visits to my parents' home, not far from the abbattoir discussing with my father the proposition just made by a mayor who seemed to be obsessed with a passion for economy, to reduce the number of municipal departments by at least fifty per cent, for the sake of saving money.

Ever since then, at irregular intervals, I have been hearing wise men who were not quite as wise as they should have been, proclaiming the necessity and desirability of reducing the number of our municipal departments. Gradually after a fashion, they have been reduced, but as you may or may not have noticed, no actual reduction in the cost of operating the departments as a whole has ever been achieved. I am not among those who believe that municipal departments should be operated with as close an eye to saving money as are the departments in a ten-cents store, but I thoroughly believe that, if a mayor obtains a reduction in the number of his departments for the sake of lifting what is called "a grievous burden from the shoulders of the taxpayers," the cost of running the consolidated departments should not mount by more than fifty per cent for the first year after consolidation.

I hope that I have made it perfectly clear that I am not a fanatic on the subject of municipal economy. Indeed, as a matter of fact, I have no objection to the consolidation of municipal or State departments, for I know that every consolidation means more employment for more reliable workers in the cause of political righteousness, but when we consolidate, let us do so with our eyes open and our ears ditto. For example, if we consolidate three departments, headed by three superintendents whose annual salaries are $5000 each, let us not tell our fellow citizens that we are saving money for them by appointing one commissioner to head the consolidated department at a salary of $8000 per annum, three deputy commissioners at $5000 and other minor officials at higher salaries than similiar positions called for before consolidation.

I am saying nothing, or not much of anything, concerning the inevitable necessity for twenty-five per cent more employes in the consolidated department than were necessary prior to consolidation. As soon as the consolidation is achieved, all thought of economy vanishes or, if it reappears, it is treated like a bad dream following a triumphant banquet to the head of the consolidated and newly named department. Little or nothing more is heard from the inside of City Hall concerning the necessity for economy in the conduct of municipal operations until another mayor is chosen. Then after several secret conferences of the great minds behind the new administration, the public is informed that another consolidation of municipal departments is necessary in order that the cost of municipal government may be brought down to an irreducible minimum, or words to that effect.

Do not labor under the delusion that I am fearful of losing my position as a valuable city employe by any consolidation that may be effected in the near or remote future. I can get as close to any administration as soon as it becomes an administration as any other man in Boston.

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Constructive Add

Those who had expected that Governor James M. Curley's official address to the at the beginning of his second year as executive head of the Commonwealth, would be taken in their expectations and some of them, of course, were disappointed.

The Governor was addressing all the people of the Commonwealth, and not mere lature. His utterances were those of one who has fully measured the duties of his p face them.

Those who disagree with his attitude toward certain vital problems must admit, has faced those problems manfully and with a purpose to do his part in solving them.

In view of economic and financial conditions throughout the World and in our c Commonwealth, it would seem to be the plain duty of all the leaders of both parties t of the General Court to the consideration of measures that should have no partisan ba for candid and constructive consideration.

Within a few months a vigorous campaign for political control of the Commonw under way. There is not the slightest doubt that his Excellency will be prominent an in that campaign.

Before that campaign is actually opened the General Court may well complete th ies and do so solely with a purpose to meet the economic needs of Massachusetts with profit and political gains.

There are those in both parties who, unfortunately, can think and speak of legi the prestige and power of candidates and causes.

It is our firm belief that Governor Curley will meet more than half way those thought is for the rescue of their constituents from further financial and business dan

Prompt and patriotic service should be the duty of every legislator. Later in th is rendered, it will be soon enough for the alignment of leaders and legislators in thei camps.

Then, it is highly probable, those whose chief aim politically is to defeat and d the leader of his party will have all the opportunity they desire for combat.

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UNREST LAID TO PAROLE BOARD

Wardens Warned Lyman Before Prison Breaks

A warning that only a change in the parole policy would prevent riot and bloodshed in Charlestown State Prison and Concord Reformatory was sounded before the recent breaks at those institutions, witnesses told the Governor's Council yesterday at a public hearing through which councilors seek removal of the board.

But neither Commissioner of Corrections Arthur T. Lyman nor the heads of the two prisons would say that the breaks, at Concord on Oct 8 and at Charlestown on Dec 3, were directly attributable to the unrest and resentment which all three testified had been aroused among the prisoners by the tightening up on paroles.

During the four-hour session, which was adjourned until Monday by Gov Curley, the Executive Counsel heard the heads of five Massachusetts penal institutions testify, some favorably and some unfavorably, concerning their relation with the board of parole.

Charge Morale Lowered

Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of Charlestown and Maj Michael Dee of Concord supplied the most damaging evidence against the board, as both men said the continual setbacks their inmates had suffered at the hands of the board had disturbed the men and injured the prison morale.

Letters from both men to Commissioner Lyman, complaining about the board, were read aloud by Lieut Gov Hurley. In one of his, Maj Dee said: "If this persists I can no longer be responsible for what may happen at this institution."

In his letter Lanagan objected bitterly to having his prisoners set back many years by the board, told of the smoldering resentment among the men who had hoped for parole in return for good behavior and warned of possible disturbances.

"What I warned of at that time came true on Dec 3," Lanagan testified. He was referring to the desperate break of five men in which two prisoners and one guard were killed.

But other prison heads spoke more favorably of the Parole Board members, Chairman Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin and Mathew W. Bullock, whom the Council has placed on trial.

Winslow's Views

Maurice Winslow, head of the Norfolk Prison Colony, said he had had minor disagreements with the board, but that relations on the whole were satisfactory. He pointed out that no prisoners were sent to him directly from the courts, but came as transfers from Charlestown and Concord, and were of the better type, more likely to receive parole.

Dr Miriam Van Waters, in charge of the Women's Reformatory at Framingham, said that about six months ago the Parole Board's attitude made some of her charges disgruntled, but that everything was running smoothly now.

Dr Van Waters spoke highly of Commissioner Lyman, and of the understanding way in which he treated her woman prisoners.

Under examination by Gov Curley, who presided over the hearing, Dr Van Waters first said a woman and a doctor on the Parole Board would help as far as her prisoners were concerned, and then stated that a better plan would be to establish a special board for woman prisoners alone, since they required more time, work, and care than men.

The attractive head of the Woman's Reformatory attempted to give some outline of her background and qualifications for prison work, but Councilor Coakley's uninterrupted questioning proved too much of a barrier, and she contented herself with answering as few questions as possible and leaving the stand at the first opportunity.

James E. Warren, ex-member of the Legislature who now heads the State Farm at Bridgewater, testified he had few differences with the Board of Parole, and did not come in contact with it much in the course of his work.

Mr Warren spent most of his hour on the stand discussing the proper treatment of mental delinquents and drunkards, who supply one-third of the population at Bridgewater. He said he had 2317 inmates in all, and several hundred drunkards, of whom half are as regular as the clock in returning to the institution a short time after their release.

The last witness was Seymour Stone, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, and at one time also a member of the Board of Parole when the Commissioner of Correction had the power to place one man on the board.

He served in that capacity when Councilor Frank A. Brooks was chairman of the Parole Board. Mr Stone said he could offer little to the present investigation, since he spent all his time working on the rehabilitation of paroled men, of whom there are nearly 2000.

Lyman's Testimony

Commissioner Lyman said he had not and would not attribute the breaks at Charlestown and Concord to the parole policy, but that a tightening up on paroles had undoubtedly stirred up much resentment and hurt discipline among the prisoners.

Continued

DR MIRIAM VAN WATERS AT PAROLE BOARD HEARING

COAKLEY SAYS SOME FOLKS WANTED HIM TO KNOW MORE OF PRISONS

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley supplied the heartiest laugh of the Parole Board hearing yesterday afternoon, when, while discussing his lack of knowledge of penology, he said:

"I know very little about prisons, although some people wanted me to know a great deal more."

STATE PRISON CHIEF CRITICIZES PAROLE BOARD

Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of Charlestown, at extreme left; Gov Curley and Lieut Gov Hurley at extreme right. Councilor Coakley is shown questioning Lanagan.

Lyman said he recommended the Federal parole system, where a man, if he was set back, was eligible to apply for another parole hearing after a year more in prison. Such a system held out a ray of hope to the prisoners, he said, and therefore offered them some incentive to behave. The present system of setting back prisoners to their minimum or maximum sentences, or to any definite period, was bad, he said.

Both Lanagan and Dee were particularly bitter. Dee testified that at least two thirds of the men in Concord had no right to be there, but belonged in State Prison and were long term convicts, not proper material for a reform school.

During the entire hearing the Board of Parole members remained silent, except at one point when Gavin tried to question a witness, and the Governor ordered him to be seated, saying he would be heard later.

Although Councilor James J. Brennan is understood to have instigated the investigation, he did not question a witness. Councilor Coakley took charge most of the time, with the assistance of the Lieutenant Governor and occasionally the Governor himself.

The three Republican members of the Council, Brooks, Schuster and Grossman, asked questions from time to time.

Concluded

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GOVERNOR SEES FIN. COM. BUSY

His Reply to Mansfield Statement on Dolan

In reply to Mayor Mansfield's statement of yesterday to the effect that the Dolan case would still go on despite current activities of the Boston Finance Commission, Gov Curley today predicted that the Fin Com would have an extremely busy year, since it was obligated to investigate corruption, ignorance and incompetency in City Hall.

"All I can say is that the Mayor must have an extremely active imagination," said the Governor when told of Mayor Mansfield's statement, in which the latter said, "The Dolan case will still go on," when asked about the Fin Com's present inquiry into activities of some of the Mayor's political associates.

"The Finance Commission has been operating since 1909," Gov Curley said. "It's business is to investigate anything that savors of corruption, ignorance or incompetency in the administration of affairs at City Hall. I would say that they will have an extremely busy year."

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Curley at Selectmen's Meeting

Gov Curley at meeting of Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in the Gardner Auditorium yesterday. Left to Right—John W. Heselton, president of Selectmen's Association; Gov Curley and Axel Letterman, executive secretary.

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DENIES LINCOLN BACKED ELY

B. Loring Young Attacks Gov Curley's Statement

B. Loring Young of Weston, ex-Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, denied today that Ex-Gov Joseph B. Ely had told Gov Curley at the time the latter was Mayor of Boston that he would not acede to Curley's request for the removal of Alexander Lincoln from the State Board of Tax Appeal because Lincoln had been one of the heaviest contributor's to Ely's campaign fund.

Young, who is a friend of Lincoln, made the denial at today's session of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in Gardner Auditorium, State House. It was in answer to the statement of Gov Curley durin ghis address when the Selectmen opened their session yesterday.

Young, a member of the association because of having been a Selectmen of Weston, said:

"I am evry sorry that it was impossible for me to attend the conference held yesterday. Had I been present I would have asked the privilege of replying to one of the speakers who addressed the conference because I know that the remarks made in his speech were not true. As Al Smith often said, 'Let's get the recorrd straight.'

"Gov Curley told the Selectmen of the State not only that the Board of Tax Appeal should be abolished, but that Gov Ely had told him that he would not remove Alexander Lincoln from the board because of the fact that 'Lincoln was the heaviest contributor to my campaign.'

"I happen to know personally from conversations with Ex-Gov Ely and Mr Lincoln that Mr Lincoln contributed not one cent to the campaign fun of Gov Ely, and also that Gov Ely never made the sttement attributed to by by Gov Curley.

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DECLARES WHITESIDE PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1

Curley Hits Tax Cuts—"Liar," Retorts Lawyer

Explaining his tax and building plan to the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House yesterday Gov Curley attacked Alexander Whiteside and "organized money" for securing "unreasonable tax abatements."

The Governor designated Mr Whiteside as "Public Enemy No. 1" because of his alleged accomplishments in connection with tax abatements.

Mr Whiteside made a brief reply to the Governor's charge last night.

"Since his hit-and-run escapade on the Fourth of July last," said Mr Whiteside, "everybody in the state knows Curley is a liar, and that's all I have to say."

In his attack on Mr Whiteside the Governor said he and his group secured reduced real estate valuation amounting to $300,000,000 in Boston, which, coupled with an increase of $6.60 caused in the tax rate by welfare alone between 1930 and 1935, made any reduction in government cost impossible.

The Governor also charged that Gov Ely refused to remove Alexander Lincoln of the State Board of Tax Appeals because he had contributed to the Ely campaign.

"I well remember waiting on Gov Ely and asking him to remove from the Board of Tax Abatements a member because of his close association with a man whom I had designated as 'Public Enemy No. 1,' Mr Alexander Whiteside, the Governor said.

"Gov Ely's reply to me was, 'Why, I can't remove that man, he was the principal contributor to my campaign fund. But I will increase the membership of the board from three to five.'"

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ROTCH BEMOANS W. P. A. PAYROLLS

Curley Urges Selectmen Back His Tax Program

"The payrolls of the Works Progress Administration are in horrible shape," Arthur G. Rotch, Federal W. P. A. administrator, yesterday told the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association at the annual meeting of that body at the State House.

Stating that he personally preferred the E. R. A. to the W. P. A., Rotch explained that he regretted the Federal Government had made as much of a change in the program as it did in Massachusetts, even though that change was less here than elsewhere.

He pointed out, however, that 3,500,000 men have been taken off relief rolls and put to work by President Roosevelt's relief program.

"We put on a big drive before Christmas so that the workers would receive their pay," said Rotch. "Only 2790 did not get their money, and that was due to the fact that two of the check machines in the office broke down the night before the holiday."

Asks Support of Tax Plan

Asking the association's support of his tax and building program, Gov Curley in his address before the Selectmen struck particularly at Alexander Whiteside, whom he characterized at "public enemy No. 1" and Alexander Lincoln of the Tax Appeal Board.

He complained of the lack of support of his move last year to abolish the Executive Council or to decrease the size of the Legislature and have biennials.

Later in the day, the association cast a vote of 52 to 25 in favor of biennials and sent a copy of a resolution to that effect to each member of the Legislature.

Lashes "Organized Money"

In defending his own tax program, Curley said it would bring in between eight and ten million dollars a year to the state and enable the state to do away with the state tax. The program calls for a 2 cent cigarette tax, a 40 cent tax on each gallon of alcohol, the indefinite extension of the gasoline tax, a tax on trucks, and on slot and weighing machines.

"None of these," the Governor said, "will hurt any group. But the program will be opposed by the same old group that is always spending money fighting legislation, namely organized money.

Gov Curley said he could see no immediate relief from the burden of welfare in this section of the country. Unprecedented prosperity is being enjoyed in other sections of the land, he said, but there has been no evidence of it here as yet.

The association voted to enter upon a competition in perparing town reports. A committee of three judges will be appointed to rule on the most comprehensible annual report and a silver cup will be awarded to the town having the best report. Axel B. Zetterman of Ashland, secretary of the association opened the discussion of this phase of town government.

Theodore N. Waddell, director of the State Division of Accounts, in his talk highly recommended reserve and safety funds.

All officers of the association were reelected.

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CLARK IS REMOVED TO PRISON DEATH CELL

Miller Frank Clark, condemned to die in the electric chair for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, 18-year-old South End bakery shop clerk, yesterday was removed from the Charles street jail to the death cell at Charlestown state prison.

Clark, who recently lost his appeal to the supreme court, has been sentenced to die during the week of Jan. 12. A report of alienists who have examined him was presented to Gov. Curley yesterday, but the Governor said he had not had time to study it last night.

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FAVOR BIENNIAL SESSION PLAN

Bay State Selectmen Indorse Proposal at Meeting Here

The Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, after more than an hour of persistent opposition by a minority bloc, indorsed the proposal for biennial sessions of the Legislature as the first meting of its two-day meeting in Gardner auditorium at the State House came to a close yesterday afternoon.

The vote of the association was 55 to 19, about half of the members being recorded. The association also accepted, by the closest of margins, a motion to appoint a committee to investigate a uniform system of publishing town reports in a more simple and understandable form.

Arthur G. Rotch, WPA administrator for Massachusetts, was the speaker of the afternoon session and answered a barrage of questions on details of the federal program in this state.

The opening session was enlivened yesterday morning by charges of Gov. Curley that his predecessor, Gov. Ely, had refused to remove Alexander Lincoln from the board of tax appeals because Ely, according to the Governor, had said that "Lincoln was the heaviest contributor to my campaign."

Gov. Curley told the selectmen that he had urged the removal of Lincoln because of the latter's association with Alexander Whiteside, whom the Governor in several campaigns had characterized as "Public Enemy No. 1," after Whiteside's outspoken opposition to Curley's political ambitions.

Theodore N. Waddel, director of the division of accounts, was unanimously voted the first honary life membership of the association, following his brief address yesterday afternoon. He urged that towns so plan their budgets that an emergency safety fund be provided to meet the requirements of federal aid.

Officers of the association were re-elected as follows: John W. Heselton, Deerfield, president; Harry S. Torrey, Rockland, vice-president; Dr. William L. Shipman, Paxton, secretary, and J. Clarence Thorne, Millis, treasurer.

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WARDEN CALLS PAROLE BOARD PRISON PERIL

Tells Executive Council Unrest Threatens to 'Boil Over'

LYMAN AND DEE TAKE SAME STAND

The blunt prediction that "current unrest will boil over into serious trouble" among state prison convicts unless the uncompromising attitude of the state parole board is altered was made yesterday by Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden at state prison, to Gov. Curley and the executive council.

Warden Lanagan's criticism of the members of the parole board for their refusal to adopt a policy of leniency toward criminals in the various state penal institutions was subscribed to and amplified by Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, and Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the state reformatory at Concord.

OTHER WITNESSES

Other witnesses at the public hearing before the Governor and council, however, refused to find fault with the parole board members, except to admit that they were in minor disagreement with some of the activities of the board.

These witnesses were Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the state reformatory for women at Framingham; Maurice W. Winslow, superintendent of the state prison colony at Norfolk; James E. Warren, superintendent of the state farm at Bridgewater, and Seymour H. Stone, deputy commissioner of correction.

The hearing was adjourned late yesterday afternoon until 1 P. M. Monday when the board members will be afforded an opportunity to defend the attacks made on their administration yesterday. The Governor yesterday refused to permit them to examine witnesses, explaining that ample opportunity will be given them to tell their story.

Briefly, the complaint against the board members—Richard Olney, chairman; Matthew W. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin—is that they have been altogether too strict in pursuing a policy of refusing to release convicts with good prison records at the expiration of two-thirds of their minimum sentences, as they are permitted to do by statute.

The policy of compelling the criminals to serve their maximum sentences, disregarding their exemplary conduct in prison, is responsible, Lanagan, Lyman and Dee agreed, for the prevailing unrest in the penal institutions because of the despair it engenders in the criminals.

DEE EVASIVE

Maj. Dee evaded all direct questions tending to persuade him to admit that the policy has provoked resentment among his inmates to the extent that there is apprehension lest serious trouble break out, but Warden Lanagan frankly stated he feared such an outbreak at Charlestown.

Warden Lanagan, under examination, blamed the attempted escape at Charlestown on Dec. 3, in which there were three fatalities, to this feeling of despair among the convicts. A letter written by him to Commissioner Lyman in November was produced in which he predicted trouble.

Supt. Dee also was on record in correspondence with the commissioner with complaints against the alleged arbitrary attidude of the parole board toward inmates with good reformatory records who have been denied parole at the expiration of two-thirds of their maximum sentences.

QUESTIONED BY COAKLEY

Dr. Van Waters, although sharply examined by Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, declined to admit that there has been any considerable unrest at her institution for the past six months.

Supt. Winslow, likewise closely examined by Coakley, declined to yield from his position upholding to some extent the acts of the parole board. He was accused by the Governor of refusing to give simple and direct answers to the questions fired at him.

Sensational testimony is anticipated at Monday's session when the parole board members, sustained in their defense by Senators William F. Madden of Roxbury and Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, appear before the council.

One tense moment in yesterday's hearing came when Commissioner Lyman evaded a question by Councillor William G. Hennessey of Lynn as to the source of the ammunition used in the unsuccessful break at Concord last October.

SAYS 500 BULLETS IN DESK

Lyman merely ignored the question and Hennessey failed to press for an answer. A prospective witness declared that he would tell the council next Monday that the bullets went into the institution in a desk that was sent by another state agency for repairs. He said he would prove that a loaded 45-calibre revolver and more than 500 cartridges were found in the desk after it had been delivered at Concord from the neighboring town of Framingham.

During the course of the hearing Gov. Curley and Councillor Coakley criticized those Boston newspapers which have published editorials upholding the position of the parole board and opposing extensive use of the pardon power.

The Governor obtained from Warden Lanagan complete approval of the Thanksgiving Day and Christmas pardons, with the added assurance that the convicts had not been compelled to pay money for them. The Governor bluntly stated that previous pardons had been obtained through purchase.

SEES BENEFIT IN PARDON

Warden Lanagan expressed the opinion that had no pardons been given during the holiday seasons serious trouble would have occurred.

In opening the hearing the Governor said its purpose was to place the responsibility for the discontent now prevailing in the prisons, to promote discipline and to prevent recurrences of recent outbreaks at Concord and Charlestown.

Commissioner Lyman, the first witness, explained the technical methods employed by the parole board and the department of correction in releasing state penal institution inmates on parole.

He explained that the first protests against the attitude of the parole board came to his attention in September of 1934 when the first reports of the hard-boiled attitude of the board members reached him from his institution heads.

At that time he urged the board members to study the federal parole system in the hope that this would influence them in adopting a more lenient attitude.

"I found that the situation grew more serious," Lyman said, "and Maj. Dee was the first to bring it forcefully to my attention and afterwards similar complaints came from Mr. Hogsett, who was then warden at Charlestown.

"The thing seemed to spread among the inmates as things will spread and I held many conferences with institution heads, some of which were attended by members of the parole board.

"It seemed to accumulate from time to time and upon my return from a vacation in England, during which I had an opportunity to make a limited study of the English system, the unrest was even more severe.

"About this time Mr. Frank Howland was sent down to my office and he was assigned by me to handle the parole problem and was advised that the matter of paroles was the most important problem with which we were struggling.

BREAK AT CONCORD

"The break at Concord came Oct. 8 and I have never said publicly and will not say that the break was the fault of the parole board or of a breakdown of the parole system. The same is true of the subsequent break at Charlestown.

"The resentment was growing and we were concerned with properly protecting the public. I think the public can be more properly protected under a parole system than without a parole system. I think that a man released into society under parole with its requirements for supervision is much safer than a man released after serving his maximum in which there is no care or supervision.

"I believe the problem can be solved under a system of indefinite setbacks than by setbacks to maxi-

Continued

mum when the maximum is many years hence.

"The heads of the institutions know those under their care better than any one else knows them. They are better judges whether a man is nearly ready for release. In England a man has to have the recommendation of the head of the institution, known there as the governor, before he may be released."

REPLIES TO HURLEY

Replying to questions by Lt.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, Lyman said that adherence to the present policy of refusing paroles will result in imperative necessity for a new state prison.

Under examination by Coakley, Lyman said the refusal to use the parole system more freely was only "partial cause" of the prevailing unrest. Lyman expressed the opinion that there is more unrest now at state prison than there was six months ago.

Supt. Dee, the second witness, told the council he had complained against the attitude of the parole board last February and again in October. In February, he said, he complained that 17 or 18 of his inmates with perfect institution records were given setbacks of from three months to three years by the board.

His method of conducting the reformatory on a merit system, he said, was injured when the inmates were discouraged at the failure to profit from good conduct. "It breeds revenge instead of reform," he said.

Maj. Dee said that when he complained directly to the parole board he was informed that running the reformatory was his business and running the parole board was the business of the parole board. Moreover, he continued, "I was told that if they decided to set the inmate back, it was my job to take care of him."

The present board, he charged, had declined to accept his recommendations and in fact had largely ignored him. In contrast with the parole board under Frank A. Brooks, the present councillor, who invariably went over the list of eligibles with him.

During the year 1935, he said, 99 of his inmates were given setbacks by the parole board when they sought to be released.

His observations on conditions at the reformatory has convinced him, he testified, that the nimates are extremely nervous and generally "sullen in their attitude toward me."

Warned by Councillor Coakley to be frank in his discussion of conditions at Concord, Dee nevertheless refused to concede the possibility of riots at the institution.

One of the youths who attempted to escape in October, Dee said, had been denied a parole and "ever since then he has been conspiring against the institution." The inmates, he continued, expect prison officials to keep their word and "they expect a square deal and we try to give it to them."

Warden Lanagan frankly admitted that there is considerable unrest at state prison.

The attitude of the conivcts could best be explained, he said, by repeating their frequent statements to the effect, "What is the use of behaving? What is the use of working? We have nothing to gain."

"SAME OLD STORY"

Following the Dec. 3 break at the prison, he said that conversations with the participants satisfied him that "It was the same old story. Nothing to look forward to."

He told the Governor that without the holiday pardons conditions now would be much worse than they are. A month prior to the Dec. 3 break, the warden said he sensed that something was going to happen because of the "no parole" policy and communicated his fears to the commissioner of correction in a letter.

"I had no proof of the unrest, but it came out on the Dec. 3 break," he added.

Asked if the policy of no paroles were continued what would be the result, the witness answered: "I don't believe we would have guards enough to take care of the situation." He again repeated there were not enough paroles "for me."

Under the former parole policy, the warden estimated that less than 5 per cent. of the men released were returned to state prison for violation of their parole.

The warden expressed the belief that a great deal of weight should be given for good prison conduct records.

Winslow, superintendent of the Norfolk prison colony, informed the Governor and council that he has not had the trouble at Norfolk that had been recounted by the officials of state prison and Concord because of the fact that more than one-third of the colony's population are usually released annually. Last year, he added, 252 of '35 of the colony population were released with 213 of the number being released on paroles. "When the prisoners are released as frequently as that we don't get the sour situation that you have heard of from those at state prison and Concord," the superintendent continued.

DOESN'T ALWAYS AGREE

The superintendent said he didn't agree 100 per cent. with the members of the parole board. "But there is one thing I can say about them they have never denied me an opportunity to be heard," he declared. "We differ on policy sometimes." He expressed the opinion that a first offender having a good prison record should be released on parole after serving two thirds of his minimum sentence.

Supt. Winslow expressed the belief that consideration should be given by the parole board to prison record of inmates eligible for parole, but declined to make a general statement as to whether more consideration should be given prison record than record to commitment. Councillor Coakley endeavored to obtain a definite answer on the question but finally abandoned the task with the observation that he saw that the official could not be helpful to the council.

Lt.-Gov. Hurley took up the examination and reminded the superintendent that superior court judges consider prior records before imposing new sentences. "If you are going to draw a generalization like that you don't need a parole board," the superintendent declared.

CRITICISM BY CURLEY

At this point Gov. Curley criticized the superintendent for his failure to give "straight answers" to simple questions. He said the superintendent had repeatedly given hypothetical answers. Answering one of the Governor's questions, the superintendent said the board of parole turned down 30 inmates of Norfolk last year on parole applications. He also testified that his appearance before the board members was on reconsideration requests, but he added that he was frequently called in by the board at hearings on specific parole applications.

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the women's reformatory at Sherborn was the next witness called by Gov. Curley. She informed the Governor that there is no unrest at Sherborn "now," although some existed six months ago. She attributed the past unrest to dissatisfaction among prisoners with decisions of the parole board. The unrest, she added, had been relieved by Commissioner Lyman's visits to the institution and his talks with discontented inmates.

A SOCIAL WORKER

"Are you very strong for these social workers," asked Councillor Coakley at one point. "I am one," was the reply.

Lt.-Gov. Hurley—Do you think a woman should be on the board of parole?

A.—It would be helpful.

Gov. Curley—Are you a candidate?

The best the Governor could get on that question was a smile from the witness.

This concluded her testimony.

At 4:35 P. M., Gov. Curley announced he was compelled to leave to keep another apointment. The hearing he said, would be resumed Monday at 1 P. M.

WARREN TESTIFIES

James E. Warren, superintendent, State Farm, Bridgewater, was the next witness.

He said he could not complain "much" with the board of parole on its policy regarding "drunks" at the institution, but had differences of opinion over cases of defective delinquents. In the matter of defective delinquents out of 71 recommendations for release last year, only 14 were let out, the superintendent declared.

Seymour H. Stone, deputy commissioner of correction, who formerly served on the parole board as the representative of the commissioner of correction before the legislative reorganization of the board, was the next witness. He informed the council that he served in a dual capacity and always had in mind the welfare of the institutions.

When he served on the board, Stone said, the head of the institutions were always heard "a great weight given their views." The old board, he added, never had difficulties with the heads of the institutions.

Councilor Coakley asked the witness what the old board considered in respect to the various parole applications. "We gave considerable weight to the inmate's outside record, but gave great weight to his institutional record," Stone said. Stone said he took the position that a judge, before pronouncing sentence, took into consideration the prisoner's previous record.

The hearing was concluded at 5:20 P. M. until 1 P. M. Monday.

HEARD BY GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL ON PRISON

JAMES E. WARREN
Superintendent of state farm at Bridgewater.

DR. MIRIAM VAN WATERS
Superintendent of reformatory for women.

MAJ. MICHAEL J. DEE
Superintendent of Concord reformatory.

MAURICE W. WINSLOW
Superintendent of prison colony at Norfolk.

FRANCIS J. W. LANAGAN
Warden of state prison at Charlestown.

Concluded

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WATT, GOODWIN CONTINUE FIGHT

Charges of Chiselling, Labor Racketeering Hurled

Charges of evasion and "chiselling" and labor racketeering were hurled back and forth as the verbal combat between Robert Watt, member of the state unemployment compsensation commission and secretary-treasurer of the state federation of labor, and Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles and counsel to the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe Workers, entered its second day yesterday.

Goodwin in the first volley of the day, called the American Federation of Labor a racket, "controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers."

Watt put in the last word, when, in a statement issued late in the afternoon, he charged Goodwin's remarks were typically evasive and characteristically abusive.

The trouble started early in the week when Gov. Curley gave his official sanction to Goodwin's interference in the present Haverhill shoe workers' strike. The Haverhill manufacturers had signed an agreement with the federation shoe affiliate, although Goodwin had sought an agreement with the Brockton brotherhood.

Watt explained Goodwin's interest in the Haverhill trouble as a plan to create a "bigger treasury to finance his next entry into the political arena. The more shoe workers in the brotherhood," he contended, "the more suckers to underwrite his campaign expenses. After all, 1936 is election year as well as leap year, and Goodwin prepares his schemes well in advance."

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WANTS AUTO PLATE 518 BACK AGAIN

Back Bay Man Says It Is Wrongfully Withheld

In one of the most unusual cases ever in a court in this State, Nicholas W. Mathey, wealthy Lynn shoe manufacturer and a resident of 451 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, yesterday opened a legal battle in Supreme Judicial Court to regain automobile registration plates "518," once assigned jointly to him and to the sister of his former private secretary, Miss Nellie O'Malley, of Swampscott, but now alloted to Charles Manion, former chauffeur to Governor Curley and present supervisor of equipment of the Department of Public Works.

Mathey is also seeking to recover jewelry, ornaments, works of art, household furnishings and liquor from the administratrix of the estate of his former private secretary, Mrs. Clara M. Griffiths, who died Nov. 3 and who was in charge of Mathey's office at his plant on Eastern avenue, Lynn. The bill of equity is filed against another sister of Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Sarah A. Upton of 3 Columbus square, Salem.

The strange case was first revealed when Miss Nellie O'Malley gave notice to officials of the registry of motor vehicles that she no longer wanted Mr. Mathey to have the plates numbered "518."

Records show that the low numbered plates were originally used by John O'Malley, a Boston clothing store manager, who died six years ago. The privilege of using the plates was then given to his sister, Nellie.

As she did not have a machine, she consented to let Mr. Mathey, a friend of the family and her sister's boss, use the plates and they were assigned jointly to Miss O'Malley and to Mathey. Two years ago, the records show, the plates were in Mathey's name alone, but in 1935 they were once more registered to Miss O'Malley.

Claim Signatures Wrong

Last August Mr. Mathey went to the registry and had the plates transferred to his name. Later Miss O'Malley went to the registry and told officials she did not want Mathey to have the plates.

The registry then sent two letters to Mr. Mathey, calling his attention to the fact that signatures on his registration and his compulsory automobile insurance did not coincide. Failure to answer these letters, it was said, was the reason why the plates were not assigned to Mr. Mathey when he made application for them in November.

Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk of the registry, said the protest of Miss O'Malley was another factor in his refusal to reassign the plates to Mathey. He took them to Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin and they were then given to Charles Manion.

In his petition, filed by his attorney, Harry H. Talty, Mathey specifically seeks to compel Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to allot him No. "518," which he says he has had for six years.

Given 36,518 Instead

He asserts it has been the practice to give the low number plates to those who have had them and who have made seasonable application for them. He says he made application for the usual numbers last October and that he received a notice from the registry that he would receive the "518" plates.

Instead of receiving the plates, he said, he had been offered the number, "36,518," but said that he had declined. The case will come before the court Tuesday.

Chief Clerk Gilley said that if the case comes up for a hearing it will settle a much debated point as to whether the plates are the property of the State or of the individual to whom they have been assigned. It is the belief at present that the plates are the property of the State, since they can be recalled in the event of violation of driving regulations.

Sues Over Property

Salem Superior Court records reveal that Mathey's bill in equity filed on Nov. 30 seeks to compel Mrs. Upton, sister of Mrs. Griffiths, to return property which he says belongs to him.

He declared that he placed the property in the care and custody of Mrs. Griffiths, who was a widow, and that the property is now illegally in the hands of the administratrix. Included in the list of goods to which Mathey referred was one special show trunk about 24 by 24 by 10 inches in size containing medicinal liquor, diamond rings, oil paintings, and a small framed picture of Mathey when he was a child.

In November of 1925 settlement out of court was reached in the $50,000 alienation of affections suit of John D. Griffiths of Melrose Highlands against Mathey, in which Griffiths alleged that Mathey alienated the affections of his wife, Clara M. Griffiths, and persuaded her to leave home.

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GOVERNOR RAPS HEADS OF PRISONS

Tries to Fix Blame for Unrest on the Parole Board

TWO SAY ESCAPES NOT OFFICIALS' FAULT

Board Members to Get Hearing Monday

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

Sharp rebukes by Governor Curley and Councillor Daniel H. Coakley were hurled at the heads of correctional institutions yesterday in the drive by the Governor and Council to fix responsibility for recent demonstrations of unrest among prisoners upon the State Parole Board.

Responding to the sharp questioning by the Governor and Mr. Coakley, two of the five heads of prison groups were fairly outspoken in their criticism of the Parole Board's refusal to allow releases to prisoners who had bad court records, even though their conduct records during their current terms had been satisfactory.

Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the Concord reformatory, and Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden at the State prison, testified that they believed much of the unrest in their institutions was due to the stringent attitude of the Parole Board, but they refused to respond to the prodding of the Governor and Mr. Coakley to the extent of admitting that the escapes from those two institutions could be charged up to the Pardoning Board.

Superintendent Maurice W. Winslow of the State prison colony at Norfolk and Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the women's reformatory at Sherborn, were not so strongly inclined to attack the Parole Board, although each admitted there had been some differences of opinion relative to release of prisoners.

Governor Curley issued an abrupt demand to Mr. Winslow to answer questions "directly instead of hypothetically," when the Norfolk superintendent sought to explain that it would be difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule governing release of prisoners in all cases.

Called In Commissioner

Dr. Van Waters was subjected to a brief but grilling cross-examination by Mr. Coakley. She had testified that there had been some dissatisfaction among the women at her institution some six months ago, but that things are running smoothly and satisfactorily at present. Dr. Van Waters said that at her request, Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, has visited her institution and explained the parole situation to the prisoners, with the result that the inmates had a better knowledge and understanding of it.

"So you called up your commissioner and said: 'Come on out here and straighten out these inmates,'" said Councillor Coakley.

"No, I don't talk that way to my commissioner," replied Dr. Van Waters.

A little later, Dr. Van Waters told the Governor and Council that she believed there is need of more careful study and analysis of women prisoners, and suggested there should be more money for employment of social workers to investigate each case.

Defines "Inebriate"

"Are you strong for these social workers?" asked Mr. Coakley.

"Why, I am one," replied Miss Van Waters, and Mr. Coakley did not press his questions further.

James E. Warren, superintendent of the State farm at Bridgewater, said he had been involved in no serious difficulties with the parole board, although he differed with them on occasion with reference to the release of mental defectives. He explained that the inmates under his care are largely drunks and inebriates.

That drew an expression of surprise from Councillor Coakley, who asked:

"What is the difference between a drunk and an inebriate?"

"An inebriate is a high-class drunk," was Superintendent Warren's answer.

Commissioner of Correction Lyman and the heads of the five correctional institutions were the only ones heard at yesterday's hearing, which was a public airing of the difficulties which have arisen between the parole board and those in charge of the penal institutions.

To Resume Monday

The hearing was adjourned after 5 o'clock last night, after a session of more than three hours. It will be resumed at 1 o'clock Monday, when the members of the parole board, all of whom were present yesterday, will be heard.

The parole board members were refused any opportunity to present evidence or to question their critics yesterday. When P. Emmett Gavin, member of the board, sought an opportunity to question Commissioner Lyman, he was told by Governor Curley:

"You'll have your opportunity in due time. Be seated, please."

Governor Curley's attitude toward the investigation of the parole board, which has been under way for several weeks, was made plain at the opening of yesterday's public hearing.

"The Council is greatly concerned," he said, "as has been the general public, relative to the administration of the correctional institutions of the State and as to the ways and means of conducting those institutions.

Lyman First Witness

"The Council has reason to believe that the fault does not lie altogether with the correctional officials, but beyond the control of the officials. Discontent appears evident in the institutions and unless radical changes are made, we can anticipate a recurrence of the recent affairs at Concord and Charlestown. To prevent such an occurrence and to promote discipline, this meeting has been called."

Commissioner Lyman, the first witness called, told the Governor and Council that in his opinion the policy of the parole board in "setting back" prisoners who apply for parole had much to do with the unrest in the institutions.

"If the policy of setting back men to serve their maximum sentences is adhered to," said Mr. Lyman, "we will have to have a new State prison, for the prison at Charlestown is not up-to-date enough adequately to confine dangerous criminals and protect the people."

Quotes Federal Policy

Discussing the parole situation, Mr. Lyman said it is the policy of the federal parole authorities, when they decide not to grant parole at a certain time, to direct a setback for an indefinite time, instead of until the minimum or maximum term. This gives the inmate some hope that his case may be brought up again, although it is generally understood that another consideration of his case will not come for a year.

He said he had talked over this policy with the State parole board and later, at his suggestion, two members of the board were sent to a crime prevention conference at the White House.

Mr. Lyman said that Major Dee, superintendent at Concord, had brought the difficulties in the Massachusetts parole situation forcefully to his attention and after that the late Warden Hogsett of State prison had taken up the matter of setbacks with him.

Believes in Paroles

"The break at Concord came on Oct. 3," said Mr Lyman, "and I have never publicly stated, and never will, that the break was the fault of the parole board or of a breakdown of the parole system. And the same is true of the break at Charlestown. The resentment was growing and we were concerned with properly protecting the public. I think the public can be more properly protected under a parole system than without a parole system.

"I think that a man released into society under a parole system, with its requirements for supervision, is much safer than a man released after serving his maximum, in which there is no care or supervision. I believe the problem could be more effectively cleared up and solved under a system of indefinite set-backs than by setbacks to a maximum sentence when the maximum is many years hence."

Aside from a statement that he believes the unrest at the State prison is worse today than it was six months ago, Commissioner Lyman indicated a desire not to answer too many intimate questions regarding the prisoners or conditions at the various institutions.

Opposed Public Hearing

It is understood that he was opposed to having the whole quarrel between the parole board and two institution heads aired at a public hearing on the ground that such a hearing would cause unrest among prisoners. At yesterday's hearing, Mr. Lyman made no answer whatever when Councillor William G. Hennessey asked:

"Can you tell us where the bullets came from that were responsible for the shooting at Concord?"

Major Dee of Concord said that last February he had written to Commissioner Lyman telling him that the set-

Continued

Governor Rebukes Heads of Prisons at Parole Hearing

STATE PRISON WARDEN TESTIFYING AT HEARING

At extreme left of the picture, Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of the Charlestown prison is shown testifying before the Governor and Council at the hearing on the Parole Board yesterday at the State House. Governor Curley is at right, and next to him, Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley. Governor's Councillor Daniel H. Coakley is shown next to the Lieutenant-Governor with his hand to his chin.

backs ordered by the parole board were causing discontent and unrest among the prisoners in his charge. Major Dee said that the old parole board always talked with him, as head of the institution, about men who were applicants for parole, but that after the first hearing or two by the new board, he was not consulted about any of the men, their conduct in the institution or other matters. Major Dee was strongly of the opinion that this was responsible for a large part of the board's set-back of prisoners.

"It breeds revenge instead of reform," he said.

"What has alarmed me," he continued, "is that the parole board has told me that running the institution was my business; that they would pass on the parole cases and if they decided upon set-backs it was my job to take care of the men. It has made it necessary to tighten up all around on the discipline of the institution.

"No matter what these inmates have done themselves, they expect you to keep your word with them, and when they are recommended for parole and find that they are turned down by the parole board, they are disgruntled and they show their feelings among their associates in the prison."

Councillor Coakley was not satisfied with the statements being made by Major Dee, on the ground that they were not "frank," and he sought to get more intimate discussion of conditions from the superintendent. The major indicated, however, that he believed too open discussion of conditions would make for more unrest among the prisoners at Concord.

More Old Offenders

He admitted, however, that a part of the unrest might be brought about from the fact that the courts were sending more and more old offenders to Concord. There are more than 300 such "hard tickets" at the reformatory.

With Warden Lanagan on the stand, Councillor Coakley referred to him as an expert and referred to newspaper stories to the effect that there was not much trouble at the penal institutions. He asked for the opinion of Expert Lanagan, and the warden replied: "I know there is trouble."

Again under questioning by Councillor Coakley, who referred to editorial writers "who don't know a thing about prisons" discussing the alleged faking of prisoners to make it appear that they were well-behaved, Warden Lanagan said:

"I know the men in my institution. I know who are faking."

Superintendent Winslow of Norfolk said he has not had the trouble with the Parole Board which the two other institution heads had encountered. He said it might be due to the fact that at Norfolk there are what might be called "the better class" prisoners.

Has Big Turnover

He had argued at various times with the Parole Board about releases, however, and had differed with them in many instances. Last year, he said, 213 out of a prison population of 735 had been released on parole and he explained that where there was such a big turn-over, "we don't get the sour situation that you have heard of from Concord and the State Prison."

Despite his disagreements with the Parole Board at times, he said, he had never been denied an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Winslow said he believed good conduct by an inmate should be given serious weight by the Parole Board, but refused to lay down any hard and fast rule as to whether the institutional conduct should outweigh the outside record of the man. It was this refusal that brought the sharp rebuke from Governor Curley, and the superintendent was excused from the stand shortly after that.

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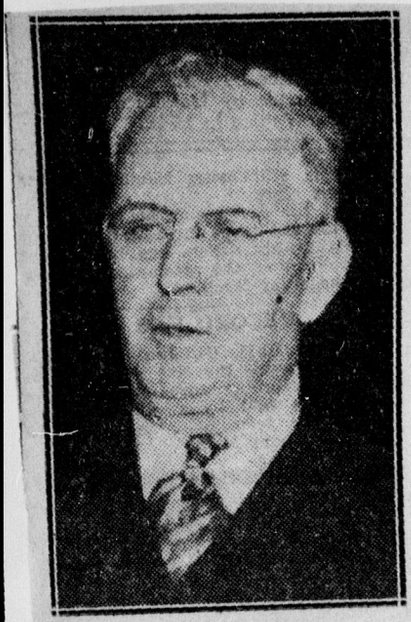

MICHAEL J. DEE
Concord reformatory head, shown at Parole Board hearing.

MAURICE W. WINSLOW
Head of Norfolk State prison, testifying at Parole Board hearing.

ARTHUR T. LYMAN
Commissioner of correction, at Parole Board hearing before Governor's Council.

MIRIAM VAN WATERS
Sherborn superintendent, called to parole hearing.

concluded

CONTRASTS CURLEY AND KLINE VIEWS

Saltonstall Assails $8,000,000 for Hospitals

Contrasting the proposal of Governor Curley to spend $8,000,000 on new hospital buildings, particularly buildings for the department of mental diseases, with the statements of the late Dr. George M. Kline, former head of that department, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, of the House of Representatives, urged the members of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter last night to consider the divergence of opinion in the situation.

PEAK IN 1940

"A few years before his death in 1933, Dr. Kline told me that the peak of hospitalization in mental cases would be reached in 1940 and that hospitalization would then decrease," Speaker Saltonstall told the Masonic gathering. "He made this prediction on the fact that the State schools for the feeble-minded would train many individuals and fit them for trades and simple work.

"He felt that if we kept our school system up to snuff, then our hospital cases would become less. Two years later, I recall, a commission came from New Zealand to America to study hospitalization and care for the feeble-minded. Of the six months the members of the commission spent in America, nearly one-half was spent in our State, since they considered our system far superior to any other system in any State of the Union," Speaker Saltonstall declared.

"On the other hand, Governor Curley tells us that our system is so far behind the rest of the country that we have many cases on the waiting list. Consider one side of the case, and then the other," the speaker urged, as he pointed out that Dr. Kline was regarded as one of the foremost experts in mental diseases in the nation.

Beyond telling an anecdote about an old G. A. R. veteran in Stoneham who voted for President Roosevelt in 1932 but who promised never to do so again, Speaker Saltonstall's address was entirely non-partisan, as he discussed governmental trends.

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NO CLUE YET TO ALLEGED CITY GRAFT

Conflicting Testimony Given at Fin. Com. Hearing

MAYOR'S CAMPAIGN MANAGER ACCUSED

Contractor Denies He Was Man Who Asked for $500

Jack McCarthy, former city dog catcher and one of Mayor Mansfield's political lieutenants in Boston's last mayoralty campaign, was named by City Councillor Clement A. Norton yesterday as the man who is alleged to have sought $1000 from a Hyde Park contractor as a payment for an ash-removal contract.

This charge climaxed yesterday's hearihg before the Boston Finance Commission as that body concluded its investigation of a bonding episode in which Louis A. Roe, the Mayor's brother-in-law, was the central figure.

The Finance Commission hearing was continued until next Tuesday morning when the scope of the investigation will be widened to take in other city business and activities.

Asked last night if he had any comment on the Finance Commission hearing, Mayor Mansfield's only reply was: "The Dolan case will still go on." He referred to the recent suit of $250,000 brought by the city against Edmund L. Dolan, who served as city treasurer in the last Curley mayoralty administration, and six other defendants. Mr. Mansfield declined to amplify the statement.

The five members of the Boston Finance Commission yesterday heard conflicting testimony from a number of witnesses who appeared before them.

Flatly Contradicts Norton

City Councillor Norton, who is at least partly responsible for the ordering of the Finance Commission hearings, declared that Alvin J. Pieczkowski, Hyde Park contractor, had come to him and informed him that he had been asked to pay—first $1000 and later $500—for an ash-removal contract in the West Roxbury district. Norton testified that Pieczkowski had named Jack McCarthy as the man to whom he was to pay the money and who, in return, was to aid him in obtaining the contract for which he was bidding.

Mr. Pieczkowski flatly and emphatically denied that he ever had made such a statement to Councillor Norton or that he ever mentioned McCarthy's name to Norton in any connection.

The contractor did, however, admit that an unnamed person solicited $1000 from him, telling him that if the money were paid to a third man the latter would help Pieczkowski obtain the contract for the removal of ashes and garbage in West Roxbury, during 1935.

Didn't Know Name of Either Man

Pieczkowski said that after he had bid on the contract, but before the award was made, this proposition was made to him in City Hall. He testified that that night the man who suggested the payment took him to the home of the third man to whom the money was to be paid.

At first $1000 was requested and then it was cut down to $500, according to the contractor who said that he finally agreed to pay $500 and left with that understanding. Later he changed his mind and did not pay the money, he told the members of the Finance Commission. Although he paid no money, he did refuse the ash-removal contract.

Pieczkowski testified that he did not know either the name of the man who advanced the proposition to him at City Hall or the name of the person to whom he promised to pay the $500.

Contractor Sticks to Story

Despite long examination by Chairman E. Mark Sullivan and other members of the Finance Commission that Pieczkowski would be unlikely to agree to pay $500 without knowing the name of the person to whom it was to be paid, the contractor held to his story that he did not know the name of the man who was to get the money.

He declared in answer to questioning that when he told Councillor Norton the story of being asked for the money, Norton asked him the name of the man and asked if it was Jack McCarthy. He said he told Norton "he could have it that way if he wanted to." He later said that it seemed to him that Norton knew more about who was to get the money from him than he did so that he did not disagree with Norton when the councillor asked him if Jack McCarthy was to get the money.

Contradicts Pieczkowski

Councillor Norton, whose testimony provided the high features of the hearing, contradicted Pieczkowski, then complimented him for his honesty, stated that 90 per cent of Pieczkowski's testimony was true and announced that he was going to protect the contractor.

Norton's contradiction of Pieczkowski was contained in his testimony, the transcript of which, in part, follows:

"Pieczkowski says that some time during December, 1935, after the opening of the bids for the ash contracts of 1936 and before the award of those contracts, he dropped in at your office at Commonwealth Pier. Do you recollect that?" Norton was asked.

"Yes, sir."

"Will you tell us to the best of your recollection what took place at that meeting?"

"Jack McCarthy's House"

"A week ago today at 11 o'clock in the morning Mr. Pieczkowski came to my office. He said substantially this—that he was low bidder in the West Roxbury ash contract and had been thrown out. I said, 'That's funny.' He said, 'Well, I imagine it is due to the fact that I did not kick in last year.' I said, 'What was that story again.' 'Why,' he said, 'you remember a year ago I was the low bidder on this contract. I got the contract. Then I was called to this man's house.' I said, 'What man's house?' He said Jack McCarthy's house. He said 'I didn't give the $1000 that was asked for on your recommendation. I came to you a year ago and asked you what to do,'" Norton stated.

"He did. I said to him, 'Pieczkowski, don't give anyone a 5-cent piece." Pieczkowski said, "Now I didn't do it, and I believe as the result of that they got it in for me," or words to that effect. (Councillor Norton explained that he didn't recall the exact phraseology of the conversation but was relating the gist of it.)

Finley Tells His Story

"I said, 'Will you put this in affidavit form for me,'" Norton went on. He said he would think about it over the week-end. I said, "Those are serious charges that you are making to a public official. I am your councillor from your section.

"Mr. Pieczkowski left my office a week ago, and I have not seen him since except to hear about the district from various sources that the hold-up was on."

City Councillor James F. Finley of Roslindale, another of the witnesses to appear at yesterday's hearing, told his side of the story concerning the night he said he and Louis A. Roe went to the home of Martino De Matteo, Roslindale contractor.

"One evening some time in December of 1934, while in my office I received a telephone call from Louis A. Roe," Councillor Finley told the commission. "On that call Mr. Roe asked me if I knew Mr. De Matteo. I told him I did. He said he'd like to call on him. He said, 'Are you going to be in your office?' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'I'm coming out to see you.' He came out. He said, 'I'm not acquainted out here. It isn't an easy place to get to. I want to see Mr. De Matteo.'

Conversation With De Matteo

"I said, 'I'll be only too glad to go over and show you where he lives.' I accompanied him to De Matteo's house. Mr. De Matteo received us. I introduced Roe to De Matteo and told him he was Louis Roe, the Mayor's brother-in-law.

"Mr. Roe immediately told him the object of his visit. He said, 'I noticed you were low bidder on the Hyde Park avenue PWA contract. I came to see if I could write your bond on that contract.' Mr. De Matteo told him it was just too late because that very day he had turned over the papers to a Mr. Sharpe. Mr. Roe assured him that it was perfectly all right and said, 'Better luck next time.'

"Mr De Matteo then engaged in conversation with his son, John, who had come into the room. They talked in Italian for a few moments. Then Mr. De Matteo said, 'I'm sorry. I wish I could give you some of that business, Mr. Roe, because maybe you'd be in a position to help me.' He said that there was an ash contract pending. 'I am second low on the bids. You may be able to help me. I'd also like to get some snow work.' Mr. Roe told De Matteo, 'I don't think I could help you on the contract, because that is on bids. I will see what I can do on snow plows.'

continued

Disclaims Part in Controversy

"They engaged in some further discussion. I don't know who made the suggestion, either one or the other. I believe Mr. Roe, that Mr. De Matteo would have Mr Sharpe call and see Mr. Roe to see if they could make some further arrangements in regard to the bond. That's all that happened on that particular occasion.

"Some time later Mr. Sharpe called at my office. There were several people in the office at the time. He asked me what was the idea of interfering with a bond that he had secured from De Matteo. I told him that I didn't interfere in any way, shape or manner. He said, 'There is some question now and Mr. De Matteo wants Mr. Roe to have part of the business.' I said, 'Well, as far as I am concerned, I am not interested in any controversy between you and Mr. Roe regarding the bond. As a member of the City Council, even though I am in the insurance business myself, I can't be interested in a contract pertaining to the city of Boston. If you have any differences with Mr. Roe, then you should go and see Mr. Roe.' That was the sense of the talk we had that morning. That's all I know about the affair."

Pieczkowski's Testimony

Characterizing many of the statements concerning him by Sidney S. Sharpe, Roslindale insurance man, as "lies," Councillor Finley termed them statements "of one of my bitterest political enemies."

Mr. Pieczkowski appeared at the hearing with Miss Celia D. Raphael, his counsel. The high point in his testimony came when he told members of the Finance Commisison that he agreed to pay $500 in order to obtain a city ash contract, but that he changed his mind during the four-day period allowed for payment.

"What is the name of the man who came to you and asked for the $1000?" he was asked.

"I Don't Know His Name"

"I don't know his name," he replied. He went on to testify that a man "I met at City Hall took me to his house" (the house of a second to whom he was to pay the money). He said that he had seen the first man or go-between in the corridors around the Mayor's office and public works department, but that he didn't know his name.

Pieczkowski testified that he went to the man's house on Dec. 20, 1934. He said that at that time he had not received the West Roxbury ash-removal contract which later was awarded him. He was on his way in to City Hall to find out if the contract had been awarded when he met the go-between, he said.

Went to Dorchester to See Man

"I just went in there to find out if if it was awarded," he told the members of the Finance Commission. He met a man, whom he had seen 30 or 40 times before, who told him that he could take him to see "somebody" in regard to the ash contract.

Pieczkowski testified that he said at the time that he didn't think it was necessary, but that the man who approached him stated that it was.

"He claimed he knew somebody of influence," he answered to repeated questions as to why he listened to the proposition of a man whose name he didn't even know. "That evening we went in his auto somewhere in Dorchester. He picked me up at my home. I don't know where in Dorchester I went. He made all sorts of twists and turns."

Aske dif He Pay $1000

The contractor testified that the man who approached him in City Hall was of Italian extraction, about 45 years old and about 5 feet 9 inches tall. He was well dressed. When they arrived at the house in Dorchester the man with him got out of the automobile, went into the house and came back to the car with the man who was to get the money, he said.

Although pressed for a description of the second man who came out of the house, Mr. Pieczkowski said that it was dark and he couldn't get a good look at him.

Q—What was the conversation?

A—I was asked for a contribution of $1000.

Q—How did he say it?

A—He wanted to know if I would pay $1000.

Q—For what?

A—I don't know for what.

Q—Well, what did you understand was meant?

Agreed to Pay $500, But Didn't

A—It was in regard to the ash contract in the West Roxbury district. Mr. B (that title had been given to the man who drove him to the Dorchester address) said, 'This man is low in the ash contract. Will you see what you can do for him.' He said he would get it for me. Otherwise I wouldn't get it. I said it was too much money. Then there was a discussion. Then he said $500, and I said I'd let him know.

Q—What was your contract figure?

A—$2490 a month. I said the profits from the contract would not justify my giving $1000. I said I was low and ought not to have to pay $1000.

Mr. Pieczkowski after questioning stated that he finally agreed to pay $500. "That was on Tuesday. I agreed to go back on Saturday, but I didn't go back."

Didn't Say is Was McCarthy

Q—You got the contract just the same?

A—Yes, I got the contract just before.

He said that he never saw the man who was to get the money before or afterwards and that he hasn't seen the second man since last June or July when he saw him in the public works department. The contractor said that last month he went to Councillor Norton and told him the story of the $500 proposition.

Q—When you spoke to Norton you gave him the name?

A—He mentioned the name of Jack McCarthy. I didn't say it was, and I didn't say it wasn't. He asked if it was Jack McCarthy, and I said he could have it that way if he wanted.

Criticism by Sullivan

Q—Isn't it a bit unusual to agree to give $500 to a man you don't know?

A—I don't know about that.

Q—Does it strike you as unusual that a man of your age and experience should give $500 to an unknown man.

A—Perhaps.

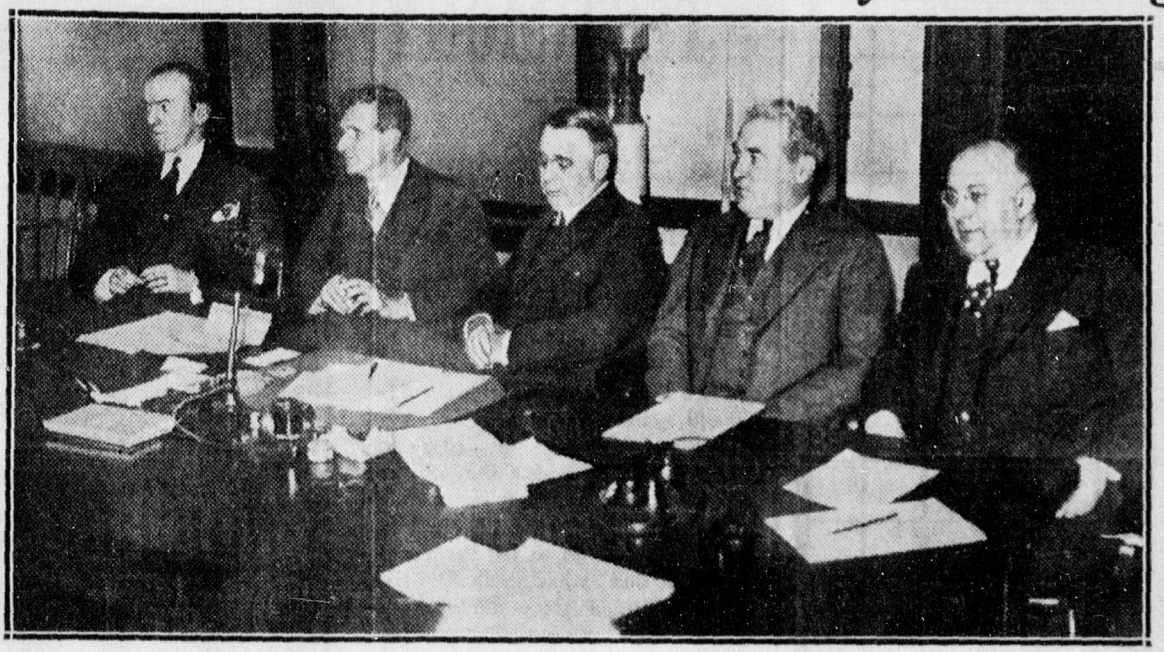
Q—When Norton made that suggestion to you why didn't you say you didn't know who it was.

A—Norton seemed to know more about it than I did.

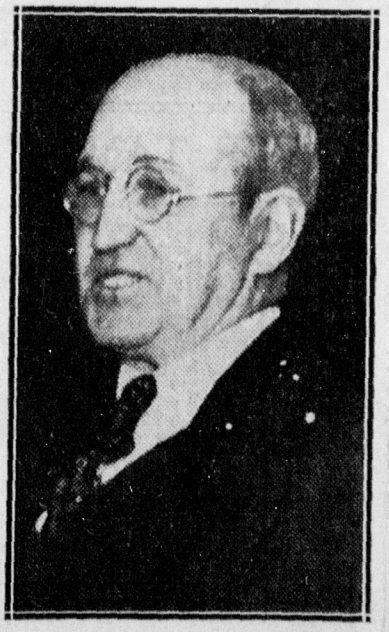
Chairman E. Mark Sullivan directed a veiled attack at the custom of having a relative of a city official participate in the business of bonding city contracts. It had previously been brought out that Louis A. Roe handles bonds for city contractors and before him John Curley, brother of Governor Curley, who preceded Frederick W. Mansfield as Mayor of Boston. Mr. Sullivan was questioning Councillor Norton.

continued

Concluding Testimony Marks Fin. Com. Probe of City Bonding



FINANCE COMMISSION AT PROBE OF CITY BONDING BUSINESS
The full commission is shown at the hearing yesterday. Left to right, William A. Reilly, Alexander Wheeler, Chairman E. Mark Sullivan, Philip A. Chapman and Robert Robinson.



JAMES F. FINLEY
City Councillor at Finance Commission hearing yesterday.

CONTRACTOR AND HIS WOMAN ATTORNEY
Miss Celia Raphael, counsel, left, and her client, Alvin J. Pieczkowski, contractor, at the hearing on contracts at the Finance Commission yesterday.

Concluded

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APPROVES BIENNIAL SESSIONS

Selectmen's Ass'n in Vote of 55 to 25 for Change

The Massachusetts Selectmen's Association yesterday went on record for biennial sessions of the State Legislature, declaring by a 55-25 vote that sessions every two years would constitute a major improvement over the present system of yearly ones.

HEAR CURLEY IN BLAST

The vote came toward the end of a day featured by an address from Governor Curley, in which he took occasion to assail the State Board of Tax Appeals once more, asserting that it was a mechanism created by "organized money" for the protection of special and privileged interests, at the expense of the home owner and small taxpayer.

He dropped a figurative bombshell into the quiet session, in this connection, by declaring that when, as Mayor of Boston, he called upon the then Governor Ely to remove Alexander Lincoln, chairman of the Board of Tax Appeals, he received the startling response that he could not do so, because Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney and friend of Lincoln, had been a heavy contributor to the Ely campaign fund.

Urges Support of His Programme

The net result was an increase in the membership of the board from three to five, which only "aggravated" the situation.

Governor Curley told the selectmen that the procuring of new revenue is the only salvation of the cities and towns of Massachusetts until prosperous times return. He contended that there will be no decrease in the cost of government for a long period —how long, he said, none could tell.

The Governor called upon the selectmen to join with taxpayers' units and other civic organizations in a fight for his programme as outlined to the Legislature, to create new revenue.

He declared that if his financial recommendations are adopted, it will be possible to terminate the State tax and result in a reduction of $2 in local tax rates.

Waddell Honored

"These recommendations are reasonable ones," he said, "but are being opposed by organized money, the organized money which brought about creation of the State Board of Tax Appeals and has prevented enactment of legislation which would bring relief to the small home owner."

The Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, yesterday, re-elected its officers for another year, beginning with President John W. Heselton of Deerfield, and making no exception through the list. It also elected as its first honorary life member, Theodore N. Waddell, director of the State division of accounts, in recognition for the long friendship existing between Mr. Waddell and his department and the selectmen of the towns throughout the State.

Mr. Waddell spoke for honest town budgets and urged maintenance of reserve safety funds, of which he said there exists today a greater need than ever before.

Arthur G. Rotch, State WPA administrator, spoke during the afternoon.

The annual meeting of the selectmen continues today

went into the house and came back to

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EXECUTIVE POST FOR W. A, MURPHY

William A. Murphy of Boston will be appointed by Governor Curley as an assistant secretary in the executive department, to succeed Joseph P. McAllister, who has been transferred to the Department of Public Utilities. Murphy was secretary to former Governor Drape.

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CURLEY PLEADS FOR TAX PLAN

Gov. Curley yesterday called on all selectmen in Massachusetts to support ther evenuep rogram recommended in his annual message to the Legislature and thus help to reduce the tax rate in every city and town of the Commonwealth.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, the Governor defended his taxation and building proposals, and again attacked the state board of tax appeals for allaged fvoritism in reducing valuations.

Predicting that there would be no decrease in governmental costs for a long time to come, the Governor declared that some action must be taken toward relieving the financial burden placed upon cities and towns.

If his financial program was accepted, he said it would be possible to end the state tax paid by muuicipalities and reduce the average local tax rate $2 per $1000 valuation.

"These recommendations are reasonable ones, but are being opposed by organized money that brought about the creation of the state tax appeals board, and has prevented the enactment of legislation that would relieve the home-owner," he contended.

"I respectfuly suggest and request that you join with me in the adoption of the tax program for the best interests of the Commonwealth and its citizens."

MORE PRISON RIOTS LOOM, CURLEY HINTS

If the policy of setting back prisoners to serve their maximum sentences is adhered to, there will have to be a new State prison as the present one is not up to date enough to adequately confine dangerous criminals and protect the people, State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman told Gov. Curley and the executive council at the parole hearing yesterday.

Michael J. Dee, superintendent of Concord reformatory, declared that the present parole system "breads revenge instead of reform" and that the inmates are "on edge to escape."

The legislative hearing room was jammed to capacity with psectators as the hearing opened.

"Discontent appears evident in the institutions and unless radical changes are made we can anticipate a recurrence of the recent affairs at Concord and Charlestown," the Governor said.

ommissioner Lyman declared the most serious outside difficulty the heads of the two institutions are confronted with is the problem of parole. He described the federal system of indefinite setbacks in parole for prisoners, and declared:

"I think that a man released into society under parole system is much safer than a man released after serving his maximum term."

He declared he thought there was more unrest at State Prison today tha nsix months ago.

Supt. Dee said he had sent a written complaint to the commissioner of correction that the parole board was acting contrary to anything that had been done before, in that 17 or 18 boys, with perfect institution records, were given setbcaks of three mnoths to three years."

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Mr. Kelley Picks Old-Time Stars

By EDDIE HURLEY

Perpetuate Players

An extensive list of old-time baseball players has recently been announced by Henry P. Edwards, secretary-treasurer of the Baseball Writers Association of America. As you should know, the origin of baseball is to be perpetuated at Cooperstown, N. Y., the birthplace of the national game with a baseball museum and hall of fame. The intention is to start with tablets honoring the five greatest players prior to 1900 and the 10 greatest starting with 1900 up to and including 1935. From then on five additional players will be added to the list each year. The list of modern players has been discussed here and there during the past 10 days but the list of old-timers which has just made its appearance will cause keen interest by veteran followers of the game and without going too deeply into it, Peter F. Kelley, veteran member of the Record sports staff selects 10 of the greatest old-timers. Probably you will agree with him. He says it's impossible and unfair to select the five greatest from a list of diamond-studded players of the old days. Mr. Kelley, an honorary member of the Baseball Writers Association has been following the game much longer than he cares to admit, but there are few more capable of digging back into the dust-covered baseball pages of the old days to select the outstanding stars of the days, when you and I were getting our baseball through knotholes.

* * *

Here's Mr. Kelley' list:

Catcher—Buck Ewing, New York; Charley Bennett, Detroit and Boston. He says it's impossible to distinguish between them, but says the committee has muffed one by overlooking Marty Bergin.

Pitcher—Al Spalding, Boston and Chicago. One of the greatest of all time.

First Base—Charley Comiskey, St. Louis. He was the late owner of the Chicago White Sox and was responsible for the present method of first base play. Mr. Kelley points out that the committee also muffed one, when they deliberately left Hal Chase off either list and Hal Chase, they'll tell you was the very last word in first basemen, although he had his faults.

Second base—Fred Dunlap, Cleveland. Just as good as Nap Lajoie or any other of the great keystone stars.

Shortstop—Herman Long, Boston. The Flying Dutchman of the old days, who still rates at the top of the list.

Third base—Jerry Denny, Providence. And to be truthful, I know little about this old timer.

Outfield—Ed Delehanty, Cleveland and Philadelphia; Bill Lange, Chicago and Mike Kelley, Boston and Chicago.

And according to Mr. Kelley such a team would beat the best old time team possible to select from the list of so-called modern stars. But the committee wants only five old timers and those receiving the five largest number of votes will have their names perpetuated up there at the birthplace of the old game.

Self Defense Move

Governor James M. Curley recently suggested that the State's cut be increased from 3½ per cent to 5 per cent at dog tracks, but don't be surprised if dog track promoters go into a huddle shortly and decide to take the matter into their own hands. They are planning to reduce the cut at dog tracks to the same amount sliced from the mutuel handle at horse tracks. Just why dog tracks ever were permitted to slash 15 per cent of the handle, while horse tracks, with their much greater overhead, were allowed only ten per cent, never has been quite clear. While horse tracks have been permitted to retain 6½ per cent of the total handle, dog tracks have had 11½ per cent to play with. But now in a self defensive move, dog race promoters may ultimately decide to do the slashing themselves instead of waiting for action by the legislature.

* * *

After all these years, word comes from England that the stewards of the Jockey Club plan to encourage the employment of apprentice jockeys. An old American turf custom. Apprentices will be permitted to claim five pounds in all selling races and handicaps to which not more than $2500 has been added. They will be permitted to claim the allowance until they have won 40 races and will not be debarred from claiming it after the expiration of three years from the day of winning their first race in any country. And apprentice riders will not be allowed to wear spurs Just about what the American apprentice rule permits.

* * *

Rambling Around

Honey Melody, North End boxer, will become a benedict Sunday and Joe Ricciotti will be one of his ushers . . . Only recently a story appeared that Mellody had beaten Ricciotti, which is hardly true, the only time these boys having faced each other being in the gym as they prepared for scheduled bouts . . . Russ Murray, who will shortly leave for Florida to arrange for the appearance of hundreds of star greyhounds at Revere next summer, is now a full-fledged aviator . . . And just for the thrill of the thing he recently took a nosedive out of a place with one of those parachute gadgets, all of which he thought was good clean fun . . . Russ also points out that many horses stabled at Epsom Downs, Houston, Tex., were forced to swim through the floods to reach the paddock . . . And when they couldn't make it they were automatically scratched . . . Lou Smith will leave Texas soon and is due in Boston next week to discuss Rockingham racing dates for next season.

* * *

The New York Americans, in red ink for 10 years, now are really making money these days, all of which is quite a boost for Red Dutton, new manager of Bill Dwyer's team . . . Now they're planning a showdown on amateur hockey, most players of which are pocketing a weekly fee . . . Perhaps never again in the history of the various football bowls will such close games be played as marked New Year's Day . . . Two games were decided by lone points while another game was decided by one touchdown . . . Football matchmaking, as it were.

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APPEALS TO COURT FOR LOW NUMBER AUTO PLATE

Asserting a legal claim to the low number registration plates he declares he has had for six years, Nicholas W. Mathey of Lynn yesterday brought a petition in Supreme Court for a writ to compel Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to turn over the plates.

Mathey charges the plates, bearing the number 518, were assigned, this year, to Charles E. Mannion, former State police sergeant and chauffeur for Gov. Curley, and now superintendent of the State Public Works garage.

Mathey, in his petition, states he complied with the regu'ations for renewal of his low number plates, but that he was offered, instead, the number 36,518. He seeks a writ of mandamus to compel the registrar to restore the other plates.

A hearing on the petition will be given next Tuesday.

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Curley Urges Further Changes in Compulsory

Governor Would Abolish Industrial Accident Board, Cut Mortgage Interest Rates

Governor James M. Curley's long message to the Massachusetts legislature this week touched on three subjects of interest to insurance men—workmen's compensation, compulsory automobile insurance, and mortgage interest rates.

He made no mention of a state fund for workmen's compensation, which he recommended in his inaugural address a year ago, despite his statement in a recent radio talk that he would again urge state fund legislation in his annual message.

Discussing workmen's compensation, he termed last year's liberalization of the act for the benefit of workers "progressive and humane," urged that nurses in institutions be made to come under the scope of the act and that the industrial accident board be absorbed by the department of labor and industries.

Interest Rates

Speaking of the reduction in mortgage interest rates in Massachusetts from 6% to 5½% by life insurance companies and savings banks during the past year, the governor asked for still further cuts, saying that "in view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary instiutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction."

He dwelt at length on compulsory insurance, saying:

"For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road. The cost of compulsory insurance is based upon a claim payment, and all of our efforts in the field of accident prevention will be nullified unless we can keep down the cost of claim payments.

"Accidents are important, but claims are nearly equally important. Twenty accidents at $100 per claim may produce a cost of $2,000, and on the other hand, one accident may produce a cost of $5,000. Accidents are a fair index to claims, but statistics show that claim payments cannot be measured by the number of accidents.

"Forward Step"—"8.4% Reduction"

"A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance. The full effect of this amendment will not be experienced until next year, but it is in effect partial repeal. The presence of guest coverage in the law offered the least protection to the individual and the greatest temptation to collusion and exaggerated claims.

"By elminating the guest from the compulsory insurance coverage the cost of placing a car on the road was reduced by 8.4%.

"Now that the guest has been eliminated from this law we should turn public attention to another weak spot—the occupant of the non-negligent car. While we have the greatest of sympathy for anyone who is riding in a car and is injured by the negligence of someone else, we must nevertheless realize that claims in this class have grown from 14,000 in 1927 to 39,000 in 1934.

"The remarkable part of the picture is that 32,000 out of the 39,000 in 1934 represent claims for less than $100. Prelimniary figures for 1935 indicate that there will be a further increase in the number of these claims for this year. Thus does the small claimant nullify the excellent record of our state.

"In the same period of time there has been no appreciable increase in the claims made and paid for death and injury of pedestrians on the highways of the commonwealth, so that it must be apparent to every thoughtful individual that there is serious question as to the validity of the large number of the 39,000 claims by occupants of automobiles that were made in 1934 and an equally large, if not larger, number for the year 1935.

End Racketeering or Repeal Law

"The problem, then, of lowering the cost of placing a car on the road is the reduction of such claims and the elemination of the false and groundless claims. I believe that this can be effected by adequate provision for sufficient personnel in the registry division and immediate investigation of accidents and more stringent provisions for immediate report.

"If this is not done, I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law. There is need for immediate and drastic action.

"Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped. A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved.

"I therefore renew my recommendation of a year ago that additional inspectors be authorized in the registry of motor vehicles and that the law relating to report of accidents be strengthened. In addition, it is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to instal governors on their cars, limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license."

"Atrocious" Comp. Practices

Describing "progressive and humane legislation" adopted by the 1935 legislature the governor said:

"Among the meaures of prime importance enacted were those dealing with workmen's compensation, which marked the end of the atrocious practice of discontinuing payments to persons permanently incapacitated at the end of five years, and the making of provisions for payment during the lifetime of the individual.

"Equally important from the standpoint of the worker was the amendment to the law defining the 'average weekly wage,' thereby ending the vicious practice of payment to a worker suffering injury in his employment insufficient to provide for even the most meager of his needs."

went into the house and

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Young Rushes to Defend Ely Against Curley

Denies Former Governor Refused to Oust Lincoln Because He Gave to Campaign Fund

Denial that former Governor Joseph B. Ely had told Governor Curley, when the latter was mayor of Boston, that he could not accede to the mayor's request for the removal of Alexander Lincoln as a member of the State tax appeal board, because Lincoln had been one of the heaviest contributors to Ely's campaign fund, today was made by B. Loring Young, former Speaker of the House of Representatives and friends of Lincoln.

The denial was made before the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association which listened to Governor Curley's assertion yesterday in the opening session in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House. Mr. Young made the following statement.

"I am sorry it was impossible for me to attend the conference held yesterday. Had I been present, I would have asked the privilege of replying to one of the speakers, who addressed the conference, because I know remarks made in his speech were not true.

"As Al Smith has often said: 'Let's get the records straight.' Governor Curley told the selectmen of the State not only that the board of tax appeals should be abolished, but that Governor Ely had told him he would not remove Alexander Lincoln from the board because Lincoln was the 'heaviest contributor to my campaign.'

"I happen to know personally, from conversations with former Governor Ely and Mr. Lincoln, that Mr. Lincoln contributed not one cent to the campaign fund of Governor Ely, and also that Governor Ely never made the statement attributed to him by Governor Curley.

"In 1924, at the time when Mr. Curley, then mayor of Boston, accused the House of Representatives of wholesale corruption and bribery, I took the floor and, in my remarks, I suggested to Mayor Curley that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind two lessons; first, that thou shall not steal, and second, that thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor. I now repeat the same suggestion to Mr. Curley, and I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which obviously is based on deceit and falsehood."

TRANSCRIPT
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Motorist Is Target of Heavy Taxation

In view of Governor Curley's suggestion to the Legislature that the gasoline tax be increased, a summary of the motor tax situation by the American Automobile Association, national motoring body, is interesting.

A check-up on proceedings during 1935 revealed rising rates of gasoline levies, more "boondoggling" with motor tax revenue, and a more intense scramble among the various agencies of government for a share of these taxes.

"The collection agents of the Federal Government, of State governments, of counties and municipalities are still on watch at the gasoline pumps, with the motorists of the country the pawn in the biggest easy money racket in the history of American taxation," the national motoring body declared.

The highlights of the A. A. A. taxation survey were summarized as follows:

"We find that the total motor taxes collected by all agencies of Government is still rising.

"We find that there were new inroads on the pocketbook of the motorists by the 1935 sessions of the State legislatures, five States adding close to $37,000,000 in the form of increases in the gasoline tax.

"We find the Federal Government still clinging tenaciously to the theory that special automotive excise taxes are a legitimate source of national revenue.

"We find that the mere ownership of a motor vehicle is in many quarters accepted today as a measure of taxability, without reference to ability to pay or benefits received.

"We find that the motorist is being maneuvered and legislated into the position where he is compelled to shoulder more and more of the taxes required for the construction and maintenance of roads and streets that are not of general motor use and the cost of which should be defrayed out of general local taxes.

"We find that special interests as, for example, real estate, are getting from under the tax load at the expense of shifting to the motorists.

"And we find other forms of transportation in the interest of so-called competitive equality, engaging in nation-wide aggressive campaigns, the purpose of which is to increase the taxation of motor transport in general, including private passenger cars.

"We find that the sound principle of special taxes for roads only is honored in the breach and not the observance, with more and more of the road tax dollar every year diverted to other than road purposes. Only a handful of States have taken the requisite action to stop this pernicious practice.

"We find a hectic scramble as between States, cities and local units of government, the smaller units demanding more and more of the motor tax dollar at the threat of imposing their own special levies, a practice which scores of counties and towns have already put into effect. If this mad scramble and dissipation should continue we can readily anticipate what would happen not only as regards tax increases, but also as regards its very probable detrimental effect on one of our basic objectives, namely, a unified, primary, co-ordinated system of highways for interstate and intrastate service."

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
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Bay State Democrats Face Fight

Uphill Grind Predicted for Members of Congressional Delegation

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, Jan. 4—When Postmaster General James A. Farley and his chief statistician, Emil Hurja, stake out their advance claims for the 1936 electoral votes, they will receive little to bolster up their hopes for a Roosevelt victory in Massachusetts in reports from the seven Democrats from the Bay State in the House.

These seven men—William J. Granfield, Joseph E. Casey, William P. Connery, Arthur D. Healey, Richard M. Russell, John P. Higgins and John W. McCormack, have returned to Washington with first hand data on the current anti-New Deal trends in Massachusetts. This trend presages a hard re-election fight for practically every member of this group.

In addition, it throws doubt on the ability of the Roosevelt managers to hold Massachusetts in the Democratic electoral column.

In view of the drift away from Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal in Massachusetts, the prediction may safely be made that the Bay State Democrats, in the congressional session just started, will display a rather marked independence of the Roosevelt Administration. As one of the Democratic members from Massachusetts pointed out today, he and his six colleagues, during the past year or more, have several times jumped the traces. He predicted an even greater independence throughout the present session.

Gone is the day when a Democratic candidate for Congress was virtually certain of election merely by announcing that he was a Roosevelt New Dealer, and promising 100 per cent support of White House measures. This may still perhaps be true in some isolated areas, but it is certainly not true today in Massachusetts. Hence, in 1936, emphasis is likely to be laid quite as often, and quite as pointedly, on the occasions on which individual Massachusetts Democrats have broken away from the Roosevelt policies, as upon the occasions where they supported the Executive.

So far as national issues project themselves into congressional campaigns, the Massachusetts Democrats are believed ready to cite the economic gains which have come to New England since the Roosevelt Administration took office. They are ready to point out that New England lost textile and other mills to other sections of the country, even during the period the G.O.P. was in the saddle in Washington.

With respect to the senatorship, Republicans here are hopeful, if not confident, that with the proper standard bearer they can take the measure of any Democratic candidate, even Governor James M. Curley. Their hopes are based in part on the ebbing of the Roosevelt tide and in part on the widening belief in New England that New Deal policies are hostile to that part of the country.

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There's Profit in Delay

Exactly what is "the capitalized value of the annual loss"? Governor Curley used this remarkable phrase in his annual message, and many persons have been tinkering with interest-tables ever since, trying to discover its meaning. It sounds like a valuable secret to know. If loss has a capital value, anyone can become a millionaire—perhaps not overnight, but by devoting a year or more to the accumulation of some good rich losses. In recommending that cities and towns be given the power to appropriate money for local housing projects, the governor's exact words were:

> Such appropriations should be entirely optional with the cities and towns, and the amount to be appropriated should be definitely limited to the capitalized value of the annual loss sustained by the cities in the maintenance of the sub-standard area to be cleared, so that the contribution will constitute no real burden upon the taxpayers of the city or town, but will at the same time provide healthier, pleasanter and more sanitary dwellings for a large group in the community, and employment for a substantial amount of labor in the building trades.

Special students of housing built with Government subsidy say they can readily explain what the governor means when he depicts this alluring prospect of gaining much for nothing. They correctly point out that competent surveys conducted in Boston and elsewhere show that districts with poor and congested housing cost the city more for public services to the inhabitants—including schools, hospitals, fire and police protection—than the amount of revenue yielded by taxes on all the real estate in such a district. Consequently, public funds spent to provide better housing might reduce this loss, just enough money being appropriated, as the governor suggests, to bring the expenses and the tax-revenue to an even balance.

But in making this ideal calculation of "the capitalized value of the annual loss," the governor seems to forget that the Federal housing projects now going forward—there is one under way in South Boston and another under protest in Cambridge—are never to pay any taxes whatever under the existing arrangements. The Federal Government cannot be taxed. A "service-charge," amounting to a tiny fraction of the normal taxes, is promised, but Comptroller General McCarl says even this is at present illegal and a new national law will have to be enacted before it can be paid.

The task of capitalizing the annual loss, therefore, becomes superhuman. Even if municipal expenses should be somewhat reduced by better housing, the income from taxation would be wiped out, and the fractional "service-charge" could not possibly balance the city's budget for a model housing development. In fact, none of the authorities now promoting these projects has the slightest idea of accomplishing such a balance. They frankly admit that if the model houses are to bear the local tax rates, this destroys all chance of achieving the object for which they are built, namely, to provide good homes at low rents.

If the Federal Government cannot accomplish a fair balance of income and expense for one of its housing projects, even though it contributes 45 per cent of the initial cost as a gift and writes off this loss at the outset, what chance does a Massachusetts city or town have to spend money for model housing to accommodate a few of its citizens and still "constitute no real burden" for all the rest of its taxpayers? What the Federal Government, with all the financial resources appropriated by the New Dealers, cannot accomplish, a single municipality cannot accomplish. The same holds true for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, anent Governor Curley's further recommendation that in cities and towns which fail to spend money for housing, "the State Board of Housing be authorized to proceed under proper limitations with a low-cost housing project, whether it relates to new houses or the rehabilitation of sound but obsolete existing structures." The State will find no way to take profit in cash from "the capitalized value of the annual loss."

No, there is only one assured form of profit which Massachusetts can take from the Federal housing campaign in its present stage of development. The State can gain much knowledge from the Federal experiments now under way, if the State will go slow and take time to watch these trials through to a conclusion. The national Government is committed to these costly experiments, and is bound to complete them. The promoters of the Federal work themselves declare that what they are trying to do is to learn by experience, and that they have a great deal to learn. Meanwhile, in the name of common sense, let Massachusetts await the practical results. Instead of empowering the State and its cities and towns to rush ahead and spend their funds to duplicate the blunders which may later be found in the Federal practice, the General Court should insist on withholding local action until the Federal expenditure of several hundreds of millions of dollars at least teaches us how to avoid blunders.

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"Rise in Taxes Asked"—Governor Lehman of New York. "Rise in Taxes Asked"—Governor Curley of Massachusetts. "Rises in Taxes Applied"—Notice by the Federal Government. Is there any governmental announcement anywhere that does not echo this cheerful note?

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Quincy Mayor's Secretary Appointed to State Post

Edward J. Morgan of 55 Dysart street, Quincy, secretary to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, has been appointed by Governor Curley to a position in the State tax collector's office, with a salary of $2100.

Morgan, a Democrat, formerly of Randolph, has been associated with the Quincy mayor since June. He is expected to resign his position there next week.

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W. A. MURPHY TO JOIN CURLEY SECRETARIAT

William A. Murphy of Boston, former newspaper man and secretary to the late Gov. Eben S. Draper, was appointed to the Governor's secretarial staff yesterday by Gov. Curley. He will succeed Joseph P. McAllister who recently was transferred to the state public utilities department.

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CONVICT KILLER PAIR GUARDED

Guarnelli and Repucci Both Now Facing Electric Chair

A special guard was placed over convicts Repucci and Guarnelli at state prison today, to be maintained until their cases are concluded. They were visited in the prison by Arthur P. Lyman, commissioner of correction. Gov. Curley referred to Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of safety, the decision on the distribution of the $1000 reward offered by him for the capture.

The Suffolk county grand jury made an unexpected visit to State Prison today, shortly after Edward Guarnelli, escaped convict killer, cringed in the lineup at police headquarters, whimpering a denial that he had killed Walter R. Doucette, prison guard, and charging Antonio Repucci, his confederate, with the murder.

The grand jury's visit was believed to have been connected with the killing, indictments for which were returned against Repucci and Guarnelli before both were recaptured after an 11-day man-hunt.

Repucci yesterday branded Guarnelli as the killer of Doucette as they struggled for freedom during a taxi cab ride from the South Station to state prison.

Today Guarnelli made mumbled denial, terming Repucci a liar. He denied that he touched the gun, which, he said, was taken from the guard by Repucci, until after the shooting.

"What were you going to do with the gun?" he was asked.

"I was going to use it on myself," was his almost inaudible answer.

Guarnelli charged Repucci with leading the attack on Doucette. He declared that it was Repucci who obtained the key to the handcuffs from the officer's pocket and handed it to him to manipulate.

He put the lie to every accusation made by Repucci yesterday, after the latter had been brought back to Boston from Providence, where he was captured on Thursday.

Regardless of who fired the fatal shot, both men face death in the electric chair.

RETURNED TO PRISON

Immediately after his grilling ended, Guarnelli was taken to state prison to await arraignment in superior court on murder indictments. The pair will be brought to superior court on Monday for arraignment. Undoubtedly both will ask for appointment of counsel to defend them.

Guarnelli was captured last night through the quick wittedness of two women in Malden, ending one of the greatest manhunts in years, a manhunt carried on while the quarry loafed almost under the noses of police.

In the line-up Guarnelli was manacled between Special Officers Robert Bowes and Haven Chalmers of the North End station. He was nervous and afraid.

Thoroughly cowed, his eyes shifting, Guarnelli spoke in tones so low that persons within a few feet could hardly hear the answers to questions put by Capt. Thomas Connolly.

BROKE IN FOUR PLACES

Guarnelli lived for six day in a vacant apartment owned by a former Malden policeman. He broke into four other apartments in that city, one of them the home of another policeman. He dressed himself in the stolen clothes and boldly pawnd goods in a Scolly square shop.

His capture established the truth of the prophecy of the guard, Doucette, before he was shot, "Don't be fools, boys. You won't get away with it."

When he denied firing the shot which killed Doucette and was asked by police what he would say if told that Repucci accused him of being the actual murderer, Guarnelli said:

"He's a liar."

It was the alertness of Mrs. John Alden Potter and Mrs. Helen Dickman, who live in the Granby Apartments at 20 Chestnut street, Malden, which brought about Guarnelli's capture. The escaped convict-killer had lived in the place since Sunday. Yesterday both women saw him within a short time.

Patrolman James Tanish captured Guarnelli at gunpoint in a darkened hallway of the apartment house. Guarnelli carried an automatic pistol and when he admitted his identity, after insisting his name was "Johnny Wilson," he said to Tanish:

"If you hadn't surprised me, you'd be in the morgue now."

Later, when questioned by Lieutenant-Inspector John J. McCarthy at the North End police station, Guarnelli said he carried the gun with the intention of killing himself.

"I figured I'm in for it, and if it comes to the worst I'll kill myself," said Guarnelli.

"Why didn't you kill yourself?" he was asked.

"They grabbed me too soon," was his answer.

Mrs. Dickman was the first to see Guarnelli. She saw him as he came down a stairway leading to the roof. When Guarnelli mumbled something about "fixing the roof," Mrs. Dickman ran into her apartment and called Daniel W. Enright, retired Malden policeman and owner of the building. Enright called police headquarters, Patrolmen Lucey, Crowley and McCarthy, with drawn guns, searched the building and found no one.

Mrs. Potter, after the police left, took up a station near the door of her first-floor apartment. About 5 P.M. she heard the rear door slam and some one start slowly up the stairs. She threw open her door. Guarnelli ran out. When she screamed he ran back into the building and up toward the roof. Mrs. Potter called police.

Special Officer William J. Butler and Patrolmen Tanish and Walter J. Gunther answered. Tanish was placed at the rear door. Ten-year-old Fred Bupilssa, son of the apartment house janitor, pointed out the path of Guarnelli's flight.

Tanish went in, his gun in hand. He heard footsteps coming down. Crouching against the wall at a landing, Tanish waited. As Guarnelli stepped up to him, Tanish jammed his gun against the convict and ordered him to "keep 'em up."

Guarnelli talked freely. He bluntly accused Repucci of killing Doucette, declaring that he did not handle the guard's gun, until after the shooting. He told police he gave the gun to Silvia Pace, proprietor of a cafe on Main street, Everett. He said he spent the night of Dec. 23 in the apartment of a friend in Everett, the next night in a Medford chemical plant.

On the 24th, he said, he broke into the apartment of Earl Venblad at 33 Park street, Malden, where he equipped himself with a brown suit, blue shirt and tie. He shaved and bathed himself in Venblad's apartment.

Guarnelli then took up his abode in the apartment house where he was captured. On Dec. 27 he broke into the apartment of John Doller of 54 Mountain avenue, Malden, where he stole three watches and two rings. On the 28th he entered the home of Stanley Rich at 72 Mountain avenue and stole a .38 calibre automatic and a half-bottle of liquor. He said he couldn't remember the location of the fourth break.

Guarnelli boldly walked into a Scollay square pawnshop and "hocked" the stolen jewelry.

Police believe he spent the money on a girl with whom he was infatuated. He also confessed to drinking heavily.

Checking the laundry marks on the shirt Edward Guarnelli, escaped convict-killer, was wearing at the time of his capture, Malden police today learned the location of the convict's fourth hold-up staged during his freedom. It was at the apartment of Ralph M. Holder of 117 Summer street, Malden, only a few doors away from the hideout of Guarnelli in a vacant apartment. Holder was unaware his apartment had been entered by Guarnelli until he was informed by the police.

Judge Eldridge G. Davis today granted Malden police a warrant against Guarnelli for carrying a loaded revolver, and next Wednesday police will appear before the grand jury to seek indictments for the Malden robberies.

Lt. John J. McCartney found the clothes the convict abandoned on the roof, not far from his own home at 33 Park street.

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'PREVARICATOR,' ELY REPLIES TO CURLEY

"Deliberate prevarication."

Ex-Gov. Joseph B. Ely this afternoon so characterized the statement of Gov. James M. Curley yesterday that he (Curley) had gone to the then Gov. Ely and asked the latter to remove from the board of tax appeals Alexander Lincoln and charging that Gov. Ely had refused to do so, saying "He was the heaviest contributor to my campaign."

ELY'S STATEMENT

Ex-Gov. Ely this afternoon said:

"That is a deliberate prevarication. Curley never asked me to remove Alexander Lincoln from the board of tax appeals. He never talked to me about Lincoln. Lincoln did not contribute to my campaign. There is not a single word of truth in that statement from start to finish."

The charge of deliberate prevarication by Ex-Gov. Ely followed a flat denial by Alexander Lincoln. He said:

"I did not contribute to Gov. Ely's campaign fund."

Records of campaign contributions filed by Ex-Gov. Ely in the office of the secretary of state for the two campaigns of 1930 and 1932 do not list contributions from either Alexander Lincoln or Alexander Whiteside. The 1930 Ely campaign contributions, however, include $500 from James M. Curley.

Gov. Curley made his statement yesterday speaking before the meeting in the State House of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association. Gov. Curley told the selectmen that while he was mayor of Boston he went to Gov. Ely and asked Ely to remove Lincoln from the board of tax appeals because of the latter's close association with Alexander Whiteside, whom he said he had characterized as "public enemy number 1."

The denials today from both Ely and Lincoln came immediately after B. Loring Young, speaking before the same group in the State House — the selectmen — denied Curley's statement and said:

"I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which is obviously based on deceit and falsehood."

YOUNG'S STATEMENT

Continuing Young said:

"I am very sorry that it was impossible for me to attend the conference held yesterday. Had I been present I would have asked the privilege of replying to one of the speakers who addressed the conference, because I know that the remarks made in his speech were not true. As Al Smith has often said, 'Let's get the record straight.'

"Gov. Curley told the selectmen of the state not only that the board of tax appeals should be abolished, but that Gov. Ely had told him that he would not remove Mr. Alexander Lincoln from the board, because of the fact that Lincoln was the heaviest contributor to 'my campaign.' (Quoted from the Boston Traveler.)

"I happen to know personally the conversation with former Gov. Ely and Mr. Lincoln that Mr. Lincoln contributed not 1-cent to the campaign fund of Gov. Ely also that Gov. Ely never made the statement attributed to him by Gov. Curley.

"In 1924 at a time when Mr. Curley, then mayor of Boston, accused the House of Representatives of wholesale corruption and bribery I took the floor and in my remarks I suggested to Mayor Curley that the laws of God and man, alike, have taught mankind two lessons; first, that thou shalt not steal and second that thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. I now repeat the same suggestion to Mr. Curley and I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which is obviously based on deceit and falsehood."

CURLEY'S STATEMENT

Gov. Curley replied this afternoon to the Young attack with the following statement:

"The statement made by a former speaker of the House of Representatives, whose activities since he was retired by the electorate from public office have been confined principally to lobbying in the interests of public service corporations, has seen fit to come to the defense of a former Democratic Governor by name, the Hon. Joseph B. Ely.

"This is a perfectly natural position for Mr. Young to take, having been associated in the same legal firm with the former Governor. His reference to charges made by me of wholesale corruption by the Legislature in 1924 was in connection with the Boston Elevated act of 1918, and I am astounded at his audacity in endeavoring to attempt to convey the impression that there was no corruption in connection with the enactment of this legislation. It is a matter of public record that members of the House and Senate during the seven years succeeding the enactment of the 1918 law were openly charged with having received options on shares of both preferred and common stocks in return for their votes, and in the light of what has occurred since 1918 it is inconceivable that any sane man could support the 1918 legislation unless impelled by sordid motives. The fact is that the 1918 act has imposed in the past 10 years a burden upon the cities and towns in which the Boston Elevated street railway operates in excess of $15,000,000, and there is little likelihood of relief so long as the act continues in operation.

"Perhaps, since the former speaker of the House has seen fit to question the charges made in 1924, he will be good enough at the present time to justify the presence in that act of a proviso which carried a guarantee of 6 per cent. for four years and 5½ per cent. for six years upon the stock of the Boston Elevated railroad, payments to be based on a par value of $100 at a time when the stock was selling in the open market for $27 per share."

went into the house and clerk

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construction.

Gov. Curley announced today he will take no action on the petition for clemency for Miller F. Clark, knife killer, until he confers on Monday with Atty. George A. Douglas, Clark's counsel. Clark is slated to die during the week of Jan. 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, bakery clerk.

A bill to require the registrar of motor vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, to devote his whole time to the work as registrar and refrain from other business activities, was filed in the House of Representatives today by Representative Patrick G. Sullivan of Dorchester.

Sullivan said: "Mr. Goodwin has taken over the running of the labor activities from the duly recognized association affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The position of registrar is a full time job, and if Mr. Goodwin would spend his entire time on making the roads safe for the careful operator of motor vehicles, the pedestrian and the youth of our commonwealth would be better served.

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200-Foot Pier Extension Planned To Dock World's Greatest Liners

Commonwealth Project Would Avert Confusion of Commerce

A movement is underway in port circles to bring about a 200-foot extension of Commonwealth pier, so that the world's greatest liners can dock without disruption of regular coastwise shipping commerce.

The proposed plan calls for use of about $100,000 each by the WPA or PWA, and the state. The pier, according to present suggestions, would not be covered.

The reason for having the new 200-foot section just a plain uncovered platform, is to permit "multiple docking" at the pier. Ship interests have repeatedly complained that arrival of big passenger liners, always welcome from a tourist business angle, sometimes work hardship upon coastwise commerce.

There have been instances of coastwise ships being forced either to stand-by in the harbor, or crowd too far forward or toward shore. This interferes with orderly cargo handling.

The pier is about 1200 feet long, and the proposed addition of 200 feet is understood to have been approved by fdeeral engineers from the angle that 2.0 more feet would not endanger the existing "dividing line" in the harbor. It is claimed that the pier could be pushed out at least 300 feet without being "in the way."

$708,000 FOR REPAIRS

Those advocating this addition time to press their claims, because of the $1,000,000 which the Governor and the state commissioner of public works obtained from the President in WPA funds for harbor dredging of a 40-foot channel. The state is to spend another quarter million dollars for approach channels, including one to Commonwealth pier.

Another reason the advocates of an extension are urging prompt action is that the state and federal government are jointly to spend some $708,000 for pier repairs. It is said that an additional WPA-state project of about $200,000 more would fit in effectively with this pier repair, part of which is for new underpilings which could be used in the extension plan.

BIG PORT HEARING

It is likely that some shipping interests may present opinions in favor of this extension at a public hearing to be held on various waterfront matters Jan. 18. At that time, the state department of public works will hold an "open house" hearing at 100 Nashua street to consider proposals dealing with harbor dredging and pier matters.

Any citizen may use the hearing as a forum. Commr. William F. Callahan, originally appointed to office as associate commissioner two years ago as a result of a drive to name a "port business man," has a number of plans which the Governor and he are developing to aid port business. Some of these may be revealed at this hearing.

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result in loss of life.

CLARK IS REMOVED TO PRISON DEATH CELL

Miller Frank Clark, condemned to die in the electric chair for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, 18-year-old South End bakery shop clerk, yesterday was removed from the Charles street jail to the death cell at Charlestown state prison.

Clark, who recently lost his appeal to the supreme court, has been sentenced to die during the week of Jan. 12. A report of alienists who have examined him was presented to Gov. Curley yesterday, but the Governor said he had not had time to study it last night.

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DR. T. J. MURPHY SERVICES HELD

Requiem High Mass Celebrated in St. Patrick's Church

Funeral services for Dr. Timothy J. Murphy, prominent physician who died at his home, 372 Dudley street, Roxbury, were held today in St. Patrick's Church on Dudley street.

The requiem high mass was celebrated by the Rev. James McGowan. The Rev. Michael Desmond was deacon and the Rev. Kenney Cahill of Washington sub deacon. The Rev. F. J. Herlihy was master of ceremonies. Joseph Ecker was soloist.

The active pall bearers were Drs. James P. O'Hare, William White, John A. Foley, Frank J. Keyes, John W. Lane and Fred W. O'Brien. Honorary pall bearers were Drs. William P. Haley, William Kelleher, Francis Jantzen, James W. Manary, Frank S. Cruickshank, V. H. Kazanjian, Cornelius P. O'Connor, H. F. Watts, Henry P. Cahill, William Keeler, Russell Splaine, Charles A. Birmingham, Thomas M. Greene, Joseph DiPesa and Francis R. Mullin.

There were delegations of nurses from the Boston Sanitorium, representatives of the Boston College alumni, the Boston College graduate athletic board, the high standing committee of the M. C. O. F., Mt. Pleasant court, M. C. O. F., and the James M. Curley, Jr., court, M. C. O. F.

Among those who were present at the funeral were Dist.-Atty. William J. Foley, Judge James A. Devlin, Joseph A. Sheehan, David B. Shaw, Councilman John F. Dowd and John J. Curley, brother of the Governor.

Burial was in Holyhood cemetery, Brookline.

Dr. Murphy was one of the most widely-known physicians in the state. During his school days he was on the reportorial staff of a Boston newspaper. Dr. Murphy was the high medical examiner of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters.

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NORTON FAVORS LOWEST BIDDER

The investigation being made by the Boston finance commission into the administration of Mayor Mansfield will show the incompetency and inefficiency of Mansfield, Gov. Curley said today. Asked whether he thought the investigation was a counter-attack on the drive being made by the mayor against Edmund L. Dolan, the Governor said that the finance commission probe has been going on four months.

City Councilman Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park will on Monday introduce an order at the first meeting of the newly-elected city council to compel the award of the West Roxbury ash contract to the low bidder, Alvin J. Pieczkowski, of that district, who testified yesterday as general manager of the A. J. Construction Company.

FIRST MEETING

Councilman Norton said today: "I believe in the light of the testimony given before the Boston finance commission such action should be taken and I will introduce the order to the effect at the first meeting of the new city council when it goes into session Monday."

The Hyde Park councilman's action was based on testimony given to the Fin Com that Pieczkowski, who was awarded the ash contract in 1935, was asked to contribute $1000, that he didn't do so, and that he was not given the contract for 1936 although he was the low bidder. The name of Jack McCarthy, Mayor Mansfield's campaign manager, and the man with whom Mansfield went to Bermuda, was injected into the hearing as the man who demanded the $1000.

That evidence dropped like a bombshell at the hearing and caused a sensation in political circles.

Councilman Norton today insisted that he was convinced that Mayor Mansfield had no knowledge of any demand for $1000 made by anybody.

"I am convinced that Mayor Mansfield is completely honest," said Councilman Norton, "and I am certain that he knew nothing of any demands made upon Contractor Pieczkowski. I think Louis A. Ree, brother-in-law of Mayor Mansfield, told a perfectly frank, honest story of exactly what happened in his bonding business. I feel, however, that in the light of all the evidence the council should pass an order to compel the award of the ash contract to Pieczkowski. He was the low bidder on the job and didn't get the contract. He should have it."

Meantime Chairman E. Mark Sullivan of the finance commission announced that several new witnesses have been summoned to attend the session Tuesday when the hearings are resumed.

NEW WITNESSES

"I don't know at the minute just how many witnesses there will be," he said. "There will be several new witnesses. These hearings have a way of developing. I had expected that this hearing would be completed in a couple of hours, but there were some surprising developments.

"Such hearings cause other people to come forward and give testimony."

He was asked if others had come forward and made statements, and he said:

"There have been some statements made since the present hearing started, but I do not want to talk about them at this time. Sometimes people come forward and give us information, but they do not want to take the stand and testify publicly."

Chairman Sullivan was asked if the finance commission would summons Jack McCarthy, and he said:

"We do not plan to summons McCarthy, but if he cares to attend the hearing and make a statement to us we will be very glad to have him do so. We do not plan to summons him, however."

Asked if he would turn over a transcript of the evidence taken to Dist.-Atty. Foley, Chairman Sullivan said:

"There are several matters to be considered. First it is our duty to make a report of this investigation. Then we may turn over the matter to the district-attorney, but we will not do that for a little while yet—there is something else in the offing."

He refused to give any indication of what the new developments were. From other sources, however, it was learned that the snow removal contract in Charlestown may be the subject of the hearing. A previous report by the fin com was that loads of snow were checked and paid for as dumped, even before they had been checked as loaded. Another person close to Mayor Mansfield may be asked to testify in that connection, it was reported, but no official confirmation of this report could be obtained today.

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FAVOR BIENNIAL SESSION PLAN

The Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, after more than an hour of persistent opposition by a minority bloc, indorsed the proposal for biennial sessions of the Legislature as the first meting of its two-day meeting in Gardner auditorium at the State House came to a close yesterday afternoon.

The vote of the association was 55 to 19, about half of the members being recorded. The association also accepted, by the closest of margins, a motion to appoint a committee to investigate a uniform system of publishing town reports in a more simple and understandable form.

Arthur G. Rotch, WPA administrator for Massachusetts, was the speaker of the afternoon session and answered a barrage of questions on details of the federal program in this state.

The opening session was enlivened yesterday morning by charges of Gov. Curley that his predecessor, Gov. Ely, had refused to remove Alexander Lincoln from the board of tax appeals because Ely, according to the Governor, had said that "Lincoln was the heaviest contributor to my campaign."

Gov. Curley told the selectmen that he had urged the removal of Lincoln because of the latter's association with Alexander Whiteside, whom the Governor in several campaigns had characterized as "Public Enemy No. 1," after Whiteside's outspoken opposition to Curley's political ambitions.

Theodore N. Waddel, director of the division of accounts, was unanimously voted the first honary life membership of the association, following his brief address yesterday afternoon. He urged that towns so plan their budgets that on emergency safety fund be provided to meet the requirements of federal aid.

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JAN 4 1936

Automobile List Monopoly

The Curley administration appears not to be overlooking a single bet.

For years a reputable concern has been publishing a list of automobile registrations. This year Gov. Curley's public works commissioner is said to have turned a monopoly of the list over to another concern.

The public would be interested in a convincing explanation by the administration. But let it be convincing and not specious.

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JAN 4 1936

FIN COM PLANS NEW INQUIRY

Bonding of City Contractors to Be Probed Tuesday

The scope of the finance commission's hearing on bonding of city contractors will be greatly widened to take in other city business and activities, when the inquiry is resumed Tuesday, it is reported.

Conflicting testimony from a number of witnesses who appeared before the five members of the finance commission featured yesterday's session of the inquiry. Further, City Councilman Clement A. Norton charged that "Jack McCarthy," former city dog catcher and a Mansfield lieutenant in Boston's last mayoralty campaign, had sought $1000 from a Hyde Park contractor as payment for an ash removal contract.

Norton said McCarthy was the man Alvin J. Pieczkowski, Hyde Park contractor, had named to him as having solicited the money. "McCarthy" will not be called before the finance commission as the inquiry into this phase has been completed.

The finance commission also has completed its inquiry into the bonding of Martino DeMatteo, Roslindale contractor, in which the mayor's brother-in-law participated.

Commenting on the inquiry, Mayor Mansfield said, briefly, that the "Dolan case" would go on. The reference was to a recent suit for $250,000 brought by the city against Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer in the last Curley administration.

The allegation by Norton concerning McCarthy was an outstanding highlight of the day.

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JAN 4 1936

PAROLE BOARD BATTLE LOOMS

Members to Answer Critics at Session on Monday

Members of the state parole board will be given an opportunity to defend the attacks being made upon their administration Monday at 1 P. M.

Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden of state prison, made the blunt prediction that current unrest would boil over into serious disorder unless the uncompromising attitude of the state board is altered. Lanagan's criticism of the board for their refusal to adopt a policy of leniency toward prisoners was subscribed to and amplified by Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, and Maj. Michael Dee of the reformatory at Concord. Other witnesses at the public hearing before the Governor and council refused to find fault with members of the parole board.

Gov. Curley refused to permit members of the board to question witnesses yesterday, but announced that they would be afforded every opportunity to defend the attacks being made upon them when the hearing is resumed Monday afternoon.

went into the house and came

Record
Haverhill, Mass.
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"If Any Trouble Arises in Haverhill Responsibility Will Be F. A. Goodwin's"

Watt Charges "Brotherhood Medicine Man" Received Definite Aid from Brockton in Campaign for Governor—Says Registrar Wants Bigger Treasury to Finance Next Entry Into Politics

By ARTHUR W. WOODMAN

Record Staff Correspondent

STATE HOUSE, Boston, January 4—Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, organizer of the Allied Brotherhood of Shoe Workers and Robert J. Watt, state Federation of Labor spokesman this week held forth with sallies of personalities in a vain effort to force a showdown with Governor James M. Curley as to the dual activities of the registrar as state official and labor organizer.

Watt asserted that "If any trouble results in Haverhill the responsibility must rest largely on the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin." Watt claims no progressive legislation has ever been fostered by Goodwin who recently he charged became the "Brockton Medicine Man."

Goodwin contended that Haverhill shoe workers are forced to join a union they do not want, paying $78,000 per year to Bobby Watt and his federation. "Bobby ought to have decency enough to quit one job or the other," Goodwin stated, pointing out the labor leader is also a Curley office holder.

Combining charges that Goodwin is seeking a stronger campaign chest and is also making effort to rest control of the shoe workers of the state, Watt answered charges of dual salary payments, offering his personal financial matters for public scrutiny.

Hitting out at the campaign activities of Goodwin conducted in connection with his shoe workers unionism, Watt sarcastically stated that "In Brockton where the workers were forced to finance his campaign at least are wise enough not to vote for Candidate Goodwin."

All this week, with the battle between Watt and Goodwin raging and steaming, Governor Curley maintained sphinx-like silence, adding but one interpretation to the conflict.

The Governor said:

"This is a controversy between Watt and Goodwin," admitting that the Watt statement had been read by him before its release to the press. "I know of no one who can contribute more the festivities of the New Year than the two of them," the Governor concluded.

Commenting on the Curley-Goodwin labor row which fizzled out this past week, Massachusetts Federation of Labor Secretary Robert J. Watt today issued the following statement:

"If the Governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank Goodwin and next to back down before the Registrar, that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary—even from employers and employees in Haverhill whose affairs have been so seriously menaced by Goodwin's meddling.

"When the Governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discovers suddenly the extraordinary capacity and services of labor organizer Goodwin, it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story.

"Of course the Governor claims to have made a thorough investigation of Goodwin's activities in interfering in such matters. The fact that the Governor has been so busy preparing his able and far-reaching annual address must have interfered with his customary accuracy. It appears that it took the eloquence of the Registrar himself rather than a study of the actual facts to justify the Governor's surprising statement.

"It will be a tough New Years' present for the people of Haverhill if the Registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 percent and 25 percent which have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in the Brockton district in which between 1800 and 2000 workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived and which have transferred much of the production of the W. L. Douglas factory to Binghampton, N. Y. and Rochester, N. H.

"If questions raised by Mr. Goodwin are to be greeted by sluggings in Haverhill, as in one union meeting in Brockton, it will be a strange sort of peace that the governor predicts for other communities into which the Allied Brotherhood may be established through the eloquent salesmanship of the registrar.

"Such 'happy results' as these in Brockton, which the registrar fails to mention when he interferes in Haverhill where 26 of 30 factories have signed working agreements with the Boot and Shoe Workers union, are a said contrast with the 35 years of cooperation between the Brockton employers and the Boot and Shoe Worker's union during which time only two strikes occurred.

"It is undoubtedly true that 'Red' agitation is unlikely to be heard in any community in which the registrar's voice is being exercised. But, surely the law-abiding workers of Haverhill will find little peace or comfort in any conflict such as Goodwin has aroused against the amicable agreement so recently negotiated by the Boot and Shoe Workers' union with the manufacturers of that city.

"If any trouble results in Haverhill, the responsibility must rest largely upon the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and his Allied Brotherhood. No one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice. No one who scans the legislative record of our commonwealth will find any evidence of him or his Brotherhood advancing the welfare of the working people of the state. But anyone, who cares to read the Brockton Enterprise of September 12, 1934, will find Mr. Goodwin's statement of thanks to the Brotherhood for financing his radio and newspaper campaign for governor, ample reason to explain his own activities in Brockton, his interference in Haverhill and his ability to convince the governor that he works the shoe workers well."

Replying to the statement issued by Federation Secretary Robert J. Watt, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin declared "I don't blame Bobby Watt for fighting to get the shoe workers of Haverhill into his union. There are about 6000 workers in Haverhill and the manufacturers are forcing them to join a union they do not want and pay 25 cents per week or $13 a year, an aggregate of $78,000 per year.

"That is pretty good pickings for Bobby Watt and his federation.

"I agree with Father Coughlin when he said that the American Federation of Labor is a racket as it is now run. Most of its affiliates are controlled by labor fakers who play with the bosses and sell out the workers. The greatest thing that can happen for labor would be for John Lewis to clean up the dirty mess.

"Unions are supposed to be voluntary associations of workers organized to bargain collectively with their employers. In Haverhill right now the manufacturers have made a contract with officers of Bobby's union before the union had any members and then workers were told that if they wanted to work they would have to join this union, but they did not want.

"Mr. Watt and his gang are not going to get away with it because the Haverhill workers without help, legal, moral and financial aid are going to pick their own union, handle their own affairs and spend their own money.

"This great defender of the working man and expounder of union principles, Mr. Watt, is now getting $6000 a year working for the state and is still secretary of the Massa-

Continued

chusetts branch of the Federation with another big salary.

"In these days with so many workers on welfare or working for starvation wages or not working at all, Bobby ought to have enough decency to quit one job or the other.

"It is against union principles to hold two jobs and gather in two salaries.

"So far as conditions in Brockton are concerned I am proud of them and what is more important so are the 14,000 members of our union.

"We have no labor chiselers in Brockton."

In reply to the Goodwin statement, Watt declared: "Knowing when I made my original statement that the registrar would use his usual slanderous tactics against me, I am not surprised to hear what he says.

"I serve on the Unemployment Compensation commission not as administrative head but as a board member representing the employees of Massachusetts. The law requires some representative labor man to serve on the board just as it requires the appointment of an employer representative such as Frank Allen. I would not have accepted the appointment under any other circumstances. Goodwin knows this just as well as the governor does.

"As for resigning from one or the other, I stopped receiving a pay check from the Federation just as soon as my state salary started. Kenneth Taylor of Springfield was appointed to take over the bulk of my old work.

"I may some day resign from the commission, but if and when I do it will not be because of the registrar's suggestion but interests of the working people from the outside.

"Registrar Goodwin professes to have answered the statements I made relative to the unhappy results which have marked the industrial history of the Brockton district since the Allied Brotherhood disrupted the long period of work and wages enjoyed by skilled workers of that area under the Boot and Shoe Workers union.

"In his reply, however, Goodwin has not answered a single charge. His characteristic reply was a typical avalanche of unfounded abuse. Nothing in it changes my belief that Labor Organizer Goodwin is trying to break into the Haverhill district in an obvious effort to wrest control of labor in the entire shoe industry of Massachusetts to use for the personal honor and glory and profit of Frank Goodwin and his family. Evidently Registrar Goodwin wants a bigger treasury to finance his next entry into the political arena. The more shoe workers in the Brotherhood the more suckers to underwrite his campaign expenses. After all, 1936 is election year as well as leap year—and Goodwin prepares his schemes well in advance.

"As for my own much publicised salary, despite Mr. Goodwin's statement, he knows as well as does any Federation member that my Federation salary ceased the day I went on the state payroll. I'll let the whole Commonwealth of Massachusetts look through every bank book, tin box, pocketbook or suit pocket that I or any other member of my family possesses if any respectable individual doubts my word, or refuses to believe the books of the State Federation.

"Furthermore, Mr. Goodwin pretends it is another 'big salary' that I used to get from the Federation. The State Federation has two employees. My old salary of $2500 per year now goes to Ken Taylor of Springfield who became my assistant to take over the details I had to drop because of the time taken by the commission job. Besides Taylor, the Federation employs Miss Geraldine Murphy, who acts as assistant secretary treasurer.

"Our income and expenses are printed each year. This is not the case apparently with the unpaid labor organizer, Goodwin, who never had anything to do with labor organizations, progressive legislation or liberal causes until he felt the unexpected urge to become the Brockton "Medicine Man." Since he took control down there seven factories have closed or moved and 1800 to 2000 workers have been thrown out of work. In addition a great deal of Douglas shoe production is done outside of the state. Wage schedules are lower considerably.

"Like most cut-price artists, Goodwin's results are chiefly a pocketbook ache for the workers, manufacturers and merchants wherever he goes.

"To judge from developments thus far in Haverhill, the men and women there are too wise to swallow his cut-price curealls. Instead they prefer to cooperate in an A. F. of L. union which gives them decent work and wages. They don't look forward to a couple of hundred 'sitting strikes' with no pay. They would rather pay 25 cents a week to the Boot and Shoe Workers union than lose a large percentage of the whole week's wages as happened in Brockton where the workers who were forced to finance his campaign at least were wise enough not to vote for Candidate Goodwin.

"Goodwin says there are no chiselers in Brockton. He may be right, Goodwin, after all, is a non-resident adviser."

concluded

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For the benefit of L. C. I'll say I can keep a promise as well as ever I could.

Watch West street and see!

L. — R. — H.

ANOTHER MESS—As I expected, state A. F. of L. officers are not pleased at the Governor's and Frank Goodwin's interference in the Haverhill labor situation, where the Boot and Shoe Workers union is in a fair way to rescue the shoe industry from its threatened complete extermination.

Following the surrender of the Governor to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles on the question of the latter's mixing in the shoe trade unions' scrap in Haverhill, Robert J. Watt, Curley lieutenant and recent appointee on the unemployment compensation commission, jumps into the fight with a sizzling attack on Goodwin and a backhanded slap at the Governor.

The Boot and Shoe is an American Federation affiliate. Brockton district for years was its stronghold in the East, until Goodwin mixed in and helped to drive it out by means of his independent "Brotherhood," now trying to mess things up in Haverhill as the B. and S. corrals practically every employed shoe worker in 90 percent of the local factories here. In his statement, Watt says:

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 percent and 25 percent; which have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in the Brockton district in which between 1800 and 2000 workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived, and which have transferred much of the products of the W. L. Douglas factory to Binghamton, N. Y. and Rochester, N. H.

"If any trouble results in Haverhill, the responsibility must rest largely upon the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and his Allied Brotherhood. No one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice. No one who scans the legislative record of our commonwealth will find any evidence of him or his Brotherhood advancing the welfare of the working people of the state. But, any one who cares to read the Brockton Enterprise of September 12, 1934, will find Mr. Goodwin's statement of thanks to the Brotherhood for financing his radio and newspaper campaign for Governor, ample reason to explain his own activities in Brockton, his interference in Haverhill, and his ability to convince the Governor that he works the shoe workers well.

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Haverhill, Mass.
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Date

Our Tax-Minded Governor

An Editorial in Boston Transcript

In view of the public's plain restlessness under the spurs of the municipal, State and Federal tax-gatherers and considering the more aggressive interest in the whole question of the cost of government it is perhaps only natural that Governor Curley, in his second annual message to the Legislature should select "Revenue and Retrenchment" as the subject deserving the most elaborate treatment. It is also pretty much in keeping with the habits of present-day statesmen that the major emphasis should be put on the first part of this problem and not on the second.

Thus the governor joins the frantic search for new sources of income. He would keep the gasoline tax for five years more—so confirming the general fears that this levy, adopted as a temporary measure and to insure better highways, is bound not only to be fastened upon us permanently but to be used for purposes having no relation to the automobile. He would double the fees charged for the operation of motor trucks—so helping to give another little boost to the cost of living. He would seize for the State a larger proportion of the money wagered on dog races—so moving perhaps to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. He would retain the surtax on incomes—so announcing the discovery that "this group of taxpayers is represented by a much larger proportion who do not contribute at all in form of direct tax on property." Did the governor never hear of rent? Then, worst of all, he would place a tax of 2 cents on every package of cigarettes sold in the Commonwealth. This last proposal has been made before. It is no more sensible today than it was yesterday or will be tomorrow. Aside from the injustice of further taxing what is already the highest-taxed commodity in general use, the plan has the very distinct demerit of driving business out of the State. Rather than pay the additional price, residents of Massachusetts will merely buy their cigarettes in a neighboring State.

In making these proposals the governor says that the aim of them is to obviate the necessity of the present State tax. Perhaps it is, but, if history is any guide, the Legislature will look at it not in that light but simply as a means of securing more funds for its own purposes. Even if it is taken seriously, the practical benefits flowing to the people will be virtually nil. The amount to be paid by the average citizen will be the same. The money simply will come from the right hand instead of the left hand pocket. Why fool ourselves? There is only one way to help the real estate owner and that is through the medium of more economical government. Nothing can be accomplished by juggling taxes.

It is only fair to the governor to say that the matter of cutting State expenditures is not entirely neglected in his message. His remedy is the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities to consider the whole problem. This might help, of course, but a cure could more certainly be effected if governors and legislators approached their duties in a different frame of mind. A Legislature the members of which let their thoughts center on the saving of money and not on the spending of it could accomplish more than will ever be achieved by a dozen committee reports. Such a Legislature, for instance, would give short shrift to expensive pjroposals for new State construction, including the one made by the governor himself for a $1,000,000 addition to the Capitol. This is a luxury we cannot now afford. Nor is it a time to be thinking of a costly war memorial.

To visualize the agitation on Beacon Hill as a result of the governor's recommendation for a unicameral Legislature it is only necessary to remember the difficulty which the people of Massachusetts have had in securing permission to decide by their own votes whether biennial sessions should be substituted for the present annual sessions. Here is one suggestion, we may be sure, which will make no headway with those whose fortunes it so obviously affects. As a matter of fact, there is good ground for believing that the idea may be prematurely put forth. Before taking such dramatic action, it might be the part of wisdom to learn how Nebraska makes out in its experimentation with a Legislature consisting of only one branch.

To some of the other recommendations made by Mr. Curley for reforms in the processes of government, little exception can and will be taken. He stands on sure and sound ground in demanding that district court judges be prohibited from appearing as counsel in civil cases in their own courts, and in his determination to find ways and means for lower automobile insurance rates. He is right in his insistence on co-operative agreements among States to preserve the public safety and make law enforcement the more effective. He does well to direct attention to the fact that many incompetents are practicing medicine in the State and to propose that something be done about it.

But, in general, it is a disappointing message—disappointing in its inordinate length, in the accent it places on revenue and in its somewhat casual dismissal of the vital question of administrative economy. Beginning a new year the citizens of Massachusetts are greeted with the threat of new State expenditures and new taxes. What they want is precisely the opposite promise.

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STATE HOUSE COMMENT

In his inaugural address Governor Curley proposed the following legislative program for 1936:

Extension of the 10 percent surtax on intangibles, adopted at the Governor's request last year to prevail for but one year.

Continuation for five years of the additional gasoline tax.

Doubled license fee for the operation for motor trucks on Massachusetts highways.

Payment of tax receipts from liquor taxes be made directly to the general fund, rather than set aside for distribution to cities and towns to meet old age asssitance costs.

Imposition of a 40-cents per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.

Increased tax on dog racing from 3½ to five percent.

Two cent tax on cigarettes and corresponding rate on other tobacco products.

Five dollars a year tax on slot machines placed throughout the state.

Transfer of amounts reposing in the military and naval service fund of 1919 the escheated estates fund and unclaimed dividend fund to the general fund, is proposed.

Construction of additional penal facilities at Norfolk.

Abolition of the Charlestown site maintaining the prison as a receiving station.

Discontinuance of bi-cameral legislature with the creation of a unicameral body.

Reduction of legislative membership.

Adoption of biennial sessions of the General Court.

Voluntary retirement of judges with full pay at the age of 70.

Construction of living quarters for 1500 additional employees at state mental hospitals, necessitated by the adoption of the 48-hour law.

Construction of a new state school under the jurisdiction of the department of mental diseases.

New state hospital for the mentally ill, to be constructed at Norfolk at a cost of $750,000.

Construction of hospital for criminally insane at Bridgewater.

Appropriation of funds to fireproof state institutions.

Legislative grant for the expenditure of $12,000 to equip the research building at the Wrentham State Hospital with further appropriation to provide for personnel for the institution.

Erection of new structures at Rutland for the care of tubercular patients.

Construction of housing facilities for employees at the Rutland hospital and Pondville Cancer hospital.

Extension of the present State House building by expenditure of $1,000,000 for an addition, to house state departments, now private tenants.

Abolition of the Metropolitan Planning Division.

Inclusion of nurses at state institutions in the provisions of the Workmen's compensation act.

Merger of the powers of Industrial Accident Board with those of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Extension of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

Creation of additional jobs as "inspectors" in the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Prohibition of the practice of civil law by district court judges in their own courts.

Establishment of district courts on a circuit court basis.

Compensation for special justices to be determined on an "hour" basis abolishing the present system measuring payment per diem.

Institution of a sliding scale for electric light rates.

Authority be granted the state department of public utilities to determine a fair rate of return for utility companies, a fair rate base, and a basis for participation in profits by the public.

Appointment of additional employees in the state department of Public Utilities to cope with this additional work.

Further reduction in mortgage interest rates.

Adoption of a uniform installment sales law, regulating the method for computing interest on unpaid balances.

Additional $100,000 for advertising Massachusetts as a recreational center.

Creation of a commission to study the advisability of promoting economic education in schools, secondary schools and among the adult population.

Broadened housing laws permitting cities and towns to raise and appropriate monies to promote slum clearance creating low cost housing projects.

Extension of powers of State Housing Board to act where local boards are inactive to provide for slum clearance and low cost housing.

Revision of state unemployment insurance laws to conform with federal statutes.

Adoption of state laws granting power for police authorities to move without consideration of state boundary lines (to be adopted in anticipation of federal legislation which may make such cooperation between states legal.)

Appropriation of $100,000 for propogation of insectivorous birds to aid the conservation of bird and fish life.

Creation of a committee to represent the Commonwealth at the Tercentenary anniversary of Harvard College.

Creation of a commission to probe possible methods of reducing operating costs in the state.

Adoption of legislation encouraging the lending of money by banks for business enterprises and home construction, as a means of developing property values in Massachusetts.

Establishment of a law, making criminal the practice of medicine or surgery in the Commonwealth without the proper credentials issued by the board of registration in Medicine.

Creation of a new commission, composed of experts to probe state taxation matters and the complex problem of state expenditures, to be given limitless authority as to expenditures for the probe, the hiring of expert advice and without restraint as to time element in making the survey.

Installation of governors limiting speed to 30 miles per hour of automobiles operated by persons involved in accidents.

With a new state tax program, the outstanding feature of the 1936 program drafted by Governor James M. Curley, a battle looms on the continuation of the three cent gasoline tax.

Rep. Charles W. Hedges of Quincy would repeal the additional one cent added to the existing two cent tax from year to year the extra levy to be taken from the books May 1, 1936.

With the current three cent tax, sufficient funds have been available in the past three years to transfer approximately $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, with the result that in lieu of a $170,600 state tax last year from the city of Haverhill the state levy was but $85,300 .

Governor Curley in his annual message asked that the legislature continue for five years the additional tax on gasoline.

Year in and year out the diversion of highway fund monies to the general fund has been a sore spot with legislators faced with a crying need to limit the state tax. The additional money levied on the sale of gasoline is primarily intended to defray highway construction costs but the use of the funds for general expendtures is liable to stir the political kettle to the boiling point. The Hedges proposal is the first of such moves to bring about a battle along this line.

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WASHBURN'S COMMENT

By "BOB" WASHBURN in The Boston Transcript

Jim and Mr. Hoover, tonight. Quite a chameleon is Jim. On Tuesday morning, last, he sped onward the men whom he had paroled from the State Prison, with these words, in part: "Christmas conveys, to every right thinking person, peace on earth, to men of good will." This is the way the words may read, that is in his Skakspearian version of the Scriptures, but in my own they read: "Peace on earth, good will toward men." In this tumultuous course, the word "peace" seems to mean, oftener a piece of meat. He went on: "Obey the laws and you will be safe. If you violate the laws, you must suffer the penalties. May God guide you, so that you will conduct yourself as ornaments to society rather than otherwise." If Jim keeps on freeing convicts, nothing can defeat him for the Senate.

Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., that nationally known sportsman of Hamilton, would tell you, that the tragedies of the track are to be found in those thoroughbreds who could have been landed winners, had they fallen into the hands of skilled trainers. It is not the horse that does not win, because he cannot win, that hasn't it in him, that causes the sportsmen to weep. It is the horse that could have won, had he been properly handled. And there is the tragedy in James Michael Curley. Few men have been more gifted by Providence with intellectual and physical virility. He has gone far, that is in offices held, but he could have gone much further. I once said to him: "Jim, you can yet take your place among the five greatest men in the country, if you will earn the respect of a material part of the community, which, either with or without reason, you have yet to get." He replied: "I don't want it." When I asked him why, he replied: "Those to whom you refer are the foes of the plain people." As I left him, I murmured: "Pish, boo and likewise bah." If this man had set his compass by the north star of his purpose, he could have trotted in any company.

In what he said to those paroled men he was in his best form, which is very good form, although it must have excited some mirth on their part, well restrained, that he should have pictured himself to them as an ornament to society. This was his performance in the morning of Tuesday last. But those same paroled men would have wondered still more could they have seen him on that same afternoon at 3:30, his car parked near the corner of Boylston and Arlington streets, in defiance of the traffic rules. Hessians of the store where he was then trading waved everyone out of the way who was lawfully on the street, that Jim might back his car out into the road and proceed on his way. Still Goodwin will not strike at the hand that has fed him, Jim well knows.

It was Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts, who said, when urged to ignore a traffic light: "The Governor of Massachusetts should be the first to respect the laws, for, if he does not, who will?" And so pass on in this friendly analysis of James Michael Curley. He could kill the cause of pacifism. He could not only win the war for Ethiopia, but he could also enable that nation to invade and subjugate Italy. If he should issue a clarion call to the people of Massachusetts to enlist in this cause, the fight would be over. Every man, woman and child in Massachusetts, and even bedridden derelicts, would spring to arms, even if they could only find a pitchfork. All this could be done and would be done, that is upon this one condition, that Jim would agree to lead this army into battle. And now turn, from the hairbrush and an inverted stripling, to happier themes.

Herbert Hoover is the most effective Christian crusader there is, in the cause agaist the pocketbook in the White House. In his radio speeches he has improved, even over the good form that he showed in 1932. His speeches are humanly palatable. There is a touch of humor and effective satire about them that marks the turn that he has made. Nevertheless, they show a touch of personal spleen that somewhat daubs their force. He is one of the very few platform performers that I have known who has given his talks a religious atmosphere. If the voters of the country were not daubed in their political judgments by ignorance and prejudice, he would stand more show for the Presidency. But he never could be re-elected because of the above consideration.

Again, in some of our cities and towns we have seen a man who has made a success of the pop-corn business, of the carpet business, or of some other business. He has done this as Herbert Hoover succeeded as an engineer. Then everybody sits up and says, why not make this man, who has made a success of his own business, mayor of our town. He is then made mayor. To the surprise of those who are not politically canny he is a failure. And why? Because he is not an adept in his human contacts. Here is where Hoover fails, another reason why he should not be re-nominated. It is the politician who often makes the most of a success in public office, because he has learned the art of human contact.

On an afternoon, some years past, three men sat in the University Club in New York City. One of them was Herbert Hoover. During the conference that followed, one of the others ventured his opinion upon a certain subject. Hoover then observed: "You do not know what you are talking about." After he had gone away, one of these men said to the other: "Who is your friend?" He replied: "Herbert Hoover." Then one vote was lost, and in the same way many others have been lost.

It was Calvin Coolidge who said at one time: "I do not choose to run." It was Will Rogers who said as he was coming out of the delirium of ether, that he had pictured himself upon some fair grounds, somewhere. Everybody was running around the track, he said, except one little red-headed man who sat on the bleachers and said: "I do not choose to run." That statement of Coolidge's puzzled everyone, which was just what it was mean to do, for it left him free either to run or not to run. So the question is asked today: "Is Hoover seeking the nomination?" That question he has not yet answered. He says, that he is not a candidate. This means nothing. Everyone else says this of his own candidacy, whether he is or is not a candidate.

Mr. Hoover should take himself out of this doubted class, in the only kind of words that count, in the style set by Al Smith at one time: "I would not accept the nomination." Big as Hoover has been and is, if he should take this step, then would he be great among patriots, and his efficiency in the cause would be augmented by an absence even of the suspicion of self-seeking.

Record
Haverhill, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS FACE ELECTION FIGHT

Connery One of Seven Congressmen Who May Be Beaten

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—When Postmaster General James A. Farley and his chief statistician, Emil Hurja, stake out their advance claims for the 1936 electoral votes, they will receive little to bolster up their hopes for a Roosevelt victory in Massachusetts in reports from the seven Democrats from the Bay State in the House.

These seven men—William J. Granfield, Joseph E. Casey, William P. Connery, Arthur D. Healey, Richard M. Russell, John P. Higgins and John W. McCormick, have returned to Washington with first hand data on the current anti-New Deal trends in Massachusetts. This trend presages a hard re-election fight for practically every member of this group.

In addition, it throws doubt on the ability of the Roosevelt managers to hold Massachusetts in the Democratic electoral column.

In view of the drift away from Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal in Massachusetts, the prediction may safely be made that the Bay State Democrats, in the congressional session just started, will display a rather marked independence of the Roosevelt Administration. As one of the Democratic members from Massachusetts pointed out today, he and his six colleagues, during the past year or more, have several times jumped the traces. He predicted an even greater independence throughout the present session.

Gone is the day when a Democratic candidate for Congress was virtually certain of election merely by announcing that he was a Roosevelt New Dealer, and promising 100 percent support of White House measures. This may still perhaps be true in some isolated areas, but it is certainly not true today in Massachusetts. Hence, in 1936, emphasis is likely to be laid quite as often, and quite as pointedly, on the occasions on which individual Massachusetts Democrats have broken away from the Roosevelt policies, as upon the occasions where they supported the Executive.

So far as national issues project themselves into congressonal campaigns, the Massachusetts Democrats are believed ready to cite the economic gains which have come to New England since the Roosevelt Administration took office. They are ready to point out that New England lost textile and other mills to other sections of the country, even during the period the G. O. P. was in the saddle in Washington.

With respect to the senatorship, Republicans here are hopeful, if not confident, that with the proper standard bearer they can take the measure of any Democratic candidate, even Governor James M. Curley. Their hopes are based in part on the ebbing of the Roosevelt tide and in part on the widening belief in New England that New Deal policies are hostile to that part of the country.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Record
Haverhill, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

News
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 5 1936
Date

MY COLUMN--L. R. H.

Comment and Contributions Are Welcome

DIFFERENT—Indignant Democrats who charge that the present poll of the Literary Digest is being manipulated by the wicked Republicans to their own advantage have short memories. Their tune was pitched in a different key when the figures were running their way in 1932.

L.—R.—H.

IDIOTIC — Governor Curley's recommendation of a two-cents-a-pack state tax on cigarettes is as ridiculous as it is unfair and impractical,—worthy of the most bigoted tobacco-hater instead of a notorious tax-eater.

L.—R.—H.

SCREWY—Advocacy of a two-million-dollar war memorial is in the same class as the proposed million-dollar addition to the State House—characteristic of Curley extravagance and inconsistency, with an eye only for new political jobs.

L.—R.—H.

TAX AND SPEND—The Curley message is a long-winded summation of how to raise more money to spend on more job-creating, political-machine-building extravagances at the expense of the same old tax-payers,—all on the specious plea of "relieving the burden on real estate."

L.—R.—H.

TRIVIAL—The only Curley suggestion for reducing the cost of government is—a "unicameral legislature," with reduced membership and biennial sessions, which the Governor knows full well will stand as much show of being taken seriously by the boys on Beacon Hill as a request that they give their salaries to the Ethiopian Red Cross.

L.—R.—H.

ADVICE—The other day my friend, Senator McSweeney, took the trouble to ask my opinion on some Beacon Hill problems. Well, "Billy," the most sincere thought I can convey to you right now is to "jump down the throat" of every suggestion made to add more taxes and spend more money, and work like hell for every proposal to cut down the cost of government and stop the plan of "Jim" Curley to set up a Huey Long dictatorship in our grand old Commonwealth. Good luck, "Bill," and good fighting!

L.—R.—H.

KILL 'EM!—More injustice to automobile and truck owners is found in the Curley proposals to double the registration fees of the latter and continue the three-cent gasoline tax for another five years,—the revenue, of course, to be diverted from anything that will benefit the motorists to anything and everything that can't be financed otherwise.

L.—R.—H.

SHOOT!—The legislature has my permission to tax the rabbit-chasing dogs and the distilleries as much as it chooses. Only, in the case of an additional 40 cents a gallon tax on alcohol, the moonshiners are certain to get most of the benefits, while the commercial users will be the chief sufferers.

L.—R.—H.

STRANGE—Surprising how silent the Governor was on the question of laying a tax on the incomes of public employees,—a possible new source of revenue that every political jobholder is strangely ignorant about. Why not try it in place of loading another ten percent surtax on the incomes of less fortunate private citizens?

L.—R.—H.

THE MESSAGE—Words, words, oratory, more words, more oratory, ad infinitum, ad nauseam, in nubibus. Oh hum! Oh hell!

States:

CURLEY'S PLAN

Now come more miracles! Governor Curley proposes to give relief to the homeowner and taxpayer. We are getting back to nature again. The plight of the little homeowner has been the cry for a long time, but it seems always that the little homeowner pays and pays, just the same.

It is natural that those who want to cut down the taxes think of the homeowner, for the owning of a home seems to be the origin of all wealth. It makes perfect political propaganda and it sounds good to those who pay rent.

There is nothing new about helping realty and the homeowner. It was tried immediately after the war, but as fast as the home owner was "helped" there always stood ready the open hand of the city tax collector telling the homeowner to "come coco."

The tax collector was merely doing his job. The assessor was merely doing his job. The whole cause of the high tax burden rested with the government elected by the homeowners and rent payers.

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long on many occasions has addressed gatherings in this and other cities on the subject of taxes and in the course of those talks impressed upon the people as a whole the fallacy of state income taxes as a means of "helping the homeowner". The state tax which was supposed to help those who own any type of realty proved a farce, for city fathers and town fathers took advantage of it.

Do we really believe our eyes when the recent message of the governor talks of economy in government. There is a far cry between economy in government and "work and wages". The $10,000,000 state tax which the governor hopes to wipe out will mean that others than realty owners will need to dip down a bit. The smokers will help and the autoists, as ever will help. Always the same people are selected for taxation.

Truck fees will be increased according to the plan of the governor and so will slot machines. Incidentally there is no tax on bookie shops or lottery outfits. The governor talks of a serious economy study.

It is high time that His Excellency began to think of the theory that "a

Continued

went into the house and

penny saved is a penny earned, but it will remain to be seen how far this so called economy idea will go. Additional taxes to any group, whether they are cigarette smokers or autoists does not solve the real and most potent cause of high taxes.

One need not be a student of economics to know that the high cost of government is the basis of the high cost of taxes. The high cost of realty taxes is getting us into the blind alley of higher rents, the inevitable sequel to the spending spree.

The latter situation must be guarded against by any officeholder who knows his onions, for sooner or later there is going to be a big back-wash from the spending orgy. Probably the governor knows this better than most people.

The spending farce the national government has indulged in with the excuse of bringing us back to normal has given rise to other demands. The men who fought in our last war want their bonus and we hope they get it. They are entitled to it, fully as much as some of the barnacles who cling to the side of the government ship and continue to cling.

The argument is well advanced that the government is spending wildly on many things which are not half as important as the bonus. If the government can go on with this spending, it is argued, it can well afford to pay the veterans what belongs to them.

Governments are full of commissions, committees and groups to investigate and regulate everything from fleas to elephants. The great American Bureaucracy goes on and it multiplies every year. Those who have become associated with these outfits cling on and the new-comers in government go the past government one better in appointing more of their friends. We have become top-heavy with them as a nation. This is true in our local, state and national governments.

The state government is full of all kinds of commissions. They have become a regular racket. All one in politics need do is to get close enough to a governor in his campaign and if he wins there are plenty of these soft jobs to be doled out. How long is this going to go on? The best news of 1936 is that the governor is going to get rid of the useless posts and commissions in the state government. These would help the state taxpayer and the home owner and there would not be any further need of taxing the motorist more. The motorist has borne the burden and the brunt of taxation since somebody discovered that he was easy picking.

It is high time we began to think of some other means of taxation. The cigarette smoker knows that he already pays almost three hundred percent in taxes. Now, according to the new plan he would pay two pennies a package more.

The high cost of government is sinking the ship. We have come to the point of rebellion. How much the people will stand for in taxation when the great awakening comes, is something interesting to contemplate. All of the new social twists in government call for the spending of more and more money.

The tax to take care of social security which went onto pays this week may appear to be but one percent, but when three years have elapsed the public will be pretty wise to the fact that neither the state nor the employers are really paying anything. The poor public will be paying all. The employer will tag the extra percents onto his goods and the pubic will pay that tax when they purchase anything. The state will pass the taxes back very much as Gov. Curley is now trying to do. The worker pays a third anyway and when it is all summed up he is paying three thirds and probably a little more for good measure.

The state of Massachusetts collects now more than a million dollars a day in taxes. This is evidently not enough for the requirements of the state. More expenses have been added so the state is near to the end of its rope. It must either find new sources of taxation or reduce expenses. Now we are appearing to get somewhere.

Perhaps the most sensible part of the governor's message is the thought that economy is the best source of revenue after all. The Curley plan has its good features. It appears that the pendulum having swung its full length in one direction is now about to double back with equal speed on the momentum of public desire and necessity.

Concluded

TELEGRAM
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

Curley and Economy

Governor Curley "shouts extravagance and whispers economy" is the terse comment of Speaker Leverett Saltonstall in passing upon the address of His Excellency to the legislature last week. And, upon analysis, this will be found to be a fairly accurate estimate of the voluminous message, in which proposed methods of new taxation seemed to be the highlights. Ardent advocacy of economy might come with poor grace, however, from an executive who was instrumental in bringing about a very material increase in the overhead of state institutions through the operation of a 48-hour law which was enacted last year. And this comes at a time when there is imperative necessity of pruning government payrolls instead of augmenting them.

The rapidly increasing number of tax-eating government employes must be paid from the citizens' tax bill. No wonder it becomes unbearably large. Government employes with very rare exceptions, produce nothing; they regulate the work of those who do. Every time one is added it takes something from the means of every citizen who has that much less to spend for things that would fill his own needs and give productive labor to someone. Every time a new name is added to the commonwealth payroll the standard of living of the whole state is decreased. When any considerable number of government employes are added to the already tremendous army of employes of state and local governments, the load upon the productive workers becomes oppressive and may very well be one of the major obstacles of prosperity.

But this seems to be a spending age, and, apparently we are going to continue along that line until the inevitable crash comes.

TELEGRAM
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

On a Hair Trigger

New deal at city hall tomorrow!

The president did not say it with flowers.

Good news! Lowell isn't going to be over-copped, after all.

Why quibble over the hour of the president's address? It is of absorbing interest at any time.

Municipal pensions of late have been almost as abundant as weeds in a neglected garden.

Those who marry under the urge of puppy love are likely to lead a dog's life.

Sometimes the quest of a daughter's hand leads to the bestowal of the father's foot.

The observance of Fire Prevention Week has become a fixed habit with some janitors.

Who remembers the old-fashioned statesman who figured on collecting the European war debts.

In the old horse and buggy days tire trouble was prevented by soaking the wheels in the creek.

A man who is clever enough to be boss in his own home is also wise enough not to brag about it.

The 1935 municipal regime leaves us tomorrow, but the stench behind it may linger for some time.

Incidentally, that Lindbergh flight is not a particularly pleasing commentary on the sensation-pandering newspapers.

Twelve hundred absentees from school because of rain! No, this was not in the kindergarten department; it was the High school.

With the growing of spuds curtailed, sundry thousands of potato bugs may be forced into the ranks of the unemployed.

President Roosevelt announces a new and welcome relief plan—this time, a relief from additional taxation.

Presumably, you are adhering to your New Year's resolutions just as faithfully as political parties do to their platforms.

The retiring mayor does not appear to be bending any efforts to make the pathway easy for his successor.

A German professor declares that earthworms can sing. Radio broadcasts prove that some other kind think they can.

"A cook is known by his knife," according to an ancient proverb, which was written before can-openers were invented.

Technically, the husband is the head of the family, but in most households the technicality is overruled.

Just to emphasize the fact that the world is upside down, they are having snowstorms in the sunny South while we have summer rains here.

In the opinion of certain administration critics, all of those alphabetical government undertakings could be summed up in the two letters, "N. G."

There seems to be a disposition in some local quarters to inferentially say to the police chief, "Here's your hat. What's your hurry?"

Well! Well! It now looks as though there had been a political necking party at the statehouse with Registrar Frank Goodwin and Governor Curley in leading roles.

Governor Curley advocates biennial sessions of the legislature. And his party associates in the legislature will evince their loyalty—to themselves—by turning the proposition down.

The governor's message to the legislature does not appear to have made a profound hit, even in Democratic circles. At all events, the Boston Post and the Lowell Sun took pot shots at it.

TELEGRAM-NEWS
Lynn, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

cepted them.

SEEN, HEARD AND TOLD IN POLITICAL RAMBLES

Your new city government begins officially with inaugural exercises Monday . . . The outgoing city council broke all records for promotions . . . It brought out an assistant U. S. attorney in President Curtin, Senator Albert Cole and two representatives, Jim McElroy and Mike Carroll . . . Charlie Ames and Frank Newhall, who hold age honors, will sit side by side on request for the next two years, taking the seats vacated by Cole and Carroll to the right of the chair . . . Some of the Lynn Democrats in the House have been conclaving now and then talking a Gov. Curley bolt . . . They have never really gotten over the patronage which was slipped to Salem and Chelsea during last year's elections, which gave Billy McSweeney to the Senate and Eddie Voke to Chelsea as mayor, both of whom are anti-Curley men . . . Rep. Connie Donovan is ready to give Lynn its third and most elaborate Pres. Roosevelt ball . . . He is worth the price of admission himself in swallow tails . . . State Auditor Buckley is stepping out front for that gubernatorial nomination . . . All the boys and girls at City hall are wrestling with the budgets . . .

Johnny Morrissey was injured more severely than anyone knew in that automobile crash . . . He even tried to kid the physicians but they finally made him submit to a thorough examination . . . Among other things he received a fractured thumb . . . Mayor Manning, Cy Harding and Morrissey had another parley on the Stadium last Tuesday and the plans are coming along fast . . . John Joyce escorted this department through the Shakespeare club the other day

I went into the house and

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

News
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

Date

HOW FAR TO THE END OF THE LINE?

Thursday morning's papers had big headlines about "new tax levies" which had been suggested by Governor Curley in his inaugural address on New Year's day.

But there was nothing particularly new and startling in such a suggestion. Ever since the Democrats have been in office that has been the cry—new things to tax. In other words, we are planning to keep right on spending more than ever before and we must find the money in some place or other.

Not until we have a governor who will boldly state that he wants fewer taxes will we look forward with any real sense of security on the future. If that time ever comes it will mean that the state is going to economize. And economy should have been our watchword all through the past.

Compare taxation figures of today with those of ten years ago—20 years ago—30 years ago. And then ask yourself: Where will it all end? Everything must end sometime and this insane desire to increase sources of tax revenue must end, too. But it would be interesting (and perhaps profitable) to know how far we must travel before the end of the line is reached.

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

GOVERNOR MAY DELAY ACTION ON POLICE POST

Likely to Await Disposal of Bill to Abolish Commission

Special to Standard-Times

FALL RIVER, Jan. 4—Despite certain activities on the part of several citizens who would like to fill the vacancy existing among the members of the Board of Police since the death of Commissioner Henry F. Nickerson, present indications are that Governor Curley will not be in a hurry to name a successor to Commissioner Nickerson whose term would have expired on June 1 this year. A number of the candidates have been in touch with Governor Curley's office at the State House, but it is said they have not received much encouragement. It was believed a few days ago that Governor Curley would act without delay, but there are now indications that he will probably await the outcome of the bill filed by Representative Frank D. O'Brien calling for abolition of the commission whose members have been appointed by the various Governors since 1894.

Although a number of names have been suggested in local political circles since the death of Commissioner Nickerson, only two candidates have come out in the open. They are William Aylward and William A. Dwyer. Attorney Francis Carreiro, a nephew of Special Justice Frank M. Silvia of the Second District Court, whose name was prominently mentioned, until a few days ago, has informed his friends that he is not a candidate for the position. It is said that the Portuguese-American group, which has about 20,000 voters in this city, would be ready to seek a representation among the members of this important body. Another name of a member of that faction may be later suggested to Governor Curley.

Many local politicians, who are interested in the question have expressed the opinion that Lieutenant Governor Hurley may have something to say in relation to the appointment, but supporters of the former Mayor seem of the opinion that due to the fact that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the next primaries, he will not be desirous to participate in the contest among the candidates of various groups for the vacant position on the Board of Police.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
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STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

Legislative Changes

In 1935 Governor Curley recommended that the membership of the General Court be reduced one half, leaving 120 members in the House and 20 in the Senate, and that the sessions be held biennially. This year the recommendation for biennial sessions is renewed, but the Governor goes much farther than he did a year ago in urging legislative set-up be radically changed by substituting a single body of limited membership for the existing House and Senate.

The shift to biennial sessions has widespread popular support, and the Governor is to be commended for again urging it upon the legislature. In combining this recommendation with one for a unicameral legislature, however, he may be jeopardizing the shift to biennials. His arguments in favor of the plan that has been voted, but not yet put in operation, in Nebraska, are interesting and ingenious, but not convincing. It may be true, as he says, that the historical reason for having two houses of the legislature no longer applies. In Massachusetts, Senators, like Representatives, are elected by popular vote by districts, the only difference being that the senatorial districts are made up of several representative ones. The basis of representation in the two branches is not different, as it is in the national legislature, where each state, as a state, has two members of the upper branch regardless of its population. The conference committee device, which operates where the two branches do not agree on legislation, may in practice lead to the enactment of laws by a committee of a few members; and a further abuse existing under the present system is revealed when one branch, for political reasons, passes a bad law in the expectation that the other branch will defeat it.

Even so, a great many people will feel that there is safety in numbers, and that a unicameral legislature of 20 members would be exposed to the control of the executive much more than the present body of two chambers—a feeling strengthened by the change that was effected in the past year in the Executive Council. With Nebraska set to try out a novel idea in state government, Massachusetts would be well advised to await a test of a small, unicameral legislature in that state, to defer consideration of any such change here, and to press for a change that is thoroughly understood and has been widely discussed—namely, biennial sessions.

TELEGRAM

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

CURLEY TALKS LIBEL ACTION AGAINST FOES

Threatens Suits on Critics of His Institution Building Plans

ACCUSES SALTONSTALL

Ely, Lincoln and Young Deny Charges of Political Deal

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Angered by charges he sponsored an institutions building program solely for the benefit of contractors, Governor Curley threatened tonight to sue his detractors for libel.

He specifically accused as one of them Leverett Saltonstall, Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and "the royal purple group of the Republican Party and flunkies" and asserted they were conducting a campaign of vituperation and false charges against him.

"I have decided," declared Curley, "in justice to the party I represent and to the people of the Commonwealth that hereafter every charge shall be answered and that every individual making a charge, whether it be one of the royal purple or just a paid flunkey, that is without basis and that is libelous shall answer to the courts."

Hit Recommendations

Saltonstall had criticized the Governor's recommendations to the Legislature for numerous expansions of state institutions housing criminally insane, feeble-minded and other defectives.

In an exchange of mutually disparaging statements between the two officials, Curley asserted Saltonstall's years of state service were wasted, since he had not offered "one constructive, helpful suggestion" on the problem.

The Governor's threat to sue those who made baseless charges about him or his institution program came after Saltonstall again criticized him and questioned the need for added accommodations for mental cases.

Submits Report

In reply also, Curley made public a report to him from Dr. Joseph E. Barrett, assistant commissioner of the Department of Mental Diseases, on the institutional housing program.

This report, indicating there were 30 percent more patients than could be properly accommodated in schools for the feeble-minded, and 21,023 other mental patients crowded into quarters for 17,671, was the basis for the Governor's recommendations for additional facilities.

"It must be apparent to every fair-minded citizen," observed the Governor, "that the charge that His Excellency is interested in a building program, as one paper expressed it, solely for the benefit of contractors, is absolutely without basis."

Attacked by Young

During the day the Governor also found himself at odds with B. Loring Young (R), former Speaker of the House of Representatives, who had come to the defense of his friend Alexander Lincoln (R), a member of the State Board of Tax Appeals.

Curley declared yesterday that Lincoln was the heaviest contributor to the campaign of his Democratic predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, who Curley said declined to remove Lincoln at Curley's request for that reason.

Young denied today before the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association meeting, to which Curley also made his statement, that Lincoln had contributed to the Ely campaign.

"I happen to know personally from conversation with former Governor Ely and Mr. Lincoln that Mr. Lincoln contributed not one cent to the campaign fund of Governor Ely," said Young.

"In 1924 at a time when Mr. Curley, then mayor of Boston, accused the House of Representatives of wholesale corruption and bribery I took the floor and in my remarks I suggested to Mayor Curley that the laws of God and man, alike, have taught mankind two lessons; first, that thou shalt not steal and second that thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. I now repeat the same suggestion to Mr. Curley and I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which is obviously based on deceit and falsehood."

Curley Answers

"A concerted system of attack," observed the Governor when informed of this statement. He described Young as a man "whose activities since he was retired by the electorate from public office have been confined principally to lobbying in the interests of public service corporations."

Said former Governor Ely:

"That is a deliberate prevarication. Curley never asked me to remove Alexander Lincoln from the board of tax appeals. He never talked to me about Lincoln. Lincoln didn't contribute to my campaign. There is not a single word of truth in that statement from start to finish."

The charge of deliberate prevarication by ex-Governor Ely followed a flat denial by Alexander Lincoln. He said:

"I did not contribute to Governor Ely's campaign fund."

Records of campaign contributions filed by ex-Governor Ely in the office of the Secretary of State for the two campaigns of 1930 and 1932 do not list contributions from Alexander Lincoln. The 1930 Ely campaign contributions, however, include $500 from James M. Curley.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

Parole Board Inquiry

The investigation of the Parole Board by the Governor and Council seems to have resulted from complaints made against the Board by prisoners and, to some extent, by prison officials.

Even prisoners who complain of unfair treatment are entitled to a hearing, but their testimony is to be appraised as that of any obviously biased person would be. In so far as their grievance is that the parole board has refused to parole them, the public will not be inclined to take much stock in it. Too often serious crimes are found to have been committed by prisoners released on parole.

One complaint is that the board does not base its decisions on prison records. Governor Curley is quoted as saying that unless some inducement is held out to prisoners to ensure good behavior, "you are going to have constant trouble and an explosion." Yet it is a fact, well attested by jailers, that the smart prisoners are smart enough to display perfect behavior during their confinement. The so-called model prisoner is not necessarily a reformed one, and may be more dangerous than others who sometimes run afoul of prison rules. For the parole board to judge solely by prison records, to the exclusion of pre-prison records, would be a grave mistake.

It is in the public interest that prisoners worthy of parole should receive it, but only evil results from turning loose men who straightaway resume their criminal careers where they were interrupted by their arrest and conviction. If convicts who are denied favors create trouble in prison, that is a problem for the officers in charge of them, who should not be allowed to place the blame for administrative defects on judges who, they say, are too severe, or on the parole board that denies an application for parole.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Press Herald
Portland, Me.
JAN 5 1936

Date

Curley Threatens To Sue Detractors

Specifically Accuses Speaker Saltonstall Of Making False Charges

Boston, Jan. 4—(AP)—Angered by charges he sponsored an institution's building program solely for the benefit of contractors, Governor James M. Curley threatened tonight to sue his detractors for libel.

He specifically accused as one of them Leverett Saltonstall, Boston aristocrat and speaker of the House of Representatives, and "the royal purple group of the Republican Party and flunkies" and asserted they were conducting a campagn of vituperation and false charges against him.

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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

WESTFIELD SEES FUTURE TROUBLE OVER HIGH TAXES

Taxpayers Worried When More Spending in State Is Recommended

CURLEY'S MESSAGE SAID DISAPPOINTMENT

Listeners Hoped to Hear Some Word That Might Indicate Governor Was Through Spending

From Our Special Correspondent.

Westfield, Jan. 4—The reopening of the Legislature and the beginning of a new fiscal year and a new city government has brought to the attention of local taxpayers many serious problems. Events have followed each other in such rapid succession as to make conditions bewildering. As important as are all matters pertaining to government and politics the matter of taxes is the one that stands out above all others.

Hundreds listened to Gov Curley's message on New Year's day. In most instances the message was a disappointment. The majority have been interested in a Curley speech especially from the standpoint of rhetoric. His speeches are listened to as one would listen to a play. That the last appeal fell far short of what was expected is heard on all hands. There was one thing that stood out and that was the ease with which the governor continued to advocate expenditures.

More Reductions Asked

For some time now leaders in the smaller units of government, the towns and cities, have wondered if these units are the only ones to be required to reduce expenditures. For more than five years towns and cities of the state have been advised to reduce expenses. In fact reductions have been demanded. The state department of accounts has continually forced this city to reduce to a minimum. The fact that a 5 and 10 per cent pay reduction has been restored to employes has caused friction between local officials and those at Boston. The state emergency finance board, that has jurisdiction over spending in this city, has continually admonished local officials to reduce expenses. Every time a city official goes to Boston he is asked, "What about salary reductions in your town?"

During the depression not an additional cent has been spent here over previous budgets. There is no city or town in the state that needs a veteran's relief commissioner more than this one. Yet the socalled watch dogs of finances at Boston refuse to allow the city to pass an ordinance creating one. It is a fact that such an official could save money here. Such an appointment would take veteran's relief out of politics and yet no sanction for the move can be obtained. It would mean paying $500 a year to the official but what is $500 when the whole subject is studied?

In the face of this drastic action is it small wonder that the local taxpayer gets frightened when he hears the governor advocating the spending of millions which he knows the little fellow must pay? It is about time that reductions started at the top and not at the bottom of government units. The federal and state departments must show some disposition to lift this tax load from the shoulders of the real estate owner.

Never before have there been so many commissions and bureaus. Never before has the retirement of officials on full pay been so strongly advocated. This pay must come out of tax money and the tax money must come out of the purses of individuals. A few years ago a Taxpayer's association was formed in this city. For a short time it functioned and then became inactive. Today there are leaders who have been working on a plan to revive such an association. The trouble has been to obtain the right leadership. Leadership is being studied and those who seem the best fitted to lead are being approached.

The merits of such an association are much discussed. In the face of what is happening at Boston and Washington local leaders must do something for their own protection. While the potentialities of the taxpayer are being gradually reduced, government is piling up tax burdens unparalleled in our history. There must be some organization in towns and cities if they are to survive as units of government.

No government can obtain money out of the air. It must look to its smaller units for revenue. Therefore each and every person in towns and cities are vitally hit by this piling up of debts and expenditures in Washington and Boston. It is for this reason that citizens and taxpayers fear for their future when they listen to such recommendations as came from the governor Wednesday. Every property owner and householder has been awaiting the signal from the federal and state governments that curtailment was in order. They have been awaiting word that a form of tax would be devised that would lift this property tax burden. In vain have they awaited if the Legislature in any degree conforms to the recommendations which came from the chief executive.

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State and Local Topics

Springfield's Business Gains

Preparation of the annual business and financial review, which is a part of this issue, disclosed that Springfield, perhaps, more than other cities of its size, gained appreciably during 1935. A national survey reported that Springfield was one of 11 cities showing outstanding recovery in the year past. Production, employment and sales were better at the end of 1935 in almost every line.

But Springfield's position near the crest of the recovery wave leaves much to be desired. Despite better employment conditions in private industry, the public relief roles were larger in 1935 than the year before. The prospect of immediate shrinkage of the relief figures is poor. In fact, some business executives take the pessimistic view that Springfield in common with the rest of the nation, must so adjust its budget as to take care of a large number of permanent public charges.

Little of Springfield's gain was due to the arrival of new industries. Established companies stepped up production, but new companies were absent. It is probable that the old industries during "good times" will be able to employ more workers than was the case in 1935. There seems little prospect at present of new industries coming in. Several factors keep Springfield from holding out a tempting invitation to new business. There is no cheap labor; there are no idle factories of any size or modernity available at cheap rentals; and there is little hope for low municipal or state taxes.

In addition to the purely local irritations, Springfield executives share with the industrial heads of the nation many problems. The test of the constitutionality of some new deal laws is now being awaited. The United States seems unable to increase very much its foreign trade. The national debt continues to rise.

During 1935 the NRA was hamstrung by the supreme court decision that it was unconstitutional wherein it sought to control intrastate commerce. At the time the decision of the Schecter case was announced, local executives joined in the national chorus of jubilation. Since then, not one but many executives have privately admitted that important aspects of the NRA were to be desired. A return to the cut-throat competition of the "golden 'age" has not been welcomed by most local business men.

Although the AAA has proved for New England one of the most unpopular of new deal measures, here again the criticism is more often against the method than the aim. Local observers concede that some guarantees must be set up for agriculture. Beyond this is the insistence of the dairymen and the tobacco growers of our Connecticut valley that the higher prices secured for them by AAA control be continued.

On the whole Springfield at the end of 1935 was stronger, in a business and financial way, than at any time since 1930. Perhaps one of the outstanding benefits of the year was the return of a sense of optimism. Replacing the attitude of utter dejection was the feeling, generally discernable, that times have gotten better and may continue to improve.

The State Tax

In one particular Gov Curley is in a position to say that even when he does make a recommendation of acknowledged merit his critics fall foul of it. He has proposed the abolition of the state tax, which is nothing but a special assessment on towns and cities (and therefore a burden on local real estate) to make up a deficit in the state's balance sheet. Reginald Bird, president of the Federation of Taxpayers' associations, is candid enough to concede that the state tax should be eliminated. "We feel with him that 'the state should exist upon its own 'revenues." But reasons are advanced to show that this is the wrong time to abolish the state tax.

Here, of course, enters the complication of the opposition to any substitute revenues. If the state tax is to be abolished and the commonwealth is to be forced to finance itself wholly out of its own revenues new sources of revenue must be tapped by increasing old taxes or levying new ones. The chorus of opposition already raised to the governor's specific suggestions for substitute state taxes designed to raise $8,000,000, or $10,000,000, a year reveals the political difficulties lying ahead if that course be followed.

The apprehension of special taxpayer groups, other than real estate, is plainly increased by the prospect that the state deficit next fiscal year will rise to some $25,000,000, as it surely would if the governor's expensive building program were to be put through. And if all that expenditure had to be financed by new taxes, without resort to the old standby "state tax," the grief of the taxpayers' associations would still be something to write home about.

Mr Bird feels that any new taxes would merely provide more money for a spendthrift government rather than replace an old source of revenue like the state tax. If his feeling is deeply rooted and permanently lodged in the taxpayer psychology, is there the least prospect that the indefensible state tax will ever be eliminated? Cannot the same argument always be used in opposition to a reconstruction of the state's system so as to make the commonwealth support its activities out of its own revenues?

The Retirement of Judges

Gov Curley's recommendation for the retirement of judges at 70 years of age on full pay cannot be put through this Legislature unless his influence is greater than it seems to be today. His plan is not without merit, considered by itself, especially when compared with the possibilities under the constitution. Amendment 58 authorizes the governor, with the consent of the council, to retire judges "because 'of advanced age or mental or 'physical disability."

If his control of the council is secure, this amendment means that Gov Curley could forcibly retire several of the present members of the supreme judicial court and replace them with his own appointees. That a strong arm reorganization of that court will be attempted, however, under amendment 58, is not generally anticipated. It is not believed that even Gov Curley has the audacity to undertake such an enterprise in the face of the fact that he is to go before the people again as a candidate for office.

continued

epn E. Barrett, assistant commis- include $500 from James M. Curley.

Doubtless Gov Curley is irritated, believing that there are judges who will not resign because, while 70 or more and perhaps infirm, they would prefer not to have him appoint their successors. Their reluctance to retire under these circumstances, however, is understandable by all citizens who share their desire to minimize the present governor's activities in reconstituting the Massachusetts judiciary. Probably this is as candid a statement of the actual situation as could be made.

Goodwin Still at It

Gov Curley a week ago told Mr Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, that he must choose between his work for the state and his work as a labor organizer. Mr Goodwin did not choose to make a choice, but did choose to go on as he had been going. And Gov Curley indicated acquiescence in Mr Goodwin's desire to be his own boss. But it is a fair question, even if Gov Curley does not care to engage in a tussle with Mr Goodwin, whether the registrar of motor vehicles is chiefly concerned with his state duties or his outside duties.

This is a question regarding which Mr Goodwin should have no hesitation in enlightening the public. For during the week he insisted that Robert J. Watt, official of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor and member of the state unemployment compensation commission, should resign one of the two jobs. Or, as Mr Goodwin puts it, Mr Watt "ought to have common 'decency to quit one job or the 'other." This demand is based on the labor union principle that one person should not hold two jobs and receive two salaries. Does Mr Goodwin imply that he himself is not holding two jobs, or merely that he is not receiving two salaries?

Some, of course, believe that Massachusetts has not seen the last of Mr Goodwin in politics. The kind of language that he uses in public discussion is presumably within his own province to select. He is, however, an important official of the state, and Massachusetts people have a right to know what master he is serving. A contest of vituperation between Mr Goodwin and Mr Watt does not enhance the dignity of state service, though fortunately the public must soon become weary of both sides.

Parole in Massachusetts

There may be need for some liberalization of current parole practices in Massachusetts. There can be no practical occasion for removing from office the members of the present board. Such action would be construed as just another move of the governor's to fill state offices with men of his own picking. Any new board would begin its duties under the suspicion that it was not to be free from political influence. A majority of the members of the board of parole are appointed by the governor; the third member is a deputy commissioner of the department of correction, who is designated for this service by the commissioner of correction but is appointed in the first place by the commissioner with the approval of the governor and council.

The abstract case for liberalization is perhaps accurately stated by Gov Curley when he says that at present "there is no incentive for 'the men to conform to all rules and 'regulations and become model pris-'oners." Arthur T. Lyman, the commissioner of correction, supports the governor's view that the limitations on parole are excessively severe at present. Nevertheless, he makes it plain that he and the parole board members have been considering the problem; in fact, two of the latter were sent to Washington, at his suggestion, to study the federal parole system. It would appear that there are differences of opinion between the commissioner and a majority of the board. But it is also apparent that these members have fully considered views of their own.

If the board members are unduly severe at present their attitude probably represents a conviction that undue laxity has previously prevailed. As they are rendering their service thoughtfully and conscientiously, they will doubtless liberalize the parole practice as soon as they are convinced that such a change is in the public interest. The public will have greater confidence in this board—and in this board's open-mindedness—than it would be likely to have in a new board of Gov Curley's creation.

Fewer Schools?

The problem of cutting the school budget, which was recently shunted from the mayor to the school committee and then back to the mayor, may be eventually simplified as closer study is given to the city's declining birth rate. As pointed out in an article in another section of this issue, the number of births in the city today is approximately that of the year 1910, when the population was little more than half its present size and the physical equipment of the schools considerably less than it is today. Compared to the year 1920, the births of 1934 were nearly 1000 less, the figures being 3580 and 2584, a reduction of nearly one-third.

The school enrolment is conspicuously topheavy with disproportionate numbers in the high schools owing to the present tendency of young people who are unable to obtain work to make good use of their time in getting further education. As economic conditions improve, a dimunition of the high school enrolments may be anticipated. This reduction combined with the lower enrolment which is already observed in the elementary grades due to declining births, may make a possible contraction of the school system a factor in adopting future budgets.

The New City Council

When the city council is inaugurated tomorrow night, 10 members of the lower board will begin serving as members of the city government for the first time. Another will return to the council after a lapse of years. Thus the count in the lower board will be 11 to 7, new men against old. The new council will also continue the trend toward younger membership.

That the new members will take active part, almost at once, in the affairs of the council, may be expected. Ever since the election in November, a group of the councilmen-elect have been attending meetings. Several of these young men have not missed a meeting. They have sat in at informal sessions and in at least one instance have already interested themselves in matters before the council.

In the upper board five of the eight members will be serving a second term. Two of the three new members are moving up from the common council, and are fully conversant with the problems now facing the city. The eighth member, Fred E. Barker from ward 8, has also been attending meetings regularly since election.

The announcement that the price of tickets for the Jackson day dinner to be held in Boston on the 8th has been reduced from $10 to $3 is a further demonstration that Mr Farley's inspired idea of paying off the $400,000 deficit of the Democratic national committee by an extra amount for "cover charges," was not so well inspired after all. The first dinner run on that basis was the much-criticized $25 affair held some weeks ago in Connecticut, but there seems to have been no boast that it was an unqualified success. Out in Missouri the whole plan was flatly repudiated on the ground that Missouri had already done its share toward wiping out the deficit and was not going to be held up by any

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political Jesse James for anything more. But, at last advices, the Worcester Democrats were ready to pay $5 a plate while tickets for the big dinner at Washington, at which the President is due to speak, are still going for $50, although there are kicks even there and some suspicion that if one knows how one can get in for less.

Concluded

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CURLEY'S REMARKS ON ELY'S ACTION DENIED BY YOUNG

Former Speaker Tells Selectmen the Public Will Not Stand for Administration Based On Deceit

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 4—Warning was given to Gov Curley today by B. Loring Young, former speaker of the House, that the public of Massachusetts may not continue much longer "to stand for an administration which is obviously based on deceit and falsehood."

The warning was given by the former speaker in addressing the annual meeting of the selectmen's association at Gardner auditorium, during which he denied the assertion of Gov Curley in speaking to the selectmen yesterday, that Joseph B. Ely, when governor, refused to accede to Curley's request that he remove Alexander Lincoln from the state tax appeal board, because of Lincoln's alleged influence in causing a $300,000,000 reduction in valuations of down town Boston real estate.

Young's Statement

Appearing before the selectmen today, Young made this statement:—

"I am very sorry that it was impossible for me to attend the conference held yesterday. Had I been present, I would have asked the privilege of replying to one of the speakers who addressed the conference because I know that the remarks made in his speech were not true. As Al Smith often said: "Let's get the record straight."

"Gov Curley told the selectmen of the state not only that the board of tax appeal should be abolished but that Gov Ely had told him that he would not remove Alexander Lincoln from the board because of the fact that Lincoln was the heaviest contributor to my campaign. (Quoted from the Boston Traveler).

"I happen to know personally from conversations with former-Gov Ely and Mr Lincoln that Mr Lincoln contributed not one cent to the campaign fund of Gov Ely and also that Gov Ely never made the statement attributed to him by Gov Curley.

"In 1924, at a time when Mr Curley, then mayor of Boston, accused the House of Representatives of wholesale corruption and bribery. I took the floor and, in my remarks, I suggested to Mayor Curley that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind two lessons: First, that 'thou shalt not steal' and second that 'thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' I now repeat the same suggestion to Mr Curley and I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which is obviously based on deceit and falsehood."

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PITTSFIELD EYES G. O. P. POLITICAL SETUP CLOSELY

Delegates to Be Elected in April to Convention at Cleveland, O.

TREADWAY REPORTED POSSIBLE CANDIDATE

John B. Hull, Jr., Also Thought Not Averse to Attending Session as Congressional Delegate

From Our Special Correspondent

Pittsfield, Jan. 4—With the start of the new year the Berkshire political situation so far as it concerns the Republican party attracts attention. In April delegates will be elected at a primary to the national convention at Cleveland in June. Word comes from Washington that Representative Allen T. Treadway would like to be sent to the convention as one of the four delegates-at-large from Massachusetts. It is understood that John B. Hull, Jr., of Great Barrington, president of the Berkshire County Young Men's Republican club and a south Berkshire party leader, would not be averse to attending as a congressional delegate.

During many presidential campaigns it was the practice to have Berkshire represented by a delegate and an alternate and let the other delegate and alternate come from the other end of the district. In 1932, however Berkshire had neither because Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield defeated Denis T. Noonan of this city. Since the last redistricting the other side of the mountain has grown greatly in population, the census of 1930 being the basis of the new lines. With the two sections voting as units Berkshire candidates have little show.

Krapf May Run

According to a report coming out of Dalton, George W. Krapf is to seek the Republican nomination for senator in the Berkshire district. When asked about it yesterday Maj Krapf observed it was a pleasant winter day and a little early in the year to talk politics. Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams is serving his third term and according to word coming out of his home town he would like to dangle with the nomination for United States senator or lieutenant governor. In 1934 Mr Plunkett said that if elected this would be his last term as senator. Since Senator Plunkett's alliance with Gov Curley on the state bond issue measure Maj Krapf has been one of his harsh critics.

It is taken for granted that Chairman Robert S. Tillotson of Lenox and Fred H. Purches of Pittsfield will seek the two Republican nominations for county commissioner. With the end of 1936 Mr Tillotson will have completed 16 years in the office, which is longer than any other commissioner in the history of Berkshire. Mr Purches is on his first term. Facts and figures in due time will be presented to prove how ably county affairs have been managed under Republican rule. In 15 years the county debt has been reduced from $500,000 to $34,000 and will be entirely obliterated in 1937. The county was able this year to borrow at .5 of one per cent in anticipation of revenue. Berkshire is said to be in the best shape financially of any county in the commonwealth. When Chairman Tillotson first ran for the office his platform was better roads and open roads in winter. He never has had a primary fight. With James M. Coughlin of North Adams, Democrat, now a member of the board it is likely the Democratic party will concentrate a great deal of its strength on that office in hopes of securing control. The salary of the county commissioner is $2100 and expenses.

Despite the elimination of many street lights in the interests of "economy" the cost to the city seems not to have shrunk a great deal accord-

eph E. Barrett, assistant ... include $...

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CURLEY, ANGERED BY CRITICS, MAKES LIBEL SUIT THREAT

Governor Assails Saltonstall and Charges 'Campaign of Vituperation' — Defends Building Plan

Boston, Jan. 4—(AP)—Angered by charges he sponsored an institutions building program solely for the benefit of contractors, Gov James M. Curley threatened tonight to sue his detractors for libel.

He specifically accused as one of them Leverett Saltonstall, Boston aristocrat and speaker of the House of Representatives, and "the royal purple group of the Republican party and flunkies" and asserted they were conducting a campaign of vituperation and false charges against him.

"I have decided," declared Curley, "in justice to the party I represent and to the people of the commonwealth that hereafter every charge shall be answered and that every individual making a charge, whether it be one of the royal purple or just a paid flunkey, that is without basis and that is libelous shall answer to the courts."

Saltonstall had criticized the governor's recommendations to the Legislature for numerous expansions of state institutions housing criminally insane, feeble-minded and other defectives.

In an exchange of mutually disparaging statements between the two officials, Curley asserted Saltonstall's years of state service were wasted, since he had not offered "one constructive, helpful suggestion" on the problem.

The governor's threat to sue those who made baseless charges about him or his institution program came after Saltonstall again criticized him and questioned the need for added accommodations for mental cases.

Report From Dr Barrett

In reply also, Curley made public a report to him from Dr Joseph E. Barrett, assistant commissioner of the department of mental diseases, on the institutional housing program. This report, showing there were 30 per cent more patients than could be properly accommodated in schools for the feeble-minded, and 211,023 other mental patients crowded into quarters for 17,671, was the basis for the governor's recommendations for additional facilities.

"It must be apparent to every fair-minded citizen," observed the governor, "that the charge that his excellency is interested in a building program, as one paper expressed it, solely for the benefit of contractors, is absolutely without basis."

Sees "Concerted Attack"

During the day the governor also found himself at odds with B. Loring Young, Republican, former speaker of the House of Representatives, who had come to the defense of his friend Alexander Lincoln, a member of the state board of tax appeals, in a statement.

"A concerted system of attack," observed the governor when informed of this statement. He described Young as a man "whose activities since he was retired by the electorate from public office have been confined principally to lobbying in the interests of public service corporations."

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Cartridges Found in Desk Sent By State Police to Reformatory

Ammunition, Mostly Blanks Discovered at Concord Where Furniture Was Sent for Repairs From Framingham

Boston, Jan. 4—(AP)—Seven weeks after an attempted escape from the Concord reformatory, during which a guard was shot, 450 blank cartridges and one ball cartridge were found in a desk sent there for repairs by the state police, it was learned tonight.

The ammunition, officials explained at the State House, was discovered, however, before the desk actually entered the institution.

An escape was attempted by five inmates, armed with home-made pistols, last October 5. The cartridges were found on November 27, according to reports to state police headquarters, while the desk was in the institution's receiving room. The desk was one of three old desks and several chairs which had been brought from the nearby Framingham barracks.

A report by Lieut John A. Carroll, supply officer, to the commissioner of public safety, Paul G. Kirk, stated the blank cartridges were part of a supply used at the sesqui-centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1925 and said they had been put in the old desk "to get them out of sight." Kirk severely reprimanded officers of the supply department.

The disclosure was made as preparations were being made to resume on Monday, public hearings before Gov James M. Curley and the executive council on the activities of the state board of parole and the conduct of the state penal institutions. Efforts are being made to determine where the five inmates obtained ammunition used in their attempted escape.

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BILL WOULD KEEP GOODWIN AT POST

Restraining Measure Is Asked by Sullivan

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—An effort to halt labor union activities by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, a task that has thus far stumped Governor Curley and Robert T. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was undertaken through legislation today by Rep. Patrick G. Sullivan of Dorchester.

A bill filed by Representative Sullivan would require Goodwin to give his full time to the registrar's job. Sullivan said he had filed the bill because of increasing deaths from automobiles and that it was aimed at making the registrar "devote his entire efforts to making the roads of the commonwealth safe from reckless motorists."

Goodwin has been active in urging Haverhill shoe workers not to join a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Governor told him to quit that or his job. Goodwin did neither, and the Governor later approved his Haverhill activities. Watt has assailed Goodwin, demanding he stick to his state job.

"If Mr. Goodwin desires to be registrar, let him be registrar," said Representative Sullivan. "If he desires to be organizing labor movements, let him do that. But until he is able to curtail the ever-increasing deaths by motor vehicles, it is my belief he should not be permitted to hold two jobs."

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ECHOES
FROM THE State House

By Telegram
State House Reporter

The new legislative year is off to a rollicking start. Some members of the Governor's Council are on the trail of the parole board. Frank A. Goodwin, the oft belligerent registrar of motor vehicles, is exchanging verbal waldops with "Bobby" Watt, labor man and member of the unemployment insurance commission. "Bobby" is possessed of a high degree of pugnacity.

The issue between Watt and Goodwin is Goodwin's activities among Haverhill shoe unions He is against the federation of labor and Watt is naturally for it. Governor Curley gives the row the chuckle treatment, steps one side, practically gives both his blessing and assures a palpitant electorate that it ought to be a good show.

The Governor had hardly completed his annual message before Speaker Leverett Saltonstall hopped on it with vim and vigor. He whaled it lustily and the Governor whaled back. Sen. Henry Parkman of Boston saw no good and much evil in the speech. So there was more ruffling of the fur.

Joe McAllister is another of the Governor's secretarial staff to step into a new state job. He goes to the Department of Public Utilities as assistant administrative secretary. Working for the Governor, Joe handled the engagement list. This is a job of headaches. The Andrew Jackson Fusileers and Social Security League of East Squabville want the Governor for its annual banquet and can't understand why he shouldn't cancel a conference of New England governors to attend.

It has been Joe's job to explain this to the satisfaction of the Fusileers and such other portions of the East Squabville electorate as might be unduly offended. He has handled endless and impatient delegations and come through alive and unscarred, which in this particular day and period must stand as some sort of record.

Legislators are wearing hopeful expressions, indicating they want to make the session reasonably short. There is no particular reason why it shouldn't be. On the other hand, there was no reason why that of 1935 should have run into the middle of August, with everybody hanging on the ropes.

The word is drifting in among legislators that people generally could do well and be happy without another protracted session. And the further word drifts in that if they don't get a short session and some sane and sensible action that their wrath may be reflected in the primaries and election next Fall.

Democratic leaders are viewing the prospect of a third party with mingled feelings. The Townsend movement is being examined carefully. Some Democrats figure that the third party movement would do them little or no good and that it might, in fact, do them a lot of harm.

Although the "work and wages" program is regarded as a flop, the hopeful job hunters continue to haunt the State House. Pretty well shooed away from the Governor's lobby, they drift in the direction of the House and Senate, there to hop on their representatives in the General Court for satisfaction. With the legislature in, the number has increased.

The present Legislature will be called upon to do some wrestling with the compulsory automobile insurance problem. The healthy boost in guest coverage, linked up with a Supreme Court decision that broadens the field of recovery, has stirred up more angry howls. And, apparently, not many liked the basic rates any too well.

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CURLEY TO SUE 'IF LIBELLED'

Replies to Saltonstall And B. Loring Young In Statements

'NO MATTER WHO'

'Royal Purple or Paid Flunkies' Are To Be Answered

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Governor Curley, meeting attack on two fronts today, issued a corresponding number of prepared statements and in one of them said hereafter every charge would be answered and that those making them, "whether it be one of the royal purple or just a paid flunky" would answer to the courts on those charges that are without basis and are libelous.

This threat was contained in the statement which he issued in reply to criticism of his State Hospital building program by Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. In addition to setting forth State Hospital needs in defense of his proposed building program, the Governer made public a supporting letter from Dr. Joseph E. Barrett, assistant commissioner of Mental Diseases.

The second statement issued by the Governor was in reply to a pointed utterance by B. Loring Young, former speaker of the House, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association here today. Before the same body yesterday, Governor Curley, assailing the State Board of Tax Appeals, said his request to former Governor Ely for removal of Alexander Lincoln met with reply that Lincoln was one of the heaviest contributors to his campaign.

Mr. Young said he knew personally from conversations with Mr. Ely and Mr. Lincoln that the charge was not true and that Mr. Ely "never made the statement attributed to him by Mr. Curley."

"In 1924 at a time when Mr. Curley, then Mayor of Boston, accused the House of Representatives of wholesale corruption and bribery, I took the floor," said Mr. Young, "and in my remarks I suggested to Mayor Curley that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind two lessons: First, that thou shalt not steal and, second, that

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thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. I now repeat the same suggestion to Mr. Curley, and I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which is obviously based on deceit and falsehood."

"Time to Answer"

Saying that a concerted attack was being made on him and that while he had at first been inclined to ignore the matter, the Governor said he thought it was time to answer.

In one statement, that in which he took issue with Saltonstall criticism of his building program and referred to the Speaker as "leader of the remnant of the Royal Purple still in control of the Republican party," the Governor opened up thusly:

"The serial issues of vituperation and false charges conducted by the Royal Purple group of the Republican party and flunkies has reached the step where a reply should be made.

"I have decided, in justice to the party that I represent and to the people of the Commonwealth who elected me and whom I serve, that hereafter every charge shall be answered and that every individual making a charge, whether it be one of the Royal Purple or just a paid flunky, that is without basis and that is libelous shall answer to the Courts."

After explaining his program, the Governor said: "It must be apparent to every fair minded individual that the charge that His Excellency is interested in a building program, as one paper expressed it, solely for the benefit of contractors, is absolutely without basis."

On Young Statement

In commenting on the Young statement, the Governor said Mr. Young's activities since being retired by the electorate, have been chiefly lobbying for public service corporations. He charged Young's defense of Mr. Ely was a natural one, "having been associated in the same legal firm with the former Governor."

Continuing he said in part:

"His reference to charges made by me of wholesale corruption by the Legislature in 1924 was in connection with the Boston Elevated Act of 1918, and I am astounded at his audacity in endeavoring to attempt to convey the impression that there was no corruption in connection with the enactment of this legislation. It is a matter of public record that members of the House and Senate during the seven years succeeding the enactment of the 1918 law were openly charged with having received options on shares of both preferred and common stocks in return for their votes, and in the light of what has occurred since 1918 it is inconceivable that any sane man could support the 1918 legislation unless impelled by sordid motives. The fact is that the 1918 Act has imposed in the past 10 years a burden upon the cities and towns in which the Boston Elevated Street Railway operates in excess of fifteen million dollars, and there is little likelihood of relief so long as the act continues in operation."

concluded

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Taxation and Economy Dominant Issues at Hub

Check on Free-Spending Tendencies Seen In Realm of Possibility; Curley Plan to Abolish State Levy on Municipalities and Towns Nicely Calculated Move

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 4. — The Legislature has been officially launched on its 1936 session, with taxation and economy indicated as dominant issues for deliberation. There are some pious declarations for economy in state government, but there are also innumerable suggestions for new forms of taxation. In all the many bouts waged over a period of years between taxation and economy, the record books show that taxation—which means spending—has done the better of the two.

It is possible that the 1936 Legislature may plant its feet firmly and actually tighten up on appropriations to an extent where tangible results that will send a warm, albeit strange glow, through the taxpayers' systems will follow. The issue of economy will be brought forward in both branches of the Legislature and there will be members who will stand for it with sincerity and vigor. There were last year, but the major glow experienced by taxpayers was one of indigestion, it would appear.

It's Election Year

This is an election year. The demand for decreased governmental expenses has grown. Apparently it will continue to mount. It may head off some suggested expenditures or taxation of truly noble proportions. It might check the free spending tendencies so apparent in the last Legislature when a group of Republicans aligned themselves in support of Governor Curleys program in several of its major phases. There are many suggestions and recommendations before the Legislature for spending money or for uncovering new sources of revenue, but might few designed to decrease expenditures.

Governor Curley has handed his legislative program to the Legislature as set forth in his annual message. The Governor covered a wide range in his recommendations—there were more than 50 of them—and presented a program that can well occupy a lot of legislative time, stir up some merry battles. He offered a broad revenue program, among other things, but did suggest a commission to study means of economy in governmental procedure.

It has been noted that, in the main, the Governor rejected most of the proposals contained in the special taxation commission report, which favors a program that would bring in an estimated additional revenue of seventeen million dollars. The commission report has been widely criticized. About the only thing which the Governor took from it was a $5 tax on slot machines. Just incidentally, the slot machine recommendation may arouse some arguments on the ground that, in a broad sense, the general application of such a tax would amount to sanction of what the police often allege are gambling devices.

Among Recommendations

Of the Governor's many recommendations two seem to have caught public attention rather actively. One his suggestion for abolishing the state tax of ten million dollars. The other is a proposed two cent tax on each package of cigarettes. The political potency of the state tax suggestion may or may not have occurred to the Governor.

Whatever thought may have been given the proposal or whatever may or may not be done about it, the Governor gave it an appealing touch when he departed from his prepared address to say that it would mean a $2 reduction in the taxrate of every city and town in the state. Every city and town in the state is generally yelling for a reduced taxrate. Therefore, the Governor suggests something that would appeal. If it should prove impossible of attainment, he would be in a position to say he had at least approved the idea and possibly blame the Legislature for everything.

Runs Into Money

The proposed two cent cigaret tax apparently evoked endless discussion—at least among cigarette smokers. Self appointed statisticians began some hurried figuring and arrived at the conclusion that a cigaret smoker would pay an annual tax of around ten dollars a year. The Governor proposes a proportionate tax on other tobac-

cos, but does not specifically indicate the amount.

It has been indicated that much of the Governor's general program will meet with bitter opposition in the Legislature from Republican sources. Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House has been outspoken and emphatic in his criticism of it. Even more bitter in denunciation of the address was Sen. Henry Parkman of Boston, who read into the message significances of ominous portent. The Senator was particularly caustic concerning that section dealing with the voluntary retirement of judges, on full pay, at the age of 70.

The 1935 Legislature went down as the longest in the history of the state. Perhaps it was one of the bitterest and most tempestuous. The Governor was almost constantly engaged in war with the Legislature. He won on many points, swinging enough Republicans into line to do the trick. Last year "work and wages" were in operation, promising chances of employment for job hungry constituencies. The "work and wages" issue is pretty dead and inanimate right now. Indeed, the Governor in his address spoke of its lack of success and laid blame to the Legislature. There'll be a lot about social security this year, but mighty little about work and wages. Many Democrats, even, fly into towering rages when it is mentioned. They claim they profited little, if at all.

Hopes . . . and Fears

The question as to what sort of a Legislature the current one will be is raised, with mingled hopes and fears. Those of the Legislature who pause to think aim at as brief a session as possible, realizing that the public did not accept the 1935 circus with any great degree of approval. Then, too, it is an election year and the lads would like to be out hustling and explaining away whatever may require explaining.

Both parties might be ready for an agreement to prorogue before the pre-primary conventions in June. However, one element to prolong the session appears in the Governor's suggested building program, plus his suggested bond issue to cover the eight million dollar estimated cost of erecting additions to state hospitals, penal institutions, a State House addition and a war memorial.

The Governor says that such a bond issue could be handled over a 20-year period, at an annual cost of about four hundred thousand dollars. He gives it a "painless" touch by saying that new forms of revenue he has suggested could be used to amortize the debt.

A Sour Note

The memory of the thirteen million dollar highways "work and wages" bond issue still linger with a sour note. Democrats themselves have charged that it did not furnish work and wages. The Governor, as said before, saw in it the element of failure, although blaming the Legislature for its grudging attitude on the appropriation.

Whether another eight million dollars added on top of the thirteen million dollar increase placed on the state debt in 1935 could command sufficient votes for passage is a question. The "work and wages" lure was held out on the highways bond issue and worked to a considerable extent. It might not again. In recommending his building program, the Governor touches heavily upon its humanitarian aspects, particularly as the treatment and care of unfortunates are involved.

Another interesting topic of discussion as the Legislature squares away is to what extent the Governor will be active in pushing his legislation this year and to what portions of it he will give the most attention, if he decides upon an aggressive campaign. Charges were frequently made by Republicans last year that the Governor directed agents into the legislative halls and turned on the pressure to secure passage of such measures as the bond issue and the 48-hour week bill for state institution employes.

Senatorially Inclined

As matters now stand, Mr. Curley is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. Some still insist he will be a candidate for renomination, but for the time being he is a Senatorial candidate, on the surface, at least. It was noticeable in his address that he dealt extensively with social security.

Although not doing it by name, Governor Curley took cognizance of the Townsend plan when he warned that the social security program was menaced and might be upset by other schemes. Hs is active on every possible occasion in supporting the President's national security program and has indicated that he will go strongly on that issue in whatever office he may seek

Some scanned the Governor's message closely to see if it had a valedictory tone, but there was none openly discernible. The Governor was resting on a previous statement that he was out for the Senate. In the final analysis, he probably will seek the office which appears to offer the greatest chance of victory. The Governor is a practical man and reasonably well grounded in political lore.

concluded

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

BILL WOULD KEEP GOODWIN AT POST

Restraining Measure Is Asked by Sullivan

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—An effort to halt labor union activities by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, a task that has thus far stumped Governor Curley and Robert T. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was undertaken through legislation today by Rep. Patrick G. Sullivan of Dorchester.

A bill filed by Representative Sullivan would require Goodwin to give his full time to the registrar's job. Sullivan said he had filed the bill because of increasing deaths from automobiles and that it was aimed at making the registrar "devote his entire efforts to making the roads of the commonwealth safe from reckless motorists."

Goodwin has been active in urging Haverhill shoe workers not to join a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Governor told him to quit that or his job. Goodwin did neither, and the Governor later approved his Haverhill activities. Watt has assailed Goodwin, demanding he stick to his state job.

"If Mr. Goodwin desires to be registrar, let him be registrar," said Representative Sullivan. "If he desires to be organizing labor movements, let him do that. But until he is able to curtail the ever-increasing deaths by motor vehicles, it is my belief he should not be permitted to hold two jobs."

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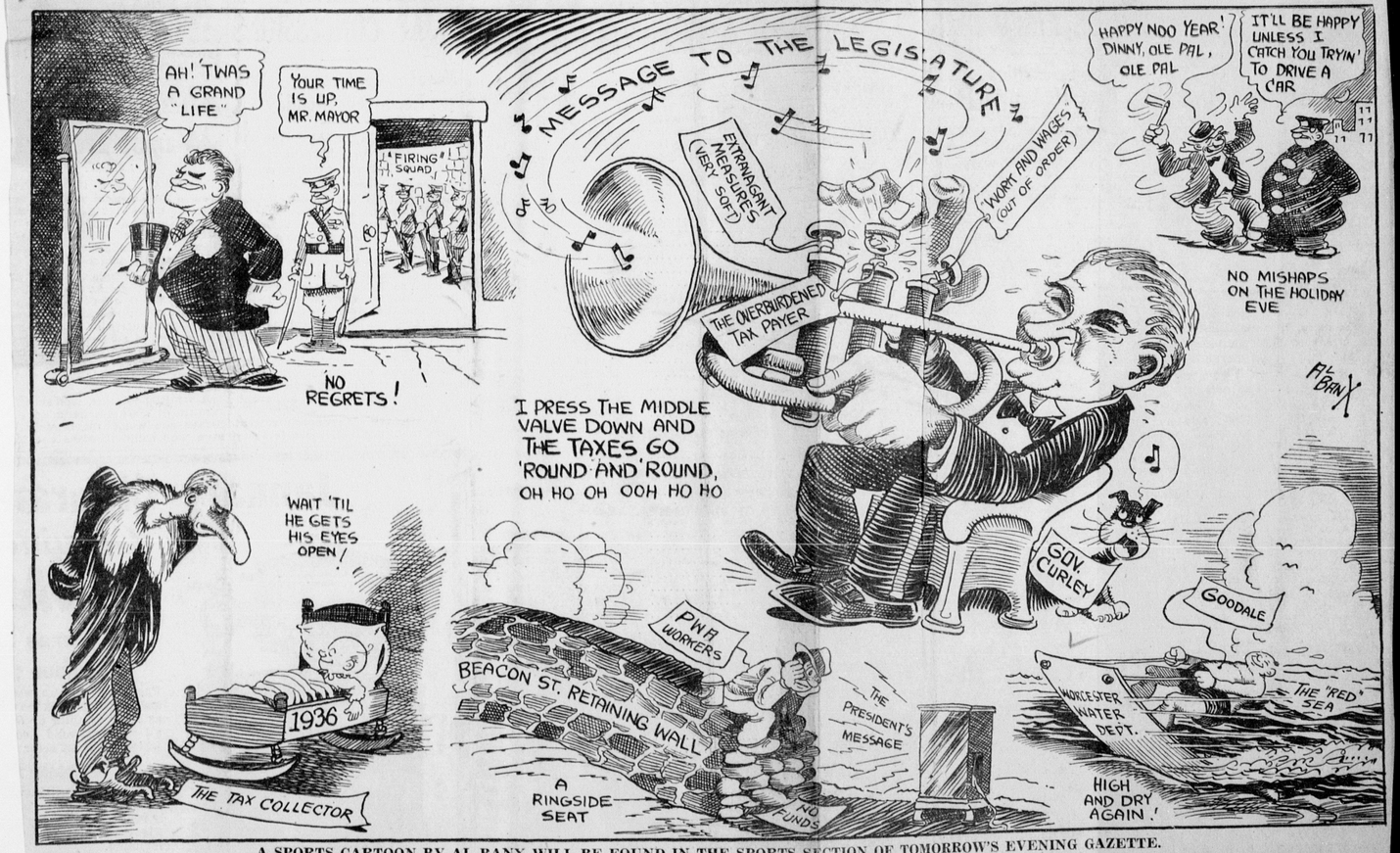
NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW



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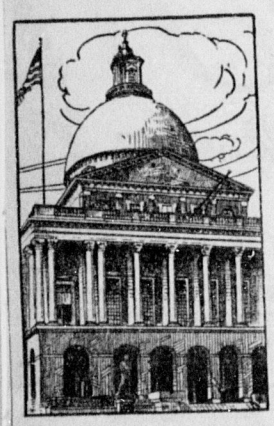
TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

Curley Hits Saltonstall

Governor and Speaker Discover Flaws in Each Other's Utterances—Bonds Wear Thin Between Roosevelt Administration and Bay State Democrats

By BEACON HILL



BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Friday afternoon we listened to Senator Capper of Kansas, speaking over the air waves from Washington, and he gave us one bright spot in a week which has been notable for hard words in the political field. His interviewer asked him how about that night broadcast by the President, and the veteran from Kansas seemed to think it was a pretty good idea—he seemed to cherish the belief that this was still a free country, and that free speech, when and wherever, was more or less in the picture.

There is a good deal of buncombe and humbug in politics. We wonder if the noncombatant public, whose only share in the great game of politics is to cast a vote now and then, does not grow a little weary of the recurrent choruses of attack and approval every time a leader of one party or the other does anything or says anything. For instance, the President decides to present his address to Congress "on the state of the Union" in the evening. The obvious reason is the radio advantage; he picks an hour when he can reach the maximum of listeners across the country—the hour when it will be most convenient for the people to listen. At once arises this claque of politicians. All the Democrats say it is a good idea. All the Republicans say it is a bad one. The Democrats say he is trying to do his duty and tell all the people of the country what is in his, the President's mind, as their chief executive. The Republicans say it is no more than a political trick to make a campaign speech. There are a few exceptions to this chorus of political parrots, but not many. That is why we heard Senator Capper with some surprise and satisfaction—he spoke his own piece.

Why do politicians waste so much time and breath being indignant and heated about lesser things? There are great issues at stake in this coming election—issues on which Americans may honestly and sincerely differ. Throwing spitballs at this man and that does not solve those issues, and does not increase public respect for the throwers.

Stealing Milk Bottles

Why do so many politicians think, or act as if they thought, that the only way to meet an assertion by their opponents is to accuse them of stealing milk bottles and door mats?

Well, the President has made his speech, and whether you think it was an utterance of statesmanship or a stump political speech, you probably listened to it. Some, very likely, listened in the spirit of the hard-boiled old Republican up in Vermont, of whom we may have spoken before, who made a practice of attending all the Democratic gatherings in his part of the state. At last one of the Democrats, irritated at his recurring presence at their rallies, asked him one night why he, a stiff and uncompromising Republican, came.

"Ain't hoping to get converted, are ye, Si?" he asked.

"No," said the other, "I come to your blamed meetings just so's I can keep my disgust fresh."

Politics, the practice thereof, has to keep step with the times. Any man in office and any man seeking office wants to reach as many voters' ears as he can. The radio is a modern contrivance, and smart political figures aim to use it to the best possible advantage. Mr. Roosevelt is smart, and he has used the radio ever since he took office, to about the maximum. His opponents for re-election will have to do the same—unless they can devise a better way for reaching the voters.

Presidents have ever sought as wide an audience as possible, of course. Before the radio they expected a wide and general publication of their official addresses and messages through the public press, and they got it and they still get it. They know that their words can be better studied and digested through the printed page than in any other way. The listener to the delivered address, whether he listens over the air or sits in person before the speaker, has to take it as it comes, cannot pause for thought over this or that passage, cannot check up on the accuracy of statements made, or the soundness of the argument offered.

Printed Word the Standby

The printed report remains the standby of the statesman. Nevertheless, the radio serves a definite auxiliary purpose, and political speakers, in or out of office, will use it; and Presidents,

Continued

will seek to reach the whole nation simultaneously by this means, as President Roosevelt has done this past week.

The President makes his address, as he used to send his message, officially, to the Congress; but there was never a time, from Washington onward, when the President did not know perfectly well, and when the people did not know equally well, that his real audience was the American nation.

If there are harsh words in the incipient national campaign, there are also harsh words in our own home state. The week has been distinguished by epithets and accusations. The Governor made his address to the Legislature, and we gather from the public prints that the Democrats think it was a great speech and the Republicans do not think so. Speaker Saltonstall and Henry Parkman, Jr., and others find little in it to praise; and the Governor's reaction to their criticisms is that they are themselves objects of some sort of suspicion. He is more attentive to Mr. Saltonstall than to Mr. Parkman and other critics, presumably for the obvious reason that Mr. Saltonstall is an avowed candidate for the office of Governor by way of the Republican nomination.

As Mr. Saltonstall is such a candidate it is entirely legitimate that he should seek flaws in Mr. Curley's address; and it is of course equally legitimate that the Governor should seek flaws in Mr. Saltonstall's criticisms. So the great old game goes on, and if we do not get any "forrader" at least we do not lose any ground, all our candidates ease their minds, and we sustain the traditions of competitive politics.

As a by-product of the week we have had the interchange of compliments between the Governor and the registrar of motor vehicles, further enlivened by the entrance of Mr. Watt of the American Federation of Labor, who takes a whack at both of the disputants. The one important feature in this rumpus is the Watt participation.

Treatment of Prisoners

For good measure in the week's series of harsh words we have the controversy over the treatment of inmates, patients, guests, wards, charges, prisoners or what you wish, of our state penal institutions, and the demand for the scalps of the state parole board. As we sift the assertions we wonder why no one suggests the logical short cut—instead of making over the parole board, why not abolish it, and make all prison sentences with their parole provisions purely automatic? Obviously, if the parole board is not to use any discretion, good or bad, there is no reason for such a board's existence. The courts could simply impose a maximum-minimum sentence, with a definite allowance off from the minimum for good behavior; the prisoners could be graded and marked and tabulated, and if they got the right mark, their parole would be automatic and a parole board would have so little to do that the work could be done by the office boy of any state department. Someone may suggest that, yet.

It appears to boil down to the sad situation that prisoners are being kept imprisoned against their will and are not given free voice in the conduct of the institutions they occupy. A sad state of things, to be sure.

Still on the note of friction, there appears to be growing difficulty in shaping up the procedure in this state relative to the coming national and state campaigns. The bonds between the Massachusetts Democracy and the Roosevelt Administration are wearing very thin; and the Al Smith incident of the week has further strained them. This, in so far as the Democrats are concerned, is a Smith state, emphatically so. Alfred Emanuel Smith could carry this state against any other candidate in his own party, and probably in any party, for the office of President. It is not likely that he will be nominated for that office in 1936 but Massachusetts is crowded with Democrats who wish he would or could be. His apparent coolness towards the White House has a definite reaction here, and it is not helpful to the Administration. That is obvious.

Rejoicing Over Tugwell

This growing hostility is reflected in the unconcealed rejoicing in some Democratic quarters over the news that Rexford Tugwell will not be able to be present as the Jackson Day speaker in Boston this week. Mr. Tugwell is pretty much of the Roosevelt Administration; and when the Massachusetts Democrats throw up their hats at his non-appearance, instead of throwing up everything else at his coming, the evidence is clear enough that the New Deal in Massachusetts is due for a new shuffle.

Over on the Republican side, Worcester folks have had a flurry over the prospect of an appearance in their midst of Governor Hoffman of New Jersey, who has been one of the promising entries in the party presidential stable. Mr. Hoffman appears now to be scratched; but what of the situation here in the event of a nomination of Senator Borah? How is the state campaign going to yoke up with a national campaign in behalf of the titanic senator from Idaho?

In the state political situation there have been no important developments during the week. The Republican senatorial prospects remain confusing, and will continue to remain so whatever decision or choice any individual Republican may make in the near future. As for a long time, the personality of Mr. Curley stands as an important factor. The record shows him to be a candidate for the nomination for the United States Senate. This record does not bar him from a candidacy to succeed himself as Governor if he so decides—and he may make that decision at any time from now until some time hence. The Republican nomination for the Senate is certain to be influenced by Mr. Curley's choice of candidacies; as is the Republican nomination for Governor. The Republican nomination in each case becomes more attractive if Mr. Curley chooses to seek the other office.

Coolidge's Calmness

Among all the confusion of the moment, take note of the calmness of Mr. Marcus Coolidge, now a member of the United States Senate, who points only to a date, the 25th of this month, when badgered or teased for information regarding his intentions. It is popularly supposed that he would not stand much of a show in opposing Mr. Curley for the Senate nomination; yet it

must be apparent that the nomination of Mr. Curley in the Democratic primary after a contest with the present incumbent would not have the same force as a nomination won without opposition. So, Mr. Coolidge is a factor in the case.

The Landon forces continue active in the state. But let the Massachusetts Republicans take note of this little paragraph from a display double-column spread in an eight-page paper published in the Landon interests at Los Angeles; the column is headed: "Who is Alf Landon?" and the paragraph reads thus:

"Alf Landon is a graduate of Kansas University and lacks entirely a Harvard or plutocratic English accent."

concluded

ADVERTISER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

CURLEY HITS LORING YOUNG LINK TO ELY

Deceit Charges Are Laid to His Critic's Connection With the Former Governor's Firm

Declaring the time had come to answer concerted attacks against him, Gov. James M. Curley yesterday flayed his latest critic, B. Loring Young, a former speaker of the Massachusetts House.

In a speech before the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association at the State House earlier in the day, Young said:

"I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which is obviously based on deceit and falsehood."

Young was referring to an address made by Gov. Curley on Friday in which he said that former Gov. Joseph B. Ely refused to remove Alexander Lincoln from the tax appeal board because Lincoln was a heavy contributor to the Ely campaign fund.

Young also referred in his talk to a charge made by Curley when he was mayor in 1924 of wholesale corruption in the legislature.

"His reference to charges made by me of wholesale corruption by the Legislature in 1924," Curley said, "was made in connection with the Boston Elevated act of 1918, and I am astounded at his audacity in attempting to convey the impression there was no corruption in connection with the enactment of this legislation."

The governor also said Young's defense of former Gov. Ely was natural, "having been associated with the same legal firm as the former governor."

ADVERTISER
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JAN 5 1936

CURLEY'S IRE UP; WILL SUE UNFAIR FOES FOR DAMAGE

'They Must Answer Whether of Purple, or Flunkies, Says Governor in Defiance

Young Attacks Executive, Who Hits Back in Charge of 'L' Legislation Corruption

Governor Curley last night declared war on his critics.

The governor will answer every charge against him hereafter, "whether made by one of the Royal Purple or just a paid flunky."

Those making charges without basis, the governor declared, will answer to the courts.

"The serial issues of vituperation and false charges conducted by the royal purple groups of Republicans and flunkies have reached the point where a reply should be made," the governor asserted in a statement issued from his office at the State House.

YOUNG QUESTIONS

Earlier in the day, before the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association at the State House, B. Loring Young, former Speaker of the House, had said:

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Young was referring to an address by Governor Curley on Friday, in which he said that former Governor Joseph B. Ely had refused to remove Alexander Lincoln from the state tax appeal board because Lincoln was a heavy contributor to the Ely campaign fund.

The former speaker also commented on a charge by Curley, when he was mayor of Boston in 1924, when the then mayor alleged corruption in the Legislature in passage of the Boston Elevated Act of 1918.

"I am astounded," the governor said, "at his audacity in attempting to convey the impression there was no corruption in connection with the enactment of this legislation."

SCORES SALTONSTALL

Governor Curley then referred to a published speech by Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the G. O. P. nomination for governor and stated that "this leader of the remnant of the Royal Purple still in control of the Republican party" questioned need for new hospital buildings, especially in the mental disease department.

"The Speaker of the House claims that my proposal to spend $8,000,000 on new hospital buildings is unwarranted," Curley said. "And he bases his statement on information he alleges was given him by Dr. Kline, a few years before his death.

"The fact remains that there are 30 per cent more patients within the three schools for the feeble-minded than it is possible properly to accommodate. During the past four years it has been impossible to secure admission of a child to a state school for the feeble-minded because of lack of accommodations.

"Furthermore, these children cannot be admitted for four and a half years unless a building construction program is started at once, in the opinion of authorities."

ADVERTISER
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JAN 5 1936

Speed Skating Titlist to Win Curley Trophy

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE BOSTON

JAMES M. CURLEY
GOVERNOR

January 3, 1936

Mr. Irving Jaffee
Director, Silver Skates Derby
Boston Evening American-Sunday Advertiser
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Jaffee:

Please accept my complete endorsement and support of your efforts to make a grand success of the first annual Boston Evening American-Sunday Advertiser Silver Skates Derby.

It is a source of great personal satisfaction to me to note the fine reponse from not only our own Massachusetts but the rest of the New England states as well.

New England is noted for the quality of its sports competitors and the fairness and knowledge of its sports followers.

I am pleased that Franklin Field has been selected as the site of this major event for I firmly believe that our park facilities are unparalleled.

In view of the beautiful trophies being donated by the Chief Executives of Maine and Rhode Island, I deem it only fitting that I be permitted to offer another on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Therefore, please accept a "Governor James M.Curley Trophy" to be presented the winner of the Silver Skates Derby.

I shall be happy to accept membership on the Silver Skates Committee and enjoy the privilege of making a personal presentation.

Wishing the American-Advertiser the finest success, I am,

Sincerely,

James M. Curley

By WALTER KILEY

A new and beautiful trophy, by far the finest yet tendered, has been donated by His Excellency, Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts, to be awarded the winner of the great Silver Skates Derby.

Governor Curley's fine accompanying letter offered his wholehearted support of this great speed skating event, which has already attracted many hundreds of entries from every one of the six New England states.

In fact, Governor Curley requested that he be allowed to present his own trophy, the "Governor James M. Curley Trophy" in person as the Boston Sunday Advertiser-Evening American conducts its Silver Skates Derby at Franklin Field on Sunday afternoon, January 26.

His Excellency's letter of endorsement follows:

DEAR MR. JAFFEE:

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New England is noted for the quality of its sports competitors membership on the Silver Skates committee and enjoy the privilege of making a personal presentation.

Wishing the American-Advertiser the finest success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES M. CURLEY.

So that's that, something worth striving for, a valuable remembrance of a great occasion, one which will be suitably inscribed with the winner's name.

THIRD TROPHY

It makes the third such donation from out sports-minded governors, Governors Louis H. Brann of Maine and Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island having previously sent trophies which are to be awarded outstanding competitors from their respective states.

Entries are picking up at an amaziing rate. They come from near-at-hand Boston and from faraway points of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

They are from skaters of proven ability and from novices too. And this is as it should be.

Director Irving Jaffee, world and Olympic speed skating champions, wants everyone to take part in the day's fun.

So many inquiries keep wending their way to Director Jaffee, many of them repetitions, that he is taking this means to answer some of them.

So here goes:

Silver Skaters do not have to be members of organized clubs. They do not have to be members of the New England Skating Association. Admission to this competition is open to all amateurs living in New England.

Special hotel rates from those out-of-town, who wish to make the Silver Skates Derby a week-end occasion, can be had through the fine generosity of Manager Walter Seaver of Hotel Lenox, Boston.

HOTEL QUARTERS

Hotel Lenox will be Silver Skates headquarters for out-of-towners. He promises to make all comfortable as reasonably as possible.

Those residing outside the Greater Boston areas wil not have to qualify in trials previous to the final day. They automatically draw byes into the semi-finals to be held just previous to the finals on January 26.

Notice of trials and the locations will be announced shortly. Also the closing date for entries will be published at the same time.

Entries must be received in this office before closing date.

All entrants will receive final instructions through the mail. They will be told when, where and at what time to appear.

Competitors are not limited to any particular type of skates. Any kind are acceptable. Birth certificates will be requested only when there is doubt as to a place winner's classification. In that event, he or she will have to prove his or her age before being awarded a trophy.

ADVERTISER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

RUSSIA GOING CAPITALISTIC, FATHER COUGHLIN DECLARES

Denounces Stakhanovism, "Speed Up" Feature of Production There

By MARJORIE McBRIDE
Boston Sunday Advertiser Staff Writer
(Copyright, 1936, Boston Sunday Advertiser)

Royal Oak, Mich., Jan. 4—Condemning the Stakhanovism or the "speed up" feature of Russia's government as a form of capitalism, Father Charles E. Coughlin told this reporter of the Boston Sunday Advertiser here today that any such attempt to speed up production in this country would never work.

Father Coughlin was at the Shrine of the Little Flower. He sat in the basement offices of the tower directing the work of more than a hundred stenographers in handling his daily mail. It was a bustling room of activity.

Russia's newest attempt to further its five-year plan by exploiting the work of one Alexei Stakhanov who found he could increase production five-fold by working longer and harder in the coal mines, is contrary to all of the principles of social justice, the Father said.

"What the workers today in every country want," said Father Coughlin, "is a living wage according to economic contribution. Wages should not be based on either hours or work turned out. If we tried it in this country we would have a revolution.

"Just how long this system which encourages laborers to work from twelve to twenty hours a day to earn a decent wage will prevail in Russia is hard to say. They are used to oppression over there. But it is symbolic of the change in that country. It is going capitalistic now.

"We have finally graduated from the philosophy that man exists for the state. Laborers are dedicated to the belief that the state exists for the people.

"Look at the modern factory product. It comes forth beautiful while man, who has produced it, slinks to his humble home, debased through the system of wages. Man has been working, speeding up, even in this country to the breaking point, to eke out the barest living expenses.

Must Solve Problem of Consumption Now

"The genius of this country has solved the problem of production. It remains for us to solve the problem of consumption."

Speaking of labor unions, Father Coughlin said that the sins of the unions should not be dramatized, for, comparatively speaking, they are nothing compared to the sins of the exploiteers.

"They have not learned to bargain collectively yet," he said. "It should be the duty of the government to direct their organization and let the rich take care of themselves."

As he talked above the hum of typewriters, Father Coughlin paced the floor nervously. He stopped from time to time to finger the sheaf of unanswered mail on his desk.

"I receive thousands of questions a day concerning the New Deal," he grinned. "We haven't recovered yet."

Washington Policy A "Shot in the Arm"

"I was and still am in sympathy with many of its principles. But it has developed into nothing more than a 'shot in the arm' for the evils of the old regime. Unless we establish a sound banking system within the next two years, we'll experience a depression that will make this one look like an infant.

"But I hope for a perfection of a new deal. The agricultural policy of scarcity, for instance, is contrary to plain common sense. We kneel down in the morning asking our Father for our daily bread and then we throw the bread back in the face of our Creator."

Issues in the coming campaign, Father Coughlin believes, will be, briefly: Money reforms, adjusting living wages, keeping the nation out of war, shifting the burden of taxation to those able to pay, provisions for old-age pensions and repeal of tax exemption on government bonds.

Looking for Liberal In Either Party

He said the soldiers' bonus would be paid.

"It was never a 'bonus,' anyway," he smiled. "That was Wall Street's term for it. It is nothing more than a wage adjustment for the soldiers who were underpaid for their services in the war."

Asked whom he would support in the next election, Father Coughlin said he was sitting back, awaiting developments, but he conceded President Roosevelt's nomination by the Democratic party. He denied that he would support a third party.

"Not at this time," he said. "I am looking for a liberal in either party, who either accepts the principles of social justice or has a better solution to offer.

"Governor Landon of Kansas may be the right man," he admitted. "He seems to have the support of many sound-thinking men, but all I know about him I've read. He hasn't committed himself yet on his platform."

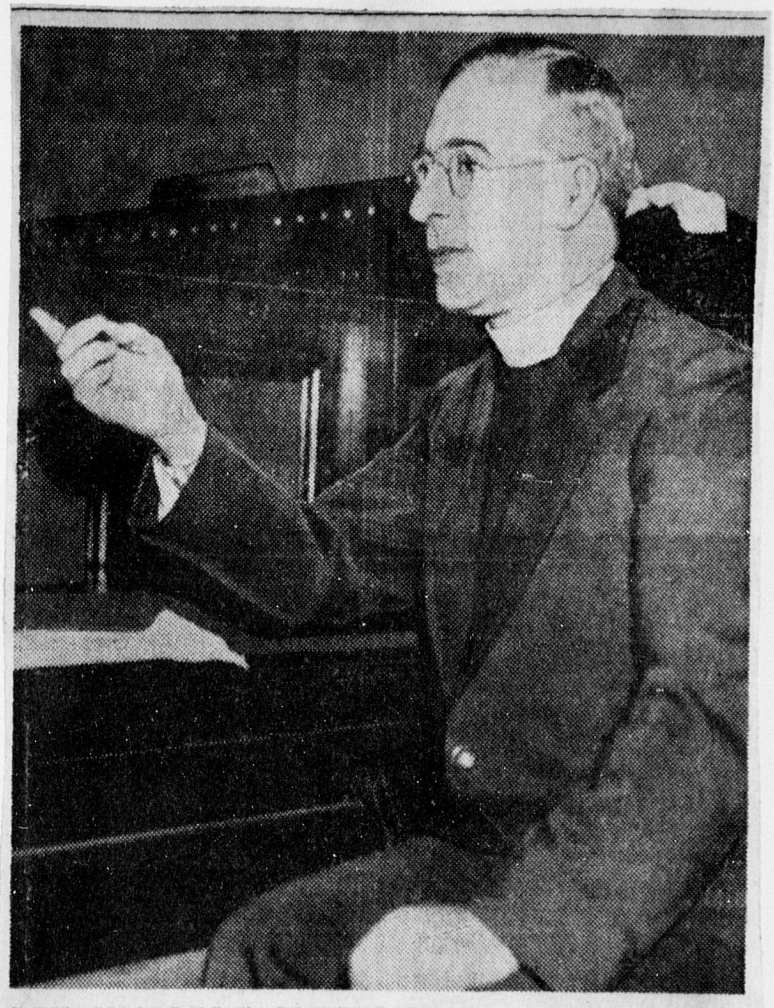
Requests for membership in the National Union for Social Justice are pouring in, Father Coughlin revealed.

In Massachusetts alone there are 3300 units of the organization, with more than one-half a million members.

Father Coughlin had words of praise for Governor Curley.

"I consider him the outstanding liberal Democrat in the East," he said.

Continued



REV. CHARLES E. COUGHLIN tells Marjorie McBride of the Sunday Advertiser how the Social Justice movement is progressing.

Conclusion

ADVERTISER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

PROBE FIND OF CARTRIDGES IN PRISON SHOPS

Troopers Scored in Amazing Discovery Made as Parole Board Quiz Goes on

Four hundred and fifty rounds of blank cartridges and one ball cartridge recently were found by a Concord Reformatory guard in a state police desk sent to the institution for repair by inmates, described last week as constantly seeking means of escape.

This became known by the Boston Sunday Advertiser last night as the Governor's Council prepared to resume its probe of parole board policy alleged to be responsible for unrest and outbreaks at the reformatory and State prison.

The discovery was made while the desk was in the reformatory receiving room seven weeks after the attempted escape, on October 5, of five inmates who shot a guard.

GUARD FINDS CARTRIDGES

This was one of the sensational developments hinted at the conclusion of Friday's opening hearing before Governor Curley and the council.

On November 27, the Sunday Advertiser learned, a state police store clerk took three old desks and several chairs from Framingham barracks to the Concord institution for repair.

The desks were examined in the receiving room and an institution guard found the 450 rounds of .38 calibre blanks and one .32 calibre ball cartridge.

The discovery aroused the reformatory officers and the state police who had no doubt that the inmates who displayed ingenuity enough to fashion pistols inside the walls would have contrived to fix slugs into the blanks if they had come into possession of them.

OFFICERS SCOLDED

Investigation ordered by Public Safety Commissioner Paul G. Kirk resulted in Colonel Kirk severely reprimanding officers of the state police supply department for their carelessness.

Lieutenant John A. Carroll, supply officer, reported that the blanks were exhibited at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1926 and that they had been placed in the old desk "to get them out of sight" when quarters were cleaned for inspection at dedication of the Framingham barracks. None said he could recall putting the cartridges in the desk.

Although examination by Captain Charles A. Van Amburgh, ballistics expert, showed the blanks were made in 1922 and they were described as harmless, this was not considered as a mitigating circumstance by Colonel Kirk and the Concord authorities, who said they might have been used in some fashion by the prisoners. The ball cartridge was new.

BULLET SOURCE PROBED

The Sunday Advertiser learned, also, that a complete report on the Concord break is before the Governor's Council and that the source of the bullets used by the plotters in their crudely fashioned weapons is still a matter of conjecture, with one of the involved prisoners claiming he obtained them from the coat of a reformatory guard in the kitchen.

This prisoner, John Karoliszny, in a statement to police two days after the break accused Raymond J. "Frenchy" Trudell, a convict who had been paroled 10 days before, of obtaining the bullets after first refusing to steal a gun from the state police barracks across the road from the reformatory.

Trudell, a trusty, cleaned the barracks daily.

ADVERTISER
Boston, Mass.

JAN 5 1936

THE SENATOR SAYS:

Reds Find Defense In the Strangest Of Places

Blast on Teachers' Oath, Veterans' Rap Goes 'Round and Round'

THE SENATOR:

He sees all and knows all that's going on in Massachusetts politics and most of it he finds amusing or amazing, or both. Best of all, he tells about it.

Meet him below and listen in with him regularly in the Boston Sunday Advertiser and Boston Evening American.

"Timmy," says The Senator, "prepare me a glass of phoney sparkling Burgundy so I may give a demonstration. This is a glass of soda with two dashes of grenadine. If the boys will have the same, it is on me."

The boys do not work up any enthusiasm for this invitation because the phoney sparkling Burgundy that Timmy sets up does not attract them. It bubbles very nice and is a delicate pink but they know what is in it.

THE SENATOR

The Senator puts this phoney sparkling Burgundy in front of him, puts his ear down to hear the sizzle, and gazes at it fondly.

"Timmy," says The Senator, "I see Little Bobby's Boston Traveler is now busily engaged in defending Communist activities against the possible encroachment of Police Commissioner Gene's force. I have just read a Traveler editorial that warns Commissioner Gene, the army and the navy, the American Legion and other patriotic organizations that the Traveler will brook no interference with plans of the Boston Reds to hold a meeting January 27 and advocate the overthrow of the government. The Traveler has even talked with Commissioner Gene about this and maybe they have talked with the army and the navy and the Legion, I do not know . . ."

"Senator," says Timmy, "I guess you are burned up because the Herald and the Traveler put the blast on the veterans groups and the teachers' oath."

Putting the Rap on the Veterans

"Cumulative, Timmy, cumulative," muses The Senator, former governor.

of 1918.

gazing at his phoney bubbling water, "but it looks to me like Little Bobby's Traveler and Herald are going out of their way to protect the Communists and put the rap on the veterans and the patriotic acts the veterans are backing.

"Why they should rush into print to the defense of Reds' rights is more than I can understand in view of the Herald-Traveler set up. Of course, up on Beacon Hill, where Little Bobby used to reside, you will find in certain quarters that there is much long-haired sympathy for the trials and tribulations of the down-trodden Communist who thinks the only oath of allegiance should be taken to the red flag of the Internationale and that the United States is a very punk form of government.

"But the Communists are very unpopular with the United Shoe Machinery Corporation and the First National Bank of Boston and these are the outfits that control the Herald and Traveler financing.

"In their opposition to the teachers' oath I gave them the benefit of the doubt and laid it to a pose of intellectualism designed to put them in strong with the university objectors. But I cannot make out the continual yapping at the Legion and now, with the government, the Catholic Church, the veterans and all the really thinking people greatly concerned over the spread of Communism here, I am completely baffled by editorials such as the Traveler's 'Protect That Red Meeting!' which are given prominence over all others."

Timmy Suspects a Certain Red Influence

"Senator," says Timmy, "maybe I have the solution. Maybe it's the effect of those new red headlines."

The Senator does not reply. He is looking at his phoney sparkling Burgundy which is not bubbling so much now.

"Timmy," says The Senator, "I have a lot of news. Remember me telling you the other day about the mixup in state and city plans for the President's Birthday Ball? Well, there has been a very fine private go over this between Governor Jim's planner, Joe McGrath, and Mayor Freddie's planner, Joe Maynard.

"I have more news for the Republicans. Along about the tag end of this month, Curtis F. Crockett, young member of an old Yankee family, will jolt George Holden Tinkham's whiskers with an announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congressman. Curtis will advocate young blood in the Massachusetts Congressional delegation and may get in George's hair. Make a note of this for future reference . . ."

"You are not drinking the phoney sparkling Burgundy, Senator," says Timmy.

"No, Timmy," says The Senator. "I just want to watch it . . . Well, along about March 15, organization of Republican clubs in Boston wards will be started by a group of liberal Republicans, composed in part of young Democrats who are anti-Roosevelt and anti-Curley. Enrollment of the others of the same type will be sought. In charge of this work I think you will find an ideal selection, Major Frank Murphy, who was Mal Nichols' campaign manager in 1933.

"Timmy, I wish you would spread the news that the advertised guest of honor will not be present tomorrow night at the big Worcester banquet tendered new city officials by the Associated Republican Clubs and committees of Worcester county. Governor Hoffman, of New Jersey, was advertised as the big attraction, but since the Lindbergh departure the banquet committee has been busy assuring prospective attendants that he will not be on hand . . ."

It is at this point that The Senator holds his glass of phoney sparkling Burgundy up to the light.

"Timmy," says The Senator, "now you will get what I mean. Even in the beginning it did not appear very appetizing but it sizzled like the real thing and made a great to-do. Now, when it has been exposed to the light of day and the fresh air for a brief time, it is plain to all concerned that it is just pink wishy-washy, flat to the eye and palate . . . How much do I owe you for the demonstration?"

"A nickle will cover it, Senator," says Timmy.

"Well," says The Senator, "at that I am getting stuck three cents."

ADVERTISER

ADVERTISER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

Curley For Derby

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

JAMES M. CURLEY
GOVERNOR

January 3, 1936

Mr. Irving Jaffee
Director, Silver Skates Derby
Boston Evening American-Sunday Advertiser
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Jaffee:

Please accept my complete endorsement and support of your efforts to make a grand success of the first annual Boston Evening American-Sunday Advertiser Silver Skates Derby.

It is a source of great personal satisfaction to me to note the fine reponse from not only our own Massachusetts but the rest of the New England states as well.

New England is noted for the quality of its sports competitors and the fairness and knowledge of its sports followers.

I am pleased that Franklin Field has been selected as the site of this major event for I firmly believe that our park facilities are unparalleled.

In view of the beautiful trophies being donated by the Chief Executives of Maine and Rhode Island, I deem it only fitting that I be permitted to offer another on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Therefore, please accept a "Governor James M.Curley Trophy" to be presented the winner of the Silver Skates Derby.

I shall be happy to accept membership on the Silver Skates Committee and enjoy the privilege of making a personal presentation.

Wishing the American-Advertiser the finest success, I am,

Sincerely,

James M. Curley

CURLEY TROPHY FOR SPEED SKATE CHAMP

By WALTER KILEY

A new and beautiful trophy, by far the finest yet tendered, has been donated by His Excellency, Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts, to be awarded the winner of the great Silver Skates Derby.

Governor Curley's fine accompanying letter offered his wholehearted support of this great speed skating event, which has already attracted many hundreds of entries from every one of the six New England states.

In fact, Governor Curley requested that he be allowed to present his own trophy, the "Governor James M. Curley Trophy" in person as the Boston Sunday Advertiser-Evening American conducts its Silver Skates Derby at Franklin Field on Sunday afternoon, January 26.

His Excellency's letter of endorsement follows:

DEAR MR. JAFFEE:

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Wishing the American-Advertiser the finest success, I am,

Sincerely yours,
JAMES M. CURLEY.

So that's that, something worth striving for, a valuable remembrance of a great occasion, one which will be suitably inscribed with the winner's name.

THIRD TROPHY

It makes the third such donation from out sports-minded governors, Governors Louis H. Brann of Maine and Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island having previously sent trophies which are to be awarded outstanding competitors from their respective states.

Entries are picking up at an amaziing rate. They come from near-at-hand Boston and from faraway points of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

They are from skaters of proven ability and from novices too. And this is as it should be.

Director Irving Jaffee, world and Olympic speed skating champions, wants everyone to take part in the day's fun.

So many inquiries keep wending their way to Director Jaffee, many of them repetitions, that he is taking this means to answer some of them.

So here goes:

Silver Skaters do not have to be members of organized clubs. They do not have to be members of the New England Skating Association. Admission to this competition is open to all amateurs living in New England.

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continued

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Conclusion

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936
Date

CURLEY TO DISCUSS REPORT ON CLARK

Condemned Man's Lawyer Will Visit Governor

Gov Curley said yesterday he had received a report on the mental condition of Miller F. Clark, condemned to die Jan 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, and that he would confer with Clark's lawyer, George Douglas, before making the report public.

The Governor said he had invited attorney Douglas to see him tomorrow morning and that he and Douglas would review the case and discuss the report submitted by the Department of Mental Diseases.

Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman talked with Clark yesterday, when the latter was taken to State Prison.

The Governor said he had not received a report on the mental condition of Henry A. Gardner, Worcester pyromaniac, but expected a report on him soon.

ADVERTISER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

COUNCIL URGES GAS RATE BOOST FIGHT CONTINUE

Mansfield Instructed to Keep Up Battle in Last Act of '34-'35 Body; Curley Is Praised

Instruction to Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield to continue the fight against proposed increases in gas rates was voted by the Boston City Council in the final meeting of the 1934-1935 members yesterday.

The meeting was also the occasion for eulogies of Gov. James M. Curley, the mayor and Councillor Thomas H. Green of Charlestown, who retired from city politics to become civil service commissioner.

Six members of the council, retired or defeated for re-election, will be succeeded by new members tomorrow.

Those leaving office are Green, Joseph McGrath, Maurice M. Goldman and Albert L. Fish, of Dorchester; Edward L. Englert, of Jamaica Plain, and George P. Donovan, of South Boston.

They will be succeeded in order by James H. Melley, Peter Fitzgerald, Sidney Rosenberg, John J. McGrath, James J. Kilroy and George A. Murray.

Speaking on the order instructing the mayor to continue the fight on gas rates, Councillor McGrath said those who now pay less than $2.50 a month, would have their bills boosted 60 cents, and those who paid less than $4.50 would suffer substantial increases.

Council President John I. Fitzgerald praised Gov. Curley for his courage in appointing Councillor Green as civil service commissioner, and presented the retiring councillor with a basket of flowers.

Councillor Clement Norton, speaking of the current Finance Commission probe of the city's bonding business, said that after hearing testimony before the commission the past two days, he was personally convinced Mayor Mansfield was honest.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

DEATH-HOUSE INMATE VISITED BY FAMILY

Warden, Priest and Olney Also Call on Clark

Miller F. Clark, sentenced to die during the week of Jan 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman in a Harrison av bakery, had several visitors yesterday in the death house of the prison, including Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan, Chairman Richard Olney of the State Advisory Board of Parole, Rev Ralph W. Farrell, the prison chaplain, and the prisoner's brother, Walter Clark of Somerville, and a sister, Mary Labrie of Medford.

Clark has been examined by two medical experts as to his sanity and on their report to Gov Curley, the date of the condemned man rests. In case he is adjudged mentally irresponsible, the law provides that he shall be committed to the Bridgewater Hospital for the insane.

Warden Lanagan talked with Clark at his cell in the death house yesterday after he had been given his street clothes in place of a prison suit of gray, a cotton shirt, stockings and slippers. He informed the condemned man that anything within reason in the way of food, smoking material, books or magazines will be provided him while he is confined at the institution awaiting execution. Clark forgot his glasses when he was removed from the Charles-st Jail Friday evening and they were brought to him yesterday.

Chaplain Farrell will visit Clark each day during his stay at the death house and, being a Catholic, will care for his spiritual welfare.

Clark has maintained his innocence of the crime. He will join in prayer at each visit of the chaplain. Yesterday morning he received Holy Communion after being received in confession by the priest.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5. 1936

"FALSE," SAYS ELY OF GOV CURLEY'S CHARGE

Declares Lincoln Didn't Give a Cent to His Campaign Fund

The statement of Gov Curley that Joseph B. Ely, when he was Governor, told him he would not remove Alexander Lincoln from the Board of Tax Appeals because Lincoln was a heavy Ely campaign contributor, is an "absolute falsehood," Mr Ely said last night.

He said he believed the Governor's statement was a "deliberate prevarication. Curley never asked me to remove Alexander Lincoln from the Board of Tax Appeals. He never talked to me about Lincoln. Lincoln did not contribute one cent to my campaign. There is not a single word of truth in that statement from start to finish."

Gov Curley made his statement before the meeting in the State House of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association. Gov Curley said that while he was Mayor of Boston he went to Gov Ely and asked Ely to remove Lincoln from the Board of Tax Appeals because of the latter's close association with Alexander Whiteside, whom he said he had characterized as "public enemy number 1."

A denial of Curley's statement also came from Alexander Lincoln, who said he did not contribute to the Ely campaign fund.

B. Loring Young, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, also entered the dispute with a speech before the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association yesterday.

Mr Young said he was sorry he could not have attended the opening of the conference on Friday because he would then have been able to reply to Gov Curley "who made remarks which were not true."

"I happen to know personally," said Mr Young, "from conversations with former Governor Ely and Mr Lincoln, that Mr Lincoln contributed not one cent to the campaign fund of Gov Ely, and also that Gov Ely never made the statement attributed to him by Gov Curley.

"In 1924, at the time when Mr Curley, then Mayor of Boston, accused the House of Representatives of wholesale corruption and bribery, I took the floor and, in my remarks, I suggested to Mayor Curley that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind two lessons: First, that thou shalt not steal, and second, that thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. I now repeat the same suggestion to Mr Curley, and I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which obviously is based on deceit and falsehood."

Gov Curley's Retort

Informed of the statement by Mr Young, Gov Curley issued a reply which said:

"A former Speaker of the House of Representatives whose activities since he was retired by the electorate from public office have been confined principally to lobbying in the interests of public service corporations, has seen fit to come to the defense of a former Democratic Governor, by name Hon Joseph B. Ely.

"This is a perfectly natural position for Mr Young to take, having been associated in the same legal firm with the former Governor. His reference to charges made by me of wholesale corruption of the Legislature in 1924 was in connection with the Boston Elevated act of 1918, and I am astounded at his audacity in endeavoring to attempt to convey the impression that there was no corruption in connection with the enactment of this legislation.

"It is a matter of public record that members of the House and Senate during the seven years succeeding the enactment of the 1918 law were openly charged with having options on shares of both preferred and common stocks in return for their votes, and in the light of what has occurred since 1918, it is inconceivable that any sane man could support the 1918 legislation unless impelled by sordid motives.

"The fact is that the 1918 act has imposed in the past 10 years a burden upon the cities and towns in which the Boston Elevated Railway operates in excess of $15,000,000, and there is little likelihood of relief so long as the act continues in operation.

"Perhaps since the former Speaker of the House has seen fit to question the charges made in 1924, he will be good enough at the present time to justify the presence in that act of a proviso which carried a guarantee of 6 percent for four years and 5½ percent for six years upon the stock of the Boston Elevated Railroad, payments to be based on a par value of $100 at a time when the stock was selling in the open market for $27 per share."

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

CURLEY REPLIES TO SALTONSTALL

Insists New Hospitals for Insane Needed

Warns of Court Action If Critics Are Libelous

Challenging Speaker Leverett Saltonstall's statements in quoting the late Dr George M. Kline, who was for years State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, Gov Curley, again yesterday afternoon urged the imperative need of a building construction program for such institutions and furthermore warned of his intention to bring into court those of his critics who hereafter make charges that are without basis or are libelous.

The statement was issued, the Governor said because of his belief that "the serial issues of vituperation and false charges conducted by the Royal Purple group of the Republican party and flunkies has reached the step where a reply should be made."

Mr Saltonstall said last night he did not wish to make any comment at this time on the Governor's statement, but that he might later.

"Answer in Courts"

"I have decided," the Governor went on, "in justice to the party that I represent and to the people of the Commonwealth who elected me and whom I serve, that hereafter every charge shall be answered and that every individual making a charge, whether it be one of the Royal Purple or just a paid flunkie, that is without basis and that is libelous shall answer in the courts."

The Governor refers specifically to quoted statements of Speaker Saltonstall at a meeting of St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter last Friday evening wherein the speaker is reported as saying that Dr Kline told him "a few years before his death in 1933" that the peak of hospitalization in mental diseases would be reached in 1940 and "that hospitalization would then decrease."

Speaker Saltonstall is further quoted as having said, "On the other hand, Gov Curley tells us that our system is so far behind the rest of

Continued

the country that we have many cases on the waiting list. Consider one side of the case and then the other."

In connection with his reply to Speaker Saltonstall, the Governor makes public a letter from Dr Joseph E. Barrett, Assistant State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, from which he quoted in his message to the Legislature last Wednesday.

The Governor again stresses the need of more accommodations in hospitals for the mentally afflicted and asserts that unless a building program is started at once there is no possibility of securing the admission of a child to a State school for the feeble-minded for four and one-half years.

Included in Dr Barrett's letter to the Governor is the statement, "Although the Commonwealth of Massachusetts stands out among its sister states in regard to the type of care and treatment accorded the mentally ill, I do not believe this is any good reason for beginning to slump to the level below us."

Practically the entire contents of Dr Barrett's letter to the Governor as regards figures and conditions was incorporated in the Governor's message of New Year's Day.

Curley Statement

In addition to the paragraphs quoted above the Governor in his statement of yesterday says:

"In Saturday morning's issue of the press the Speaker of the House, leader of the remnant of the Royal Purple still in control of the Republican party, takes issue with me upon the question of the need for added accommodations for mental cases and bases his judgment upon a statement made to him by Dr Kline a few years before his death in 1933.

"It is singular that the Speaker never, apparently, discussed the question of accommodations for the mental cases during the three years prior to the death of Dr Kline in 1933, notwithstanding the fact that a building program was inaugurated in 1931 and that it was of a major character in 1933 at the time of the death of Dr Kline, and regardless of the statement made by the Speaker of the House that Dr Kline had informed him that the peak would be reached in 1940.

"There is no means of determining when the peak will be reached but the fact remains that at the present time there are 30 percent more patients within the three schools for the feeble-minded than it is possible for the schools to properly accommodate.

"It is equally true that during the past four years it has been impossible to secure the admission of a child to a state school for the feeble-minded because of lack of accommodations and that, in the opinion of the authorities in charge of these institutions, there is no possibility of admission for a period of 4½ years unless a building construction program is started at once.

Tells of Crowding

"What is true in the case of feeble-minded children is true even in larger measure with reference to the mental cases under the control of the Department of Mental Diseases, where at the present time 21,023 patients are crowded into accommodations that were created to provide for but 17,671 cases. To put in simpler language, the violently insane, the mildly insane and the insane cases that are deformed are all crowded in together, a condition that should not be permitted, but which is necessary due to the fact that the state is 17 percent behind in the matter of accommodation for mental cases. There are at the present time 25,000 mental defectives in the institutions of the state. There are more than 3000 unable to gain admission due to lack of accommodations, and the number who become mental cases each year in Massachusetts is approximately 450.

"It must be apparent to every fair-minded individual that the charge that His Excellency is interested in a building program, as one paper expressed it, solely for the benefit of contractors is absolutely without basis.

"I submit the report presented to me by Dr Joseph E. Barrett, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Mental Diseases, which is not only the most illuminating document of its character that I have ever read, but one which constitutes the most powerful indictment of the almost criminal neglect by the group represented by Speaker Saltonstall to discharge an obligation which society and the Commonwealth owe to the unfortunate class of our citizenship."

concluded

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

By JOHN D. MERRILL

The Massachusetts Legislature of 1936 began its session without fuss of any kind. But not very much will be accomplished this week, and the real work of the year will not be fairly under way until after Saturday, the last day on which petitions may be received without a suspension of the rules. The number of bills filed up to the closing hour yesterday was about 50 smaller than the number received at the corresponding time in 1935, and it is commonly believed that the total volume this year will be somewhat smaller than last year.

No attempt was made in the Senate to supersede Pres James G. Moran of Mansfield, and unless something wholly unexpected happens he will continue to wield the gavel in that branch. With one exception, the Senate Committee on Rules, which is usually described as the president's personal committee and in general has a guiding hand on legislation, will be made up just as it was a year ago. That committee consists of the president, Senators Nicholson of Wareham, Wragg of Needham, and Plunkett of Adams, Republicans, and Senators Scanlan of Somerville and Madden and White of Boston, Democrats. Senator Plunkett succeeds Senator Cotton of Lexington, who did not care to serve.

During the exciting hours of the session of 1935, Senator Nicholson, who represented the president on the floor of the chamber, resigned from the committee, and some of the other Republican members also withdrew, but the resignations were never formally accepted, and, although the committee hardly functioned in the last few weeks of the Legislative year, it was still in existence. The bad feelings engendered at that time apparently have disappeared. The understanding is that Pres Moran, whose district elected him as a Republican, will act as a member of that party and forget, so far as he can, the fact that Democratic votes put him in the president's chair.

On that basis, the Republicans will have 21 members, and the Democrats 19, in the Senate this year. The Republican margin is not very large, but will be sufficient if all the members of that party act in harmony. The test will come when some measure in which Gov Curley is particularly interested comes before the Senate.

Redistricting

From the political point of view, the most important subject before the Legislature this year will be the division of the state into councilor and representative districts. The Legislature determines how many representatives shall be assigned to each county, but the division of the respective counties into representative districts is the function of the county commissioners. The General Court itself lays out the councilor and senatorial districts.

The Republicans have been so long in control of the state that they would have regarded it as nothing less than a calamity if the Democrats were to be in control of the Legislature while the redistricting bill was under consideration, but, at least on paper, the Republicans have a majority of each branch, and the indications are that they will act together in fixing the lines of the councilor and senatorial districts.

continued

HERALD
Boston, Mass.

JAN 5 1936

LOCAL POLITICS

By W. E. MULLINS

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REPLY TO YOUNG

The Governor's reply to Young follows:

"The statement made by a former speaker of the House of Representatives, whose activities since he was retired by the electorate from public office have been confined principally to lobbying in the interests of public service corporations, has seen fit to come to the defense of a former Democratic Governor, by name, Honorable Joseph B. Ely.

"This is a perfectly natural position for Mr. Young to take, having been associated in the same legal firm with the former Governor. His references to charges made by me of wholesale corruption by the Legislature in 1924 was in connection with the Boston Elevated act of 1918, and I am astounded at his audacity in endeavoring to attempt to convey the impression that there was no corruption in connection with the enactment of this legislation.

"It is a matter of public record that members of the House and Senate during the seven years succeeding the enactment of the 1918 law were openly charged with having received options on shares of both preferred and common stocks in return for their votes, and in the light of what has occurred since 1918 it is inconceivable that any sane man could support the 1918 legislation unless impelled by sordid motives. The fact is that the 1918 act has imposed in the past 10 years a burden upon the cities and towns in which the Boston Elevated Street Railway operates in excess of $15,000,000, and there is little likelihood of relief so long as the act continues in operation.

"Perhaps, since the former speaker of the House has seen fit to question the charges made in 1924, he will be good enough at the present time to justify the presence in that act of a proviso which carried a guarantee of 6 per cent. for four years and 5½ per cent. for six years upon the stock of the Boston Elevated Railroad, payments to be based on a par value of $100 at a time when the stock was selling in the open market for $27 per share."

Continued

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

CURLEY IN THREAT TO G. O. P. FOES

Court Action, He Says, for Attacks on Veracity

Announcement that he will go to the courts to protect himself against what he regards as "serial issues of vituperation and false charges conducted by the Royal Purple group of the Republican party and flunkies" was made by Governor Curley last night.

AIMED AT SALTONSTALL

The statement of the Governor followed attacks on his veracity and his judgment from four quarters earlier in the day. Directing his statement specifically at Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, who has criticised the Governor's discussion of conditions in the mental disease hospitals of the State, Governor Curley said:

"I have decided, in justice to the party that I represent and to the people of the Commonwealth who elected me and whom I serve, that hereafter every charge shall be answered and that every individual making a charge, whether it be one of the Royal Purple or just a paid flunkie, that is without basis and that is libellous, shall answer to the courts."

Blast at Young Also

The Governor also delivered a blast at B. Loring Young, former Speaker of the House, who, at a meeting of the Selectmen's Association yesterday morning, branded as false a statement of the Governor that former Governor Ely refused to remove Alexander Lincoln from the State board of tax appeals because Lincoln was a heavy contributor to the Ely campaign fund.

Appearing as a member of the Weston Board of Selectmen, Mr. Young declared:

"I happen to know personally from conversations with former Governor Ely and Mr. Lincoln that Mr. Lincoln contributed not one cent to the campaign fund of Governor Ely and also that Governor Ely never made the statement attributed to him by Governor Curley.

Bitter Attack on Curley

"In 1924," continued Mr. Young, "when Mr. Curley, then Mayor of Boston, accused the House of Representatives of wholesale corruption and bribery, I took the floor and in my remarks I suggested to Mayor Curley that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind two lessons, first that thou shalt not steal, and, second, that thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

"I now repeat the same suggestion to Mr. Curley, and I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which is obviously based on deceit and falsehood."

"Prevarication" Ely Declares

A statement by Mr. Lincoln himself followed: "I did not contribute to Governor Ely's campaign fund."

Then from former Governor Ely himself came the following charge of "prevarication" against the statement of Governor Curley that Mr. Lincoln had contributed to his campaign fund:

"That is a deliberate prevarication. Curley never asked me to remove Alexander Lincoln from the board of tax appeals. He never talked to me about Lincoln. Lincoln did not contribute to my campaign. There is not a single word of truth in that statement from start to finish."

Curley's Reply to Young

Governor Curley's answer to the statement of former Speaker Young was a charge that Mr. Young has been a lobbyist for public service corporations.

"The statement made by a former Speaker of the House," said the Governor, "whose activities since he was retired by the electorate from public office have been confined principally to lobbying in the interests of public service corporations, has seen fit to come to the defence of a former Democratic Governor by name, Joseph B. Ely.

"This is a perfectly natural position for Mr. Young to take, having been associated in the same legal firm with the former Governor. His reference to charges made by me of wholesale corruption by the Legislature in 1924 was in connection with the Boston Elevated act of 1918, and I am astounded at his audacity in endeavoring to attempt to convey the impression that there was no corruption in connection with the enactment of this legislation.

"Sordid Motives"

"It is a matter of public record that members of the House and Senate during the seven years succeeding the enactment of the 1918 law were openly charged with having received options on shares of both preferred and common stocks in return for their votes, and in the light of what has occurred since 1918 it is inconceivable that any sane man could support the 1918 legislation unless impelled by sordid motives. The fact is that the 1918 act has imposed in the past 10 years a burden upon the cities and towns in which the Boston Elevated Street Railway operates in excess of $15,000,000, and there is little likelihood of relief so long as the act continues in operation.

"Perhaps, since the former Speaker of the House has seen fit to question the charges made in 1924, he will be good enough at the present time to justify the presence in that act of a proviso which carried a guarantee of 6 per cent for four years and 5½ per cent for six years upon the stock of the Boston Elevated Railroad, payments to be based on a par value of $100 at a time when the stock was selling in the open market for $27 per share."

In connection with his threat to take his critics into court, Governor Curley reviewed that part of his message to the Legislature last Wednesday which related to the lack of adequate buildings and equipment for the care of the mentally ill. That part of his message was based almost entirely on a report to him by Dr. Joseph E. Barrett, assistant commissioner of mental diseases.

Reply to Saltonstall

Speaker Saltonstall, on Friday, spoke of a talk with the late Dr. George M. Kline, former commissioner of mental

Continued

things up.

diseases, who took the position that Massachusetts was ahead of most other States in its treatment of mentally deficient wards of the State—a position in direct contrast to that taken by Governor Curley, who has charged that the State has woefully neglected its unfortunate insane.

In his reply to Speaker Saltonstall, the Governor said last night:

"In Saturday morning's issue of the press the Speaker of the House, leader of the remnant of the Royal Purple still in control of the Republican party, takes issue with me upon the question of the need for added accommodations for mental cases and bases his judgment upon a statement made to him by Dr. Kline a few years before his death in 1933.

Governor Cites Figures

"It is singular that the Speaker never apparently discussed the question of accommodations for the mental cases during the three years prior to the death of Dr. Kline in 1933, notwithstanding the fact that a building programme was inaugurated in 1931 and that it was of a major character in 1933, or three years after the death of Dr. Kline, and regardless of the statement made by the Speaker of the House that Dr. Kline had informed him that the peak would be reached in 1940. There is no means of determining when the peak will be reached but the fact remains that at the present time there are 30 per cent more patients within the three schools for the feeble-minded than it is possible for the schools to properly accommodate.

Lack of Accommodations

"It is equally true that during the past four years it has been impossible to secure the admission of a child to a State school for the feeble-minded because of lack of accommodations and that, in the opinion of the authorities in charge of these institutions, there is no possibility of admission for a period of four and one-half years unless a building construction programme is started at once.

"What is true in the case of feeble-minded children is true even in larger measure with reference to the mental cases under the control of the Department of Mental Diseases, where at the present time 21,023 patients are crowded into accommodations that were created to provide for but 17,671 cases. To put in simpler language, proper segregation of the violently insane, the mildly insane and the insane cases that are deformed are all crowded in together, a condition that should not be permitted, but which is necessary due to the fact that the State is 17 per cent behind in the matter of accommodation for mental cases. There are at the present time 25,000 mental defectives in the institutions of the State. There are more than 3000 unable to gain admission due to lack of accommodations, and the number who become mental cases each year in Massachusetts is approximately 450.

"It must be apparent to every fair-minded individual that the charge that His Excellency is interested in a building programme, as one paper expressed it, solely for the benefit of contractors, is absolutely without basis."

Gov Curley

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

MUST GET NEW TAX SOURCES

Commissioner Long Explains Need of Bay State---Gasolene and Tobacco Fertile Fields

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

The message of Governor Curley was startling, in so far as it referred to taxes. There is an easy nonchalance about the expenditures of public moneys on the part of politicians, federal and State.

However, what people hereabouts are very definitely interested in is the exact condition in Massachusetts.

There is no one better able to describe this situation than Henry Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Throughout the country Mr. Long is recognized as an outstanding expert on taxation. He has made a life-study of public revenue and public expenditures and because of his comprehensive knowledge of the situation here in the Bay State, his comments on the subject are particularly pertinent at the present time.

In the following interview he discusses some of the problems which are confronting the people of Massachusetts and advances some thoughtful recommendations. He says:

"The tax situation in Massachusetts is more than complaining about the size of the tax bill or the particular sources of revenue which should be employed in the satisfaction of governmental needs. It has two aspects. Unquestionably, all in Massachusetts would be in accord that the bill for government already created should be discharged and that the normal satisfaction of what we must do collectively in government should be cared for.

"If there is some large source of revenue which is totally untapped or which could be taken in larger quantities without exhausting the source, it has neither been disclosed by revealing itself nor unfolded to the view of any who have given the subject of seeking new revenue any thought.

"The problem of taxation is of necessity tied into two separate and distinct bundles.

"The first bundle relates to expenditure, and while it is true that the way to make for less as a tax burden is the spending of less money, it has not been made manifest just what particular group of beneficiaries under our form of government is willing to have the governmental aids abandoned.

"Unquestionably, money can be saved here and there, but it is probably equally true that there are more persons in the Commonwealth who know where government money can be spent for great benefit than there are those who can point definitely at an expenditure of money which can be abandoned without effects which would be much more costly than the expenditure now is.

Major Expenditures

"It is to be borne in mind that the major expenditures in a governmental way are for debt service, for the care of the criminal, the unfortunate in mind and body and the poor, with substantial sums being spent on roads and bridges, education, fire and police protection and the like. The main problem is an individual problem and will be cured in large part when persons begin to think of various aids that they have under government to be abandoned rather than as now, thinking in terms of aids which they think should be expanded.

"If the people as a whole want economy in government, there is a very easy way to obtain it, but persons cannot expect to have all governmental units spending for their particular thought without thinking in terms of the accumulated expenditures for all thoughts of people mounting large as a total tax bill.

"The experience in Massachusets has been that most all the people for a long while have thought in terms of spending money as the need of translating from the public budget to the private budget has forced expenditure.

"Massachusetts has thought always in terms of confining those that were mentally sick or criminally inclined, to do everything that they could to aid the unfortunate in mind or body. This all costs money and, like education, which in turn represents a very large expenditure of money, is only reflected in value through expenditure by ways which are not easily translated into revenue flowing into the treasury to continue them.

Cannot Abandon Task

"It probably would not be found acceptable on the part of any to abandon education or the care of the poor and unfortunate, even though many

would be of opinion that results could be accomplished with a much less expenditure and the benefit in societies as a whole would be just as good as now, where education of the whole is undertaken in ways which may be constantly expanding the governmental costs.

"It is clear that Massachusetts has created a tax bill, and while undoubtedly there would be possibilities of readjustment, it might well develop that the final cost, if there is thought of more than temporary advantage, being as great, although shown by a different spread, than is true of the present cost of government.

"The necessity of paying the bill of approximately $1,600,000 a day is before Massachusetts today. This has to be paid and must be paid out of existing sources of revenue.

"If a substantial reduction in the cost of government is going to be obtained, then one must look to how far the educational cost of approximately $78,000,000, the debt service of approximately $55,000,000, public welfare or social security cost of $54,000,000 and the highway cost of $48,000,000 can be cut without creating a future burden which is much greater than the present day cost.

"The mere closing of a school does not solve the problem of the growing youth. The denying of a certain feeble-minded or mentally sick access to our institutions does not cure the problem, because the persons are still there and unless cared for in one way are likely to cause a problem in another which, while it may be individually expressed, is more costly than collectively the burden can be cared for under government.

Situation in 1936

"The situation facing 1936 is the accumulation of these burdens, and no real proposal has been made which at least meets with general acceptance that even begins to show the direction in which government can go to eliminate the millions of dollars necessary to bring the cost of government somewhere near proportional to ability to pay.

"Taking public welfare, debt service and education, it will be found that approximately $180,000,000 is needed in any way that it may be spread for these three directions of expenditures.

"With not more than six billion dollars' worth of taxable real estate in Massachusetts, it is readily shown that a $30 tax rate would be required to obtain the $180,000,000 necessary for these three things, which may suddenly be reduced or may be suddenly increased in cost. Assuming that real estate could bear the burden for these three activities of government, all of which have been embedded in our costs, recourse must be had to other sources in order to pay for other costs of government like roads and bridges, care of the mentally sick, the feeble-minded, the prisons, fire and police and the other activities well-known to all individuals.

"It is clear even without the presentation of figures to all that the intangible wealth of Massachusetts has shrunk enormously as is indicated by the value of securities, the comparatively small group of people earning large incomes, whether by the exercise of hand or brain, and the comparatively small amount of corporations, whether protected as public utilities or competitive, as our taxable industries can possibly show by way of tax paying ability.

Taxing Physical Properties

"Reliance has more and more been had during the last few years on taxing physical properties, such as real estate, or resorting to borrowing. This has tended to still further reduce the amount which these sources can contribute for current needs and has affected such sources as the income tax, the corporation tax, the inheritance tax and the forms of taxes other than those on property, such as real estate, which are dependable entirely upon prosperity and can be reflected only in any great yield where there is a general enhancing of real estate and the tangible personal property.

"It would be pleasant if all that one needed to do was to divide the burden so that that carried by any individual source would be a light one, but Massachusetts faces still further requirements in tax payments, most of which are not the growth of a day, a month or a year, but an accumulation of growth when all voices were raised to bringing into being these costs, which now unquestionably bear too heavily upon existing sources.

"New sources of revenue have been resisted, and as the system in Massachusetts requires the seizing of the property if the income from it is insufficient to meet the tax payment, property in large amounts are being devoured without it being generally known that we are no longer living on income sufficient to pay the tax burdens. It is, of course, axiomatic that the capital cannot be eaten more than once, and while the many who may not have contributed directly to the cost of government may feel that they are being relieved, the net result, unless some steps are taken, is likely to be that a sudden stoppage of revenue from capital will cause the collapse of certain activities of government, with bad results.

Tax Sources Strained

"His Excellency, the Governor, had no choice as to what sources of revenue should bear the burden, because speaking generally those in existence have already during the last five years been thoroughly strained. The number of people contributing under our income tax law is constantly diminishing and the number of corporations that contribute much toward the support of government is equally less in number than was true a few years ago. The estates of deceased persons are constantly diminishing in value as is true of other sources of revenue. It would seem that a new source of revenue would have to be found.

"Every source of revenue when spoken about, offers the opportunity of intelligent criticism, but there is no form of tax upon the statute books today which if presented for the first time would not offer opportunity for violent and intelligent objection.

"In fact, there is no known tax that is not in and of itself a detriment, particularly if it is used unwisely and stretched to the point which is true of many of our existing sources of revenue. It may be that there are other sources of revenue than the people themselves, but no one has yet been able to discover that there are any dependable sources except those obtained through persons whose ability permitted the accumulation of capital or income.

"There may be a division of opinion as to how the money should be obtained from the individual, whether in the form of direct taxes or in the form of indirect taxes, but come from the people it must as property in and of itself has no value.

The Gasolene Tax

"A tax on gasolene represents an assessment on a broad body of persons and without destroying, as is true in real estate taxes, the property itself. The success of the gasolene tax has indicated that this sort of a source is sound financially and not detrimental to the individual. To abandon the gasolene tax and raise the $18,000,000 that thus would be lost in a tax upon real estate, would by the mere mention of it indicate a burden which real estate could not bear.

"That the gasolene user without any detriment to himself has been able to carry this $18,000,000 load which real estate would otherwise have to carry is also indicative of what the users of cigarettes and tobacco products could undoubtedly carry.

"It is, of course, true that all of these commodities are made the measure of tax contribution for the federal government, but the federal government, too, is obligated either directly or indirectly to get its support from the individual. It would not seem that the proposal to lay a tax on the people in the form of a cigarette tax was unwise or likely to deprive the users of cigarettes of as much through a tax in this manner as the equivalent which would be approximately $4,000,000 would if laid upon real estate.

"It is, of course, true that the federal government obtains a substantial amount of tobacco taxes, but it is equally true that they receive it from liquor taxes, yet no one suggests that the liquor taxes be abandoned because they contribute something rising $2,000,000 which, on the assumption that the bill has already been paid, would have to be borne by real estate if this source was not developed.

"It is probably true that a gasolene tax, a tax on alcoholic beverages and a tax on tobacco is in the form of a 'sales tax,' but if a direct sales tax is not the desire of the people or its imposition would cause losses in other directions which could not be made up, it is manifest that if there is $387,000,000 a year that must be paid for government that as much as possible be obtained from sources other than real estate to the end that the real estate can be continued to be productive not only as homes but as business and industrial establishments.

"The mere dropping off of a revenue source does not reduce the $387,000,000 bill that has to be paid. Undoubtedly, an increase in the rates under the income tax law, particularly in the business brackets, would bring an added revenue to the Commonwealth, but it would seem to be entirely proper that the 10 per cent additional tax be laid on the tax developed because this is the only way that the income taxpayer has any knowledge at all that the cost of government which he is paying for under the income tax is increasing in need.

"Undoubtedly adjustment can be had, both from the corporation point of view and the individual point of view from a temporary requirement of additional tax payment and by an increase of rate which would make necessary the permanent embedding in the cost of a product or an activity of a person of this particular charge.

"The income taxpayer, unlike the real estate taxpayer, has not been constantly made aware year after year that the cost of government was advancing and that he should take some cognizance of trends, he being obligated to pay no more, except as his income increased, naturally paid no attention to increased costs as was necessary for the real estate taxpayer to pay.

Tax on Alcohol

"A tax on alcohol is recommended by his Excellency the Governor as highly advantageous not only from a revenue point of view because it will yield something rising $1,000,000, which again would help to pay this bill which has already been created, but also will help from a point of view as the saving in the tax on alcohol permits an unfair competition.

"Undoubtedly the people as a whole will have to refrain the cost of gov-

continued

ernment in such a way that all of the people will be taken care of in the many ways that they need care with the least possible expense.

"The mere knocking off of an activity, while temporarily saving, does not permanently cure, but merely shifts the weight of burden from one shoulder to another and may or may not in the long run be as beneficial. Existing sources of revenue can undoubtedly stand the strain somewhat longer, or at least until the reservoir of strength has been completely drained. Ultimately all the people will be obligated to pay unless through the modification of a tax on all the people, such as through the gasolene tax, a tax on alcoholic beverages and taxes on cigarettes and perhaps what might be called luxuries would be sufficient to relieve property until it can recover its ability to pay or a very definite movement will be started springing from the people themselves which will cut the cost of government in excess of the $180,000,000 needed for debt, public welfare and education as a burden exclusively to be borne by real estate with all other benefits of government paid for them from a separate source.

Bill Must Be Paid

"It undoubtedly would be the way of wisdom to set up public welfare or social service as separate and distinct from the normal cost of government and finance this particular activity in some way which could be called a sales tax or any other name, but the source should be something other than that such as real estate and corporate tax, which is obligated to carry forward a normal cost of government.

"If the people as a whole are of opinion that the public welfare cost is one that all should assume, probably that, as it represents approximately $55,000,000, is the kind of an activity of government which could be separately financed out of the people as a whole in any manner which it seemed best to reach this sum of money.

"With $55,000,000 taken from the cost of $387,000,000, the balance of $332,000,000 might be financed by existing sources of revenue without any great detriment to them, particularly if real estate could be asked to contribute only $180,000,000 a year to the support of government.

"There is no use for persons, like the fabled ostrich, sticking their heads in the sand. That will not cure the problem. We have a cost of government. The bill must be paid. Existing sources of revenue cannot stand any greater. There must be a new source developed, and probably from the people themselves only can this spring. If the people themselves cannot pay this additional cost, then it is perfectly clear that the added cost of government must be abandoned and more than is now publicly done, be privately done, and the private budget increased as the public budget is decreased.

"It would seem to be clear that as we as a people seem to be moving into an area of social security expenditure, this, which is new to us in a governmental way, should be financed entirely separately from the sources which we have heretofore harnessed for the purpose of carrying forward the activities which have been with us since early colonial days.

"It is unthinkable that the sources which have heretofore carried the burden as they have constantly increased could stand an enormous increase which the social security will at best bring.

"It is to be assumed that many of our public welfare costs will disappear as social security takes its place, but in the process of transferring from one to another there will be much by way of extra expenditure, and as it may be said to be largely experimental in character, the social security which will have some knowledge about, being separately financed, is very likely to be accepted as a proper expenditure out of the individual purse and perhaps no way can be found which will accomplish this any better than in some form of sales, purchase or head tax, which will make us all happy in our tax contributions with the thought that we are providing social security for ourselves and our contemporaries."

Concluded

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

Dinner in Honor of Walter V. McCarthy

A testimonial dinner, at which many prominent State and national public officials will be present, will be tendered to Walter V. McCarthy, newly appointed commissioner of public welfare, Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

In addition to Governor Curley, other prominent guests will be Harry Hopkins, national director of the WPA, and Monsignor Robert Keegan, director of the national welfare council, both of whom are personal friends of the new commissioner. Thomas H. Buckley, State auditor, will be the toastmaster.

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

CIGARETTE TAX

The two-cent tax on cigarettes which Governor Curley proposed in his recent message is in line with taxes now imposed by 19 States in addition to the taxes of the federal government.

Tobacco furnishes the federal government with its third largest revenue source.

Income and processing taxes alone exceed it, and the latter cannot be truly called a tax for revenue purposes. This makes tobacco actually the second largest source for revenue.

The fiscal year of 1934-1935 saw $385,459,571 paid. In addition the States took varying amounts from 1 cent in Washington to 5 cents in Arkansas.

Tobacco furnished 11 per cent of all federal taxes. It has climbed from a levy of $1.25 per thousand prior to the World war to the present $3 per thousand.

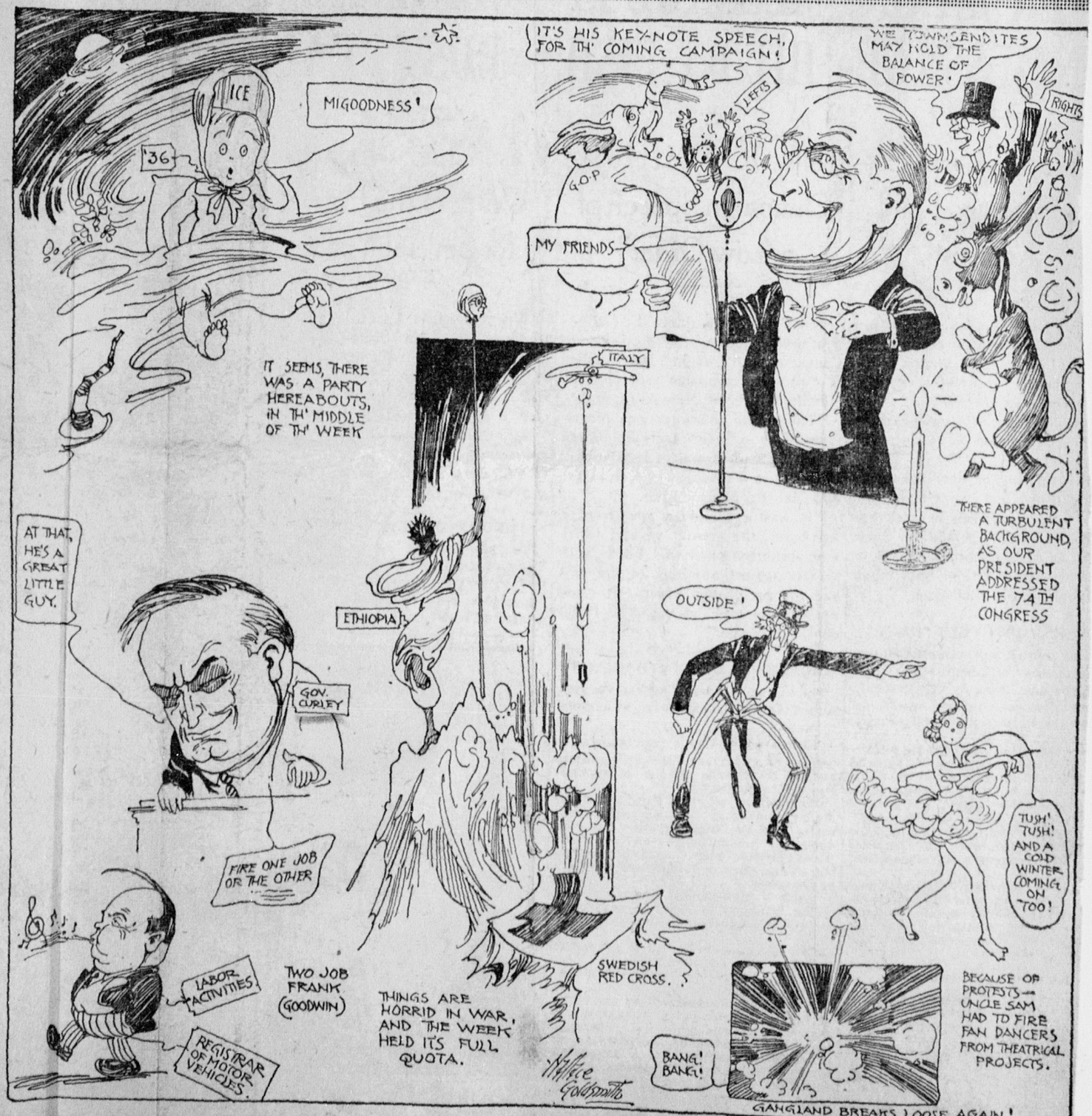
Despite taxes, the consumption of cigarettes has seen a tremendous increase, mainly because of the popularity of smoking among women. It will remain to be seen how much more can be added to this fertile source of revenue without starting the cigarette habit on the downgrade.

me by Dr. Joseph E. Barrett as ...

...could the corporation tax, the inheritance tax ... real estate, would by the mere men-

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 5 1936

News of the Week as Seen by Goldsmith



VOLUME

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JOURNAL
Augusta, Maine
JAN 6 1936

Prison Parole System

Massachusetts' latest political sensation, or at least what was such last week but which probably will be replaced by a new one today or tomorrow, is an exposure of questionable practice in connection with the prison parole system. This has become so slack, as in many other states, as to enforce a drastic tightening up of the privileges. As a result Governor Curley has been warned the prisons are in smouldering revolt and wardens fear loss of control.

This is not a very edifying spectacle, that convicts should be threatening dire consequences unless turned loose, mostly to resume preying on society. Upon what meat doth prisoners feed that they become so powerful politically? Must the prison bloc be reckoned among the many now manipulating the votes?

Not only in Massachusetts but all over the country this parole system is crying for reform. As practically standardized now, no matter for what or how long a respondent is sentenced he can expect to get free again after serving merely a nominal time. Experienced criminals become model prisoners while pulling wires to bring their outside influence to bear. Parole boards are apathetic since paroles save their states real money. When the combination is properly adjusted and working the prisoner is freed to resume his criminal specialty in a majority of cases.

Influences that can secure paroles for prisoners after serving a fraction of their well deserved sentences naturally are felt outside prisons. Their whole strength, in fact, is on the outside and so dangerous has this become for society generally better control is imperative. Paroled men are being arrested almost every day for crimes more serious than those for which they were paroled, showing the weakness of the system as a reforming force. Influences that make this possible are growing so fast as to be menacing. Under these conditions the whole system needs a complete airing and overhauling.

NEWS
Everett, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

ELKS BANQUET PLANS GOING AHEAD FAST

Plans are going ahead with a bang for the 35th anniversary banquet of Everett lodge 642, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, to be held in the Elks' Home Church street, Jan. 14th.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler Jas. Nicholson and John F. Malley are scheduled to grace the occasion, as well as Governor James M. Curley, Mayor-Elect Frank E. Lewis, District Deputy Myers, John Moynahan, president of the Massachusetts Elks' Association, DD. Charles Kelley, of Boston, who instituted the lodge back in 1901; and PDD Hayward, of Boston.

PER James F. Cavanagh will serve as toastmaster and introduce the speakers, as he has done in the past. Brother Henry Grant, who catered for the banquet at the institution of the lodge, will also do the honors at the 35th anniversary.

Bernard S. Devlin, past exalted ruler, is chairman, with PER William F. Hogan, secretary. The first exalted ruler of the lodge was the late E. W. Hatch. Charter members include, John W. Goff, Atty. James J. Irwin, John P. Marchant Mark M. Sink, John T. Skuss Patrick Twohig, John F. Adams, Louis W. Parent and George G. Van Guysling.

Past exalted rulers are as follows: Peter C. Bogan, James H. Fitzmaurice, Fred E. Lombard, Andred J. Byam, Bernard S. Devlin, James F. Cavanagh, Harold R. McCausland, J. Albert Baader, Dr. Frank T. Murray, John J. Fitzgibbon, William Ferguson, Attorney Daniel F. O'Grady, Thomas M. Seoles, William Butler, Harold P. Peabody, Frank J. Berg, Chas. F. Palmer Joseph F. Kelly, William F. Maguire, Michael C. O'Neill, PDD.; Walter E. Hill, Robert A. Coan, William F. Hogan, Donald S. Beale, John J. Lillis, Joseph M. Linehan, Charles S. Hill and John M. Kelly.

Members of Somerville, Cambridge, Lynn, and other lodges, of have been invited to join in this which Everett is the Mother lodge gala celebration. Chairman Devlin and his committee expect many visitors from sister lodges in th northeast district. A reception will be held at 6:30 p.m. with dinner at 7:30 p.m.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 6 1936

Political Grab Bag

—By Thomas K. Brindley—

People of Fall River Are Awaiting With Keen Interest The Appointment of A Member of the Board of Police

It was former Governor Ely who is reputed to have asked why there was so much interest in the appointment of a member of the Board of Police in this city when he was advised that the annual salary is only $600. At that time, he was considering applicants for a vacancy caused by the retirement of John T. Swift from the State-controlled Police Commission.

So far as can be ascertained, no one answered the then executive's question and subsequently he named Dr. Joseph A. Barre to the position.

Now the obligation of naming a Police Commissioner rests upon Governor Curley. A vacancy has been caused by the death of Henry F. Nickerson.

* * * * * *

The keen interest displayed in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Swift is nothing like that evident today as the berth of the late Mr. Nickerson remains to be filled. Applicants are legion.

The day Mr. Nickerson died, the drive for the position was started. Aspirants to the $600-a-year berth rushed to the State House in such large numbers that autoists who regularly traverse the route between here and Boston reported traffic "extremely heavy" and apparently everyone was "in a hurry."

The office of Governor Curley has been visited by many aspirants, but more have gone directly to the quarters of Lieutenant Governor Hurley in the belief that he will have the final say in the appointment. Quite a few have called upon Governor's Councillor Russell.

At least three men have openly declared they are sure to be appointed.

Only one, Francis J. Carreiro, has announced that he doesn't want the job.

And one only, William Dwyer, has formally declared he is an active candidate.

The rest of the army of candidates would like people to believe that they have been "approached by someone close to the Governor" and asked to "consider the appointment."

They are the seekers of free advertising.

* * * * * *

Newspapermen at the State House claim Mr. Curley has been too busy with his recent message to the Legislature and the Parole Board battle to give a great deal of thought to the local position. They know, however, he has had callers who want the job.

But they have been unable to learn whether he plans to make the appointment without delay.

The Governor has been rather free in the past few months in revealing in advance of Council meetings who is to be named to some positions. It is easy for him to do it now that he has complete control of the confirming body. In the days before it became the Curley Council, instead of the Executive Council, it was not advisable for him to make known his appointments in advance, for it enabled the real Republican Councillors to get a line on the men and determine whether they wanted to apply the harpoon.

Continued silence from the State House with relation to the local appointment is regarded in some circles as indicative of a delay in making it.

One report is that the Governor will wait until the term for which Mr. Nickerson was appointed, expires. That is several weeks hence.

The importance of having a complete commission to handle the

Continued

departmental affairs would appear to make such a course unwise. Neither Dr. Eagan nor Dr. Barre can arrange meetings satisfactory to both at all times and with no third member, it is often difficult to do more than vote by telephone.

* * * * * *

The Board of Police handles liquor licenses.

It is because of that fact the people of the city are so keenly interested in the appointment which Governor Curley must make.

There have been some interesting rumors circulated since Mr. Nickerson's death.

One is that certain interests associated with the liquor business are scanning the field of candidates to see that a man favorably disposed to them is appointed.

If the so-called liquor interests are permitted to have a say in the appointment of a Police Commissioner, the Curley administration will have another brazen betrayal of public trust to explain to the people of Fall River.

Had the Governor of Massachusetts kept his campaign promise to the people here, the matter of handling police affairs would rest with the municipal government, where it belongs. But Mr. Curley broke his promise and now he must make an appointment to the State-controlled Board of Police.

The man he names should be honest and possessed of a knowledge of law enforcement work.

He should not be a politician.

There are too many of them now holding offices here.

It would be better that the new Police Commissioner be a foe of the so-called liquor interests. They have no right to have any say in the government of the police department or the issuance of licenses in Fall River.

Even politicians should realize that!

The people do and they are watching to see who is named to the Board of Police and what happens when the new Commissioner takes office.

This is no time for playing politics with the local police force.

It has been subjected to enough of that in the past few years, with Governor Curley taking an active hand in 1935 by promising home rule and then blocking it because it would establish a precedent in the case of Boston where he has placed his friends in control of the Police Department.

* * * * * *

Lieutenant Governor Hurley and Governor's Councillor Russell are "on the spot" in this matter.

They are Fall River residents and must know that the Board of Police should be composed of three men interested solely in the welfare of the people of this city, and not acting in the interests of any certain group.

They should realize that two men cannot be expected to carry on the important duties which should be handled by three, and that immediate action to fill the vacancy is necessary.

There is no reason to play politics with this $600-a-year position. It should go to an honest citizen who cares more about the 117,700 people in Fall River than he does about alleged political bigwigs or so-called liquor interests.

The chief qualifications for the job are honesty, knowledge of police work and the liquor laws, and lack of political ties.

Unless a man possessed of those qualifications is named to the position, James Michael Curley, Joseph Leo Hurley and Philip J. Russell, Sr., will have to answer to the people of Fall River—and very soon!

Concluded

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Curley Threatens Republicans With Suits for 'Libel'

Governor Curley intends to seek redress in the courts in the future for what he considers libelous attacks, he has announced.

The Governor said:

"I have decided, in justice to the party that I represent, and to the people of the Commonwealth who elected me and whom I serve, that hereafter every charge shall be answered, and that every individual making a charge, whether it be one of the Royal Purple or just a paid flunkie, that is without basis and is libelous, shall answer to the courts."

The weekend saw former Governor Ely deny a claim made by Governor Curley that he had asked for the removal of Alexander Lincoln from the State Board of Tax Appeals during the Ely administration."

The former Governor called it "a deliberate prevarication."

Mr. Lincoln denied an assertion of Governor Curley that he had contributed to the Ely campaign fund.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Driscoll Measure Hits Penal System

District court justices will be empowered to commit defective delinquents to proper institutions if a bill to be submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature by Representative George F. Driscoll wins favorable action.

Mr. Driscoll, who is also Clerk of the District Court, submitted the measure last year but it failed of passage. Opponents blocked it on the grounds that there were not sufficient institutions.

With Governor Curley seeking a bond issue to provide additional institutional facilities, the bill is considered to have better chances of passage this year.

Representative-Clerk Driscoll says the present method of confining juveniles who are defective to reformatories is unfair because it tends to lead them into a life of crime.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

REGISTERING AUTOMOBILES

Mr. Editor:

I read with interest the Governor's recent message to the Legislature, particularly with reference to raising additional revenue by imposing further taxes on gas, motor trucks and other things, and it seems to me that automobile owners are gradually being as severely treated as holders of real estate, and in this connection I offer a suggestion that might bring additional revenue to the State without further taxing an overburdened class.

Instead of following the time-worn custom of registering cars on or about the first day of every year, I think it would be an excellent idea to register them as of April 1. This would give the public the use of their cars throughout the winter months when upwards of 20 per cent of the automobile owners leave them in their garages during the first four months of the year, not because they have no use for them, but primarily for the reason that, coming so close to the holiday season, it works a hardship, certainly in these times, to take out additional monies to pay for registration.

Not only would money be easier and the weather more agreeable, but many other factors too numerable here to mention would seem to indicate that this plan should be given a trial. With more cars on the road for legitimate purposes, all the year round, the revenue to the State would increase and the car owners would certainly benefit.

GEORGE RIOUX,
232 Lowell street.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

SENTINEL
Fitchburg, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

When Gov. Curley suggested the retirement of judges at the age of 70 on account of their declining mental vigor, he placed himself on a par for indiscretion with the assistant United States attorney general who, in arguing for the government in defense of a pension law, told the United States supreme court, six of whose members are more than 65 years old, "It is a common fact that mental alertness tends to fail after a man is 65."

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Goodwin, Facing Ouster Attack, Assails Gatelee

BOSTON, Jan. 6, (UP)—Frank A. Goodwin today described President John F. Gatelee of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as "just another labor faker."

"I'm not interested in what Gatelee has to say. He's just another labor faker," the Motor Vehicle Registrar declared when asked to comment on a speech given by Mr. Gatelee at Springfield yesterday.

Mr. Gatelee had asserted that the federation was not content to drop its protest against Registrar Goodwin's activities in the Haverhill shoe labor situation; that it would demand that Governor Curley oust him as registrar.

Mr. Goodwin is organizer and adviser of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. Governor Curley recently praised him for its labor activities and said it would be unthinkable to remove him as registrar.

RECORDER
Greenfield, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

NOTHING BUT EXPENSE

(The Gardner News)

In his annual message to the Legislature, Governor James M. Curley, who was elected last year on a platform of work and wages he promised would put men to work, took an hour and twenty-five minutes to recommend over the radio an increase in state expenses. He wants seven additional taxes to help balance the budget. What a joke this "balance the budget" is in state and federal affairs and what an increasing problem in household affairs.

He used approximately 13,000 words to tell those who elected him to office—and those who didn't—that he needs more money with which to continue his dictatorship.

He told the legislature in so many words that the failure to make his promise of "work and wages" effective was because of their "grudging yielding" to most of his demands. The rest he blamed on the dilatoriness of the federal government. When he was campaigning he was the individual who was to produce—no one else.

His was the routine message of an executive seeking to cover his tracks and lay the groundwork for what he has advertised as his next job—the United States Senatorship open for candidates this year. He expended a lot of verbiage on social security.

He would extend the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 but he did not mention the expense that would be necessitated to provide for the additional attendance. He asks a million dollar addition to the state house. He wants, as everyone else, suitable conditions for the mentally incompetents and for state prisoners, all at the expense of a few more millions. With these two latter recommendations The News has considerable sympathy. It has advocated these. He wants more automobile inspectors to enforce the laws governing traffic and, if he doesn't get them, he indicates that the compulsory insurance law should be abandoned and he suggests regulations for automobiles. Ridiculous.

He wants a unicameral (one-body) legislature and biennial sessions, with which The News is in entire sympathy, especially with the biennial sessions. And he wants two or three commissions, one of which is to study taxation matters, state expenditures and methods of reducing governmental costs.

This last is the nearest approach to a suggestion of economy in the entire 13,000 words. The government of this state and country has developed into the appointment of commissions—they are always appointed—to find a way to reduce expenses. If one has been appointed that has accomplished anything else than to run up a sizable bill of expenses including fabulous accounts for travel, it has never reached our attention.

In all the governor made more than fifty recommendations and practically every one called for increased expenses. But he laid no claim to delivering anything this year as he did a year ago when campaigning. The burden of running up bills is laid on the legislature which he chided for having failed to deliver for him last year what he promised himself to deliver.

The legislature needs to muster a lot of "No" votes in this session. It is the only hope of those who so far have escaped bankruptcy.

GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

The Governor's Message

Governor Curley's message at the opening session of the 1936 legislative session was a disorderly document, devoid of the excellent English that generally characterizes Curley utterances, and confusing in terms of arrangement and in terms of recommendation.

This isn't by way of saying that the message is devoid of points worthy of favorable comment. There is some good stuff in it, but it is secondary to the confusion — and the confusion is most notable in recommendations for spending and for saving money.

The governor sang an old refrain when he urged lightening the burden of taxation on real estate. The job was unconvincing, however, because he advocated the imposition of new taxes before the application of plans for economy. Unless the revenue obtained from new taxes is definitely directed toward the reduction of taxes on real estate, the probability is that new taxes will be used to finance new expenditures rather than to perform the necessary function pointed out by the governor.

The governor's plans for governmental economy are two in number — study by a commission of means for reducing governmental expenditures and the adoption by Massachusetts of a unicameral legislative system, with a relatively small legislative session and biennial sessions.

The unicameral system is that which has become effective in Nebraska and for it increased efficiency and economy are claimed. Perhaps the claim is justified. For our part, however, we prefer to learn the truth or falsity of the claim by Nebraska's experience. Furthermore, we wish to learn by Nebraska's experience the effect of the unicameral system on republican principles and policies.

The study of governmental economy by a competent commission is wholly wise and should be undertaken.

It should be noted, however, that economies possible through carrying out of the governor's recommendations, could not become effective during his administration and that, according to other recommendations, he hopes to continue spending a lot of money and to impose heavier taxes to obtain the money.

The governor, therefore, in his message presented the confusing spectacle of preaching economy and advocating heavier expenditures and more taxes. The latter part of the spectacle was the more impressive, however, because it was in accord with the governor's record as a spender and because it was a presentation of the immediate rather than of the distant future.

This fact compels us to question the sincerity of the governor's recommendations for economy. If he were a sincere advocate of economy in government, he would place study of means of reducing expenditures where it belongs in his list of recommendations, first, and would refrain from urging any large expenditures on projects that are not imperative necessities — and it is apparent that projects on which he would make large expenditures are not in the imperative class.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

WOULD PASS LAW TO KEEP REGISTRAR TO ONE JOB

BOSTON (AP)—An attempt to compel Frank A. Goodwin by law to choose between his duties as registrar of motor vehicles and unpaid advisor to a shoe workers' union was made in the Legislature today.

Representative Patrick G. Sullivan of Boston filed a bill which would require the registrar to devote his entire time to the work of registrar of motor vehicles, and "not engage in other business activities."

Goodwin recently was ordered by Gov. James M. Curley to choose between the two positions. Later the Governor withdrew his demand.

Transcript
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 6 1936
Date

ELY GIVES LIE TO GOVERNOR CURLEY

The statement of Gov. Curley that Joseph B. Ely, when he was Governor, told him he would not remove Alexander Lincoln from the board of tax appeals because Lincoln was a heavy Ely campaign contributor, is an "absolute falsehood," Mr. Ely said last night.

He said he believed the Governor's statement was a "deliberate prevarication. Curley never asked me to remove Alexander Lincoln from the board of tax appeals. He never talked to me about Lincoln. Lincoln did not contribute one cent to my campaign. There is not a single word of truth in that statement from start to finish"

Transcript
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 6 1936
Date

Atty. Avery Opposes Governor's Proposal To Retire Judges at 70

Atty. Nathan P. Avery of this city, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association thinks that Gov. Curley's proposal to retire judges in high State courts at the age of 70 "not a wise plan." On the other hand, Atty. Harry M. Ehrlich of Springfield, president of the Hampden County Bar Association favors the Governor's plan.

According to Atty. Avery, the plan would deprive the Commonwealth of the services of men eminently qualified for judicial work. An examination of judicial history, not only in America, but in England as well, shows that "some of the finest work in high courts has been done by men over 70," according to the State president. The outstanding example he cited was the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, whose acclaimed work on the bench would not have been possible had compulsory retirement shelved him at 70. Justice Holmes was over 90 when he died.

Such retirements would be of benefit to the judges and the State would not lose their services if required, Atty. Ehrlich said, pointing out that while the plan indicates retirement at 70, it provides that any judge may be called back to active duty by the State. Under it, he asserted, the retiring court official would get continuation of his full salary, rather than the part-pay he is now allowed after voluntary retirement. He felt aging justices might be glad to avail themselves of full salary continuance, while not resenting retirement, because of the fact that they will always be on call for bench duty.

Atty. Avery's opinion differed. He said that nearly every judge would prefer continuation of his active judicial life to assured perpetuation of a full salary. The public would also suffer because of the loss of retiring judges' full time services, he declared. The State at present has ample authority to remove justices because of physical and other disqualifications senility may bring, Atty. Avery pointed out.

He added that a large number of judges would be affected by the retirement plan within the next few years, as many of the ablest men now on the bench are approaching the age limit stipulated in the Governor's proposal.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Transcript
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

State A. F. of L. Head Calls Goodwin Names

Gatelee Brands Him a "Liar, Faker, Double Crosser."

John F. Gatelee, president of the State Federation of Labor, has sent a hot letter to Fegistrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, in which he called Goodwin "a liar, a faker and a double-crosser," and declared that, if Goodwin did not "stop meddling" in the Federation's business it would be forced to "pin back" his ears.

Gatelee declared that the Federation was not content to let Goodwin's activities in the Haverhill shoe workers' issue drop, but would demand that Governor Curley remove him from his office as registrar.

The Gatelee letter was introduced at the annual meeting of the Springfield C. L. U. and endorsed by that body.

Gatelee said that Goodwin was a liar when he said that "Bobby" Watt received two salaries, one as commissioner of unemployment insurance and one as secretary-treasurer of the State A. F. of L., because Watt dropped all pay from the federation when he assumed the State job.

Gatelee said that Goodwin was a faker when he said the United Boot and Shoe Workers numbered 14,000 and that he was a "plain and unadulterated double-crosser," because he "sabotaged the nominee" of his own party in the last State campaign. And that his present job was the "payoff" of that piece of treachery.

Gatelee wound up his letter with this sentence: "Your usefulness as a red herring is gone forever."

Gatelee was re-elected president of the Springfield C. L. U. yesterday for his 18th term.

EAGLE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

LABOR MAY REQUEST GOODWIN'S REMOVAL

Letter Charges Registrar "Disgraceful Member of Society"

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5 (AP)—A warning that organized labor of Massachusetts would request Gov. James M. Curley to remove Frank A. Goowin as registrar of motor vehicles was contained in an open letter to Goodwin from John F. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Labor would seek this action, the letter stated, because Goodwin had shown himself by his actions to be a "discredited and disgraceful member of human society."

Gatelee accused Goodwin of "sabotaging" the Republican nominee for governor in the past state election and receivin his appointment as registrar as the "pay-off for that piece of treachery."

"When you stand before your mirror," Gatelee wrote, "you see the clear and unmistakable reflection of a liar, a faker and a double-crosser.

"You re a liar when you say that Bobby Watt receives two salaries, one as commissioner of unemployment insurance, and one as secretary-treasurer of the state Federation of Labor. Such a publicity hound as you could never have escaped seeing the statement that Watt relinquished all pay from the state Federation of Labor when he assumed the duties of his commissionership.

"You are a faker when you say that the membership of your United Boot and Shoe Workers is 14,000 in number. It is many thousands less than that, as you of course, very well know.

"You are a plain and unadulterated double-crosser because while you profess to be a staunch Republican in politics, you deliberately sabotaged the nominee of your party in the last state campaign, and your present job was the payoff for that piece of treachery."

Goodwin Returns Epithet

BOSTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, commenting on the open letter of John F. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, said tonight:

"I am not interested in what Gatelee said. He is another labor fakir."

TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 6 1936

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"When you stand before your mirror," Gatelee wrote, "you see the clear and unmistakable reflection crosser.

"You re a liar when you say that of a liar, a faker and a double-Bobby Watt receives two salaries, one as commissioner of unemployment insurance, and one as secretary-treasurer of the state Federation of Labor. Such a publicity hound as you could never have escaped seeing the statement that Watt relinquished all pay from the state Federation of Labor when he assumed the duties of his commissionership.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Society tonight linked together romantically the names of Helen Kenyon Fortescue and J. Louis Reynolds, tobacco heir, after they gave a party last night, reported to have been an engagement party. Reynolds, son of Richard J. Reynolds, vice president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, however, denied a "formal engagement." Miss Fortescue's father is Major Granville R. Fortescue. Her elder sister, Thalia, was a principal in Honolulu's sensational attack and murder case three years ago.

ITEM
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 6 1936

SAY RYAN TO RUN FOR STATE TREASURER

BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1936—(AP)—Friends of Morgan T. Ryan, State registrar of motor vehicles under former Governor Joseph B. Ely, said today he might seek the Democratic nomination for State treasurer.

Ryan's friends said formal announcement of his candidacy probably would be made whenever the present treasurer, Charles F. Hurley, made his expected announcement of candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Former Governor Ely appointed Ryan registrar and he served three and one-half years in that post until the reappointment of Frank A. Goodwin to the office by Governor James M. Curley.

ITEM
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 6 1936

CURLEY TO SPEAK AT DEMOCRATIC DINNER

Atty. Joseph S. Kaufman of Lynn, chairman of the executive board of the Essex county Jefferson Democratic league, has been advised that Gov. James M. Curley will attend the third annual dinner in Lawrence, Wednesday, Jan. 22. Former Postmaster Edmund S. Higgins of Lynn is the president of the league and will preside. State Chairman Joseph McGrath is to outline plans for the primaries campaign. Mrs. Willie Bishop, Mrs. Loretta Bresnahan and Miss Joan Kiely of Lynn are the women on the committee who are listing reservations for women of Lynn and nearby who plan to attend.

TELEGRAM-NEWS
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 6 1936

PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS TAKE STAND TODAY

Defend Refusal to Grant Paroles in Ouster Move

BOSTON, Jan. 6—Open warfare brewed today as members of the parole board prepared to take the stand at a public hearing in defense of their refusal to grant paroles to prisoners with bad records despite clean records in prisons.

At the conclusion of the ouster case presented at the hearing by Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley for the Governor's executive council, P. Emmett Gavin will lead the members of the parole board in a defense of their policies.

Gavin and Councillor Daniel H. Coakley leader in the fight to reward "well-behaved" prisoners with paroles, were expected to clash when Gavin takes the floor.

Councillor Coakley said the unrest in Charlestown State prison and Concord refromatory is due to the failure of the parole board to parole "well-behaved" prisoners at the conclusion of two-thirds of their minimum sentences.

Gavin declared the board should refuse paroles to old offenders, who, he said, were clever enough to behave in prison. The unrest, he stated, was due to a group of criminals who should be segregated.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

MERCURY
Medford, Mass.

JAN 6 1936

A. F. L. Head Urges Curley Remove Goodwin

John F Gatelee, president of the state federation of labor, said last night in an open letter to Frank A Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles: "I am going to request the Governor in the name of organized labor in Massachusetts to pitch you bodily out of the public service as a discredited and disgraced member of human society."

The letter was read and approved at the Central Labor Union meeting at Springfield before being mailed.

Gatelee wrote in part:

"The intensive preparations you and your little band made to cause strike and strife in Haverhill came to naught and certainly seemed to show you up for the phoney, little figure that you are.

"You are a plain and unadulterated double-crosser, because while you profess to be a staunch Republican in politics, you deliberately sabotaged the nominee of your party in the last state campaign, and your present job was the pay-off for that piece of treachery.

"Your usefulness, even as a red herring, is gone forever."

The clash with Goodwin arose over his advice to Haverhill shoe workers to join the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. He is the unpaid adviser of the Brockton brotherhood.

Gatelee was elected president of the Springfield Central Labor Union Sunday.

Commenting in Boston on the Gatelee letter last night, Registrar Goodwin said, "I'm not interested in what Galelee says, because he's another one of the labor fakirs."

NEWS
Malden, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Other People's Money

GOVERNOR CURLEY urges the retirement of Supreme and Superior Court justices at seventy—with full pay. Fifty per cent ought to be ample and is all they could reasonably expect. This will be recognized as a move to get a number of able judges at the height of their mental power out of the way so as to permit the Governor to fill their places. Instead of pleading for some litle relief for the burdened and harassed tax payer, the Governor would add several millions more to an already swollen budget. He is calling for several new and costly public buildings, including a million dollar addition to the State House, and a million and three quarters hospital for the insane, both of which can and should wait in times like these. More jobs are demanded; the personnel of the various departments is to be increased if the Governor has his way by several hundred persons at a cost to the tax payers of over a million dollars.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

NEWS
Milford, Mass.

JAN 6 1936

Present Protest to Governor Today

William Murray, president; Charles Sangster, secretary, and Edward Fern and William Comolli from the Milford branch of the International Granecutters' union, this afternoon in Boston conferred with Gov. James M. Curley in protest against the awarding of a contract to furnish curbstone for state roads in this town to the Fletcher Granite Co., unless that company agrees to pay the prevailing wages paid in other localities in the commonwealth.

The committee referred to "sweat shop" conditions in their protest. The committee was escorted to the governor's office by Sen. P. Eugene Casey. Costanzo Pagnano, business agent for the union in Quincy, was present at the conference.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 6 1936

Hits at Goodwin

JOHN F. GATELEE

BOSTON, Jan. 6 (UP)—"I'm not interested in what Gatelee has to say," Motor Vehicle Registrar Goodwin declared today when asked to comment on a speech by the president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Gatelee had asserted that the Federation was not content to drop its protest against Goodwin's activities in the Haverhill shoe labor situation; that it would demand that Governor Curley oust him as registrar.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 6 1936

That reminds me...

A. A. BERLE SR. of New York, a clergyman, who wrote the following letter, is the father of A. A. Berle Jr. of Great Barrington, New York City chamberlain. Dr. Berle spoke in the Y course in the days of Mr. Huntress, was brought to town through the influence of the late William B. Rice, Pittsfield educator, chairman of the School Board for many years, who knew Mr. Berle well:—

The New York Times brings to us former Massachusetts and Boston people, the astounding and distressing news of the "outsting" of Dr. Payson Smith as State Commissioner of Education. At this distance we cannot, of course, know anything about special circumstances, but we can say that the proceeding will deal Massachusetts and public education, a serious and depressing blow.

Dr. Smith is more than a Massachusetts educational official. He is a national figure, successor of eminent educators and custodian of valuable and effective educational traditions. It is nothing less than a calamity for public education in Massachusetts.

For over 35 years I had a small but very active part in helping to preserve for Massachusetts, its enviable eminence in the field of education. As a pupil and disciple of William T. Harris, himself among the most eminent of educators, I saw many years ago when Dr. Smith was still Commissioner for the State of Maine ,a coming man in this profession. I have followed with approving interest and satisfaction his growth, development and mastery of public school problems, and his zeal far exceeding State limits in enlarging and expanding them.

If unhappily "politics" has caused the sudden and shocking decapitation of this public official in Massachusetts, the State must be prepared to lay aside its worthily earned and worthily worn crown and become a creature of such scandalous management and abuse as have made the New York system so distressing and shocking a spectacle. To think of Boston and Massachusetts education becoming Tammanyized is a melancholy prospect.

* * *

VARIOUS experiences and experiments in Berkshire make peculiarly interesting the fact that the determined campaign which the Scottish Department of Agriculture launched against the muskrat in October, 1927, has resulted in the deaths of more innocent animal bystanders than muskrats.

Such a result might have been predicted by those who have witnessed other attempts to upset nature's balance or attempts to restore an unset balance. Nature records the census of "misadventures" thus: 1745 brown rats, 2305 water voles, 57 weasels, 36 stoats, 2178 moor hens, 101 ducks, 23 sea gulls, 28 snipe, 15 blackbirds and numerous other kinds of birds to bring the total of misadventures up to 6587.

All these were caught in traps set for muskrats, yet only 945 muskrats were caught. Sixty were killed by shooting, a total slaughter of 1005, all the descendants of five females and four males which escaped from a pen in Perthshire eight years ago.

Of the innocent victims of the campaign against the muskrat Nature says that all except the brown rat were harmless, if not even useful to man. It advises that every effort be made to confine the work of the traps to the pest they are intended to eliminate. Probably that effort was made.

But no matter how intelligently directed, a campaign of the sort described often brings results not foreseen and not desired. A stubborn will to survive seems to be strong in the muskrat, hunted as fiercely in England as in Scotland.

* * *

PERSONS who recently witnessed a play of The Old South done by The Town Players, will be interested in reference which Lewis Gannett makes in his "Books and Things" in the New York Herald Tribune:—

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was not, in the critics' sense of the word, a very "good" novel, but it was a fighting novel, and it made history. So did Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," which made the nation packing-house and rotten-meat-conscious thirty years ago. And today "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Jungle" are remembered when the better-made novels of their day are forgotten. They have arrived at a "psychological moment."

* * *

Governor Curley's statement in his message that the Legislature last year enacted more legislation favorable to labor than any previous session brought a broad smile to the faces of the members of the House who favor Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, probable opponent of Mr. Curley for the U. S. Senate, well known in Berkshire. When the labor legislation was passed at the 1935 session, many of the leading labor officials publicly declared their thanks to Lodge, who, as chairman of the committee on labor and industry, had helped to have it enacted.

* * *

A very fine piece of Shadow Boxing, that arranged by the Berkshire Hills Conference for display in New York. In perfectly safe hands, too, there in the bank, right near the big vault, for the local preview. The possibilities of modern photography were beautifully illustrated.

* * *

Hurrah for those patriotic Congressmen who decry Federal expenditures, for didn't they vote back their own salaries when the Baby, Recovery, was just learning to creep?

News Tribune
Providence, R. I.
JAN 6 1936
Date

LIFTING WILLIAMS BAN

Massachusetts, after three centuries, may lift the edict of banishment against Roger Williams. Thereby confession may be made to the world that a mistake was made by the Founding Fathers who could not stomach his ideas regarding religious freedom. This strikes us as an excellent suggestion, and it is pleasant to know that if such an act passes the General Court, Gov. Curley may be expected to sign it. The matter was discussed informally some time ago between the Bay State chief executive and Gov. Green. The latter told his neighbor that it matters little to Rhode Island whether the edict is lifted or not, but it should mean a great deal to Massachusetts.

In the broader sense we have something for which to thank those old Bay Staters who drove Williams into the wilderness and caused him to found the settlement in Providence, in association with a band of equally strong-minded and devoted followers. For had the tolerance of the settlers across the line been even a little broader it is reasonable to suppose that "this most flourishing State," devoted to "full liberty in religious concernments" might not have been founded, at least, on the solid lines of liberality laid out by Williams and his men.

Nevertheless, it would be the graceful thing, and a fine contribution toward Rhode Island's celebration of its tercentennial, if the General Court of our neighboring State would lift the edict and restore to the memory of the founder of religious liberty in this country full rights and privileges of citizenship in the colony from which he fled 300 years ago. The record still stands, whatever the Massachusetts solons of this fourth decade of the twentieth century may do. They can neither add to nor detract from the fame that is justly his. Perhaps Williams would himself prefer to let the case stand without amendment at this late date.

PATRIOT-LEDGER
Quincy, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

MORGAN GETS STATE POST

City Hall Secretary Named Deputy Income Tax Assessor

Edward J. Morgan of 55 Dysart street has been appointed a deputy income tax assessor in the state department of taxation by Gov. James M. Curley.

Morgan has been a secretary to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin for the past six months.

The appointment was submitted to the governor's council last Wednesday and action was postponed until Wednesday of this week when confirmation is expected.

The salary of the post is $2100 per year.

NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

AUTOMOBILE INJURY CLAIMS

The governor had much to say in his message about the growing number of claims for automobile injuries. There is scarcely any subject that calls more urgently for action by the state government. The claims that arise when someone is injured in a "non-negligent car," arose from 14,000 in 1927 to 39,000 in 1934, and it is expected to exceed that number in 1935. Out of the 39,000, some 32,000 were for less than $100. With all the reckless driving now going on, many persons are going to be hurt somewhat badly. The number of genuine claims is going to be large. It is probable that the great majority of present claims are based on actual injuries. Still the great increase in these claims indicates that there must have been many of an exaggerated or baseless nature. It is said to be a common thing, when some slight accident occurs, for seemingly uninjured occupants to put up some fanciful claim. If someone says he had a nervous shock, or strained muscles, and wants $50 to compensate him, it will probably cost more to fight the case than to settle with him. Hence there is every encouragement, when a certain type of people have been through these minor accidents, to put up some more or less absurd claim which never ought to be paid.

More traffic officers on the road would help some to reduce these baseless claims. Heavier penalties for fraudulent claims might also do good. But it is doubtful if this difficulty is ever cured under our present compulsory insurance law. The basic trouble is, that a great number of reckless drivers are obtaining insurance, and all the careful motorists of the state have to pay for their heedless and lawless acts. If owners of cars had to agree, as has been suggested, to pay some small part of the damages that might be assessed against them, it could be expected that claims would be reduced. The losses and expenses of the insurance companies would then be less, and they could do business for lower rates. The cost of accidents on the road keeps increasing, and it is high time for the legislature to do something rather drastic about it.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

M'GRATH WILL COME TO CITY FOR BIG DINNER

Chairman of State Democratic Committee to Attend Burdick Testimonial

JOSEPH McGRATH

Walter J. Kenefick of the Hampden County Curley club, one of the speakers at the testimonial dinner to Councilor Morton H. Burdick at the Hotel Clinton Thursday night has been notified that Joseph A. McGrath, former acting mayor of Boston under Mayor Curley and now chairman of the Democratic state committee will give an address at the testimonial dinner. Mr McGrath was the leader of the group of "crusaders" who campaigned throughout the state for Governor Curley and will renew many friendships while here.

With the governor and many of his official family among the speakers at banquet great interest in the affair is shown in Boston by a request for 20 more reservations for Boston which have been made to Vincent F. Tremonti, chairman of reservations by Mr McGrath and Mrs O'Riordan of the state committee.

Local leaders will make a strong claim for a Western Massachusetts man on the state ticket this fall and announcements of great importance locally may be the outcome of this dinner.

A balance of the Democratic slate geographically by the acceptance of a man west of Worcester as the candidate for lieutenant governor would counteract the strategy of the Republican party in the appeal for John Haigis as a Western Massachusetts candidate.

A meeting of the general committee will be held at the Hotel Clinton on tomorrow night at 8 when reservations will be closed with the exception of the emergency alotment of tickets which the Hotel Clinton will hold for their reservations.

NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

State Federation Of Labor Official In Goodwin Attack

John F. Gatelee, Its President Says Registrar Should Be Pitched Bodily Out of Public Service

Springfield, Jan. 6—John F. Gatelee president of the State Federation of Labor, said last night in an open letter to Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles: "I am going to request the governor in the name of organized labor in Massachusetts to pitch you bodily out of the public service as a discredited and disgraced member of human society."

The letter was read and approved by the Central Labor union meeting here yesterday before being mailed.

Gatelee wrote in part:

"The intensive preparations you and your little band made to cause strike and strife in Haverhill came to naught and certainly seemed to show you up for the phoney, little figure that you are.

"You are a plain and unadulterated double-crosser, because while you profess to be a staunch Republican in politics, you deliberately sabotaged the nominees of your party in the last state campaign, and your present job was the pay-off for that piece of treachery.

"Your usefulness, even as a red herring, is gone forever."

The clash with Goodwin arose over his advice to Haverhill shoe workers to join the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. He is the unpaid adviser of the Brockton brotherhood.

Gatelee was elected president of the Springfield Central Labor union yesterday.

Commenting in Boston on the Gatelee letter last night, Registrar Goodwin said, "I'm not interested in what Gatelee says, because he's another one of those labor fakirs."

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

BAR ASSOCIATION OFFICIALS DIFFER ON CURLEY PLAN

'Not Wise,' Avery Says, but Ehrlich Believes Judges' Retirement Would Be Beneficial

Gov. James M. Curley's proposal to retire judges in high State courts at the age of 70 was called "not a wise plan," by Atty. Nathan P. Avery of Holyoke last night and was described as a very good plan by Atty. Harry M. Ehrlich of Springfield. Mr. Avery is head of the Massachusetts Bar Association and Mr. Ehrlich is president of the Hampden County Bar Association.

Cites Justice Holmes

The plan, which has aroused much controversy in legal and lay circles, would deprive the Commonwealth of the services of men eminently qualified for judicial work, Mr. Avery said. An examination of judicial history, not only in America, but in England as well, shows that "some of the finest work in high courts has been done by men over 70," according to the State president. The outstanding example he cited was the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, whose acclaimed work on the bench would not have been possible had compulsory retirement shelved him at 70. Justice Holmes was over 90 when he died.

Such retirements would be of benefit to the judges and the State would not lose their services if required, Mr. Ehrlich said, pointing out that while the plan indicates retirement at 70, it provides that any judge may be called back to active duty by the State. Under it, he asserted, the retiring court official would get continuation of his full salary, rather than the part-pay he is now allowed after voluntary retirement. He felt aging justices might be glad to avail themselves of full salary continuance, while not resenting retirement, because of the fact that they will always be on call for bench duty.

Mr. Avery's opinion differed. He said that nearly every judge would prefer continuation of his active judicial life to assured perpetuation of a full salary. The public would also suffer because of the loss of retiring judges' full time services, he declared. The State at present has ample authority to remove justices because of physical and other disqualifications senility may bring, Mr. Avery pointed out.

He added that a large number of judges would be affected by the retirement plan within the next few years, as many of the ablest men now on the bench are approaching the age limit stipulated in the Governor's proposal.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

WANTS GOODWIN 'PITCHED OUT OF PUBLIC SERVICE'

Gatelee Raps Registrar as "Discredited, Disgraceful Member of Human Society"

"DOUBLE-CROSSER," LABOR HEAD SAYS

Claims in Open Letter That State Official Sabotaged G. O. P. Nominee in Last Campaign

In an open letter to Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, John F. Gatelee, president of the State Federation of Labor, last night said, "I am going to request the Governor in the name of organized labor in Massachusetts to pitch you bodily out of the public service as a discredited and disgraceful member of human society."

Amplifying his letter in a personal interview, Mr. Gatelee said he would not only request, "but demand" that the Governor remove Goodwin. The letter was first read and approved by the monthly meeting of the C. L. U. in Sanford St.

Calls Goodwin "Faker"

He called Goodwin "a faker and a double-crosser." "The intensive preparations you and your little band of Reds made to cause strike and strife in Haverhill came to naught and certainly seemed to show you up for the phoney little figure that you are," he wrote.

"You are a plain and unadulterated double-crosser, because while you profess to be a staunch Republican in politics, you deliberately sabotaged the nominee of your party in the last State campaign, and your present job was the payoff for that piece of treachery," Mr. Gatelee said.

He concluded the letter, which follows in full, with the sentence: "Your usefulness, even as a red herring, is gone forever."

"Dear Mr. Goodwin:

"My congratulations to the good people of Haverhill, who had the good horse sense to repudiate your leadership and to cast their lot with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The intensive preparations you and your little band of Reds made to cause strike and strife in Haverhill came to naught, and certainly seemed to show you up for the phoney little figure that you are.

"If you do not stop meddling in our affairs, we will be forced to pin your ears back for you. Your vicious attack upon Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and your bombastic recital of your own exploits as a labor organizer, brand you more truly than could any pen of mine.

"When you stand before a mirror, you see the clear and unmistakable reflection of a liar, a faker, and a double-crosser.

"You are a liar when you say that Bobby Watt receives two salaries, one as commissioner of unemployment insurance, and one as secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor. Such a publicity hound as you could never escape seeing the statement that Watt relinquished all pay from the State Federation of Labor when he assumed the duties of his commissionership.

"You are a faker when you say that the membership of your United Boot and Shoe Workers is 14,000 in number. It is many thousands less than that, as you of course very well know.

"You are a plain and unadulterated double-crosser because while you profess to be a staunch Republican in politics, you deliberately sabotaged the nominee of your party in the last State campaign, and your present job was the pay-off for that piece of treachery.

Ridden Many Horses

"In fact, you have ridden so many horses that you must be suffering from a chronic case of saddle sores.

"As a result of your unbridled and unwarranted attack upon the American Federation of Labor and its officers, I am going to request the Governor in the name of organized labor in Massachusetts to pitch you bodily out of the public service, as a discredited and disgraceful member of human society.

"Your usefulness, even as a red herring, is gone forever.

"Very truly yours,

"John F. Gatelee, president, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Springfield Central Labor Union."

Labor's altercation with Goodwin arose over his advice to Haverhill shoe workers to join the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsman. He is said to be the unpaid adviser of the Brockton brotherhood.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

"Relieving" Taxpayers

From the Boston Post

If Gov. Curley's recommendations, in his annual message to the Legislature, are enacted into law, 1936 will be no Happy New Year for taxpayers. The Governor is hot after them.

He would reenact the present three-cent gasoline tax and continue this rate for five years. It seems there is some cause for jealousy because other States have a higher gasoline tax than Massachusetts.

The Governor would reenact the 10 per cent assessment on income taxes. He also wants a two per cent tax on cigarets and a tax on all other tobacco products. He would double the fees on motor trucks.

These things would, he believes, relieve the real estate taxpayer. But somehow new taxes never lighten the burden on the real estate owner. He is being constantly relieved—relieved of more money. He has therefore grown cynical about "relief."

EVENING UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Ryan May Seek Treasurer's Post

Former Motor Registrar Is Expected to Enter Race on Democratic Ticket

BOSTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Friends of Morgan T. Ryan, state registrar of motor vehicles under former-Gov. Joseph B. Ely, said today he might seek the Democratic nomination for state treasurer.

Ryan's friends said formal announcement of his candidacy probably would be made whenever the present treasurer, Charles F. Hurley, made his expected announcement of candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Ely appointed Ryan registrar and he served three and one-half years in that post until the reappointment of Frank A. Goodwin to the office by Gov. James M. Curley.

EVENING UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Legislature Asked To Erase Boundary

Safety Commissioner Kirk Urges Law to Permit Police Free Hand

(Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSEON, Jan. 6—As a definite forward step in the war against crime, Commissioner Paul G. Kirk of the State Department of Public Safety today asked the Legislature to pass an act permitting any police officer from another State to cross the Massachusetts State line in pursuit of a violator and make an arrest in this Commonwealth.

The legislation is in accord with an act of Congress authorizing such interstate compacts and will make it just that much harder for a criminal to escape capture.

Gov. Curley suggested such a measure as one of the recommendations in his annual message to the Legislature this year.

"This act," Commissioner Kirk said "has been dratted by the Interstate Commission on Crime composed of official representatives concerned with the administration of criminal law from every State in the Union as well as the Federal Government. It is being presented concurrently in the legislatures of every State now in session.

"The purpose of the act is to prevent the State boundaries from permitting a criminal to escape."

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

That Roger Williams Ban

By GEORGE E. PELLETIER

Providence, R. I., Jan. 5—Did a couple of idle-thinking scriveners three centuries ago set in motion the machinery which brought about the decree of banishment against Roger Williams—a decree which may soon be lifted by the Great and General Court of Massachusetts? That is the thought that came to two local newspapermen after their efforts toward bringing action in the case, which has dragged on these 300 years now, seemed headed for success.

Their activities, wholly unofficial, consisted merely in reminding Representative Kenneth H. Washburn of Middleboro, Mass., that his petition for the revocation of the ban had been referred last year to "the next annual session" of the Great and General Court and that it might be "nice" to restore Roger's "freedom" on the eve of the beginning of Rhode Island's tercentenary year. As a further effort, Gov James M. Curley was reached, and proved entirely agreeable. "Sure, I'd be glad to sign such a measure if it comes before me," he said. Washburn promised immediately to take his petition from the Legislative files and rush it through, as a sort of "good will offering" to Rhode Island, opening its 300th year.

Rejuvenation of the effort to free Rhode Island's founder from the ban followed a city editor's almost idle thought. "How about getting Roger Williams out of the can by Christmas?" was the way he put it to a reporter.

Getting Roger "out of the can" seemed to be a "natural" once the process was started. Everyone in official life who could lift a finger to help did so.

The result led to wonderment as to whether Roger was not banished by a somewhat similar process back in 1635. It is easily conceivable (although there is no evidence at hand) that a couple of equally idle-thinking scriveners of that day might have said to each other: "How about getting this fellow Williams banished from the state?" One can picture a scrivener of that day going about buttonholing the members of the General Court, then sitting in Newe Towne (now Cambridge) and getting action from them before the end of the day. For, after all, Roger's offense, among others, was "preaching against oaths of fidelity to the government," a subject somewhat reminiscent of the "teachers' oaths" which Massachusetts now requires.

But, however the decree of banishment came about, at least five previous efforts have been made to lift it without success. One of these came during Roger's lifetime, in 1675. It resulted only in giving Williams permission to take refuge in Massachusetts, in case of personal danger, provided that he kept his mouth shut and did no preaching. Needless to say, he declined to take advantage of the offer.

In fact, Roger, who had by that time well established his "livelie experiment" in religious freedom in these plantations, went out of his way to avoid Massachusetts. On his way to England, in later years, he journeyed to Nieuw Amsterdam (later New York) to sail for England. On his return, armed with letters from the king, assuring him "safe passage" through Massachusetts, he came back to Providence by way of Boston.

Other efforts to raise the ban were made in 1774 and 1776, when it was thought the solidarity of the revolting colonies would be helped by such a gesture. There were others in 1876 and 1900, but they came to naught. The subject was revived in 1929, when the late Representative Lewis S. Gray of Swansea, a former resident of Rhode Island and a student of the early history of both states, suggested it would be a good act of remembrance to Gov John Winthrop of Massachusetts, and a fitting thing for the commonwealth, which was to enter into its tercentenary year in 1930. But the Massachusetts General Court of that year failed to take the matter seriously.

This year, the advocates of the lifting of the ban were quite certain that Gov Curley would have as friendly a disposition toward their petition as Gov Winthrop had while Roger was alive. Winthrop strove in vain for years to have the General Court revoke the ban, especially after Roger Williams had interceded with the Indians for the whites during the Pequot wars, and had dissuaded the Narragansetts from carrying out a plan to exterminate the population of Boston.

Mr Washburn's petition of last year was doomed in part by the perpetration of a hoax while it was under consideration. A well-known Boston lawyer, Melville F. Weston, publicized a letter, purporting to have been written by Roger Williams, opposing the lifting of the ban. After a flurry had been caused, Weston, a student of Williams's life and writings, confessed that he had couched the document in the terminology of the early 17th century and appended thereto a facsimile of Roger Williams's signature, copied from a history book. Soon afterward, the bottom fell out of the Washburn petition, and the Legislature's joint committee on legal affairs recommended its reference to this year's session.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

CURLEY WARNED TO OUST GOODWIN

State's Organized Labor Assails Registrar

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5 (AP)—Warning that organized labor of Massachusetts will request Governor James M. Curley to remove Frank L. Goodwin as Registrar of Motor Vehicles was contained in an open letter to Mr. Goodwin released in this city last night by John F. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Labor will seek this action, the letter states, because Mr. Goodwin has shown himself by his actions to be a "discredited and disgraceful member of human society." Gatelee accuses Goodwin of "sabotaging" the Republican nominee for Governor in the past state election and receiving his appointment as Registrar as the "pay-off for that piece of treachery."

Other epithets in the harangue were "liar," "faker," "double crosser" and "publicity hound."

BOSTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in comment on the open letter of John F. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, said tonight:

"I am not interested in what Gatelee said. He is another labor fakir."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

SEEKS TO ABOLISH TAX ON GASOLINE

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Previously terming the gasoline tax a racket, Sen. Charles G. Miles of Brockton today filed a bill in the Senate asking that it be abolished. Provisions for financing Governor Curley's thirteen million dollar bond issue through use of the gas tax was voted by the last Legislature.

CALL
Woonsocket, R. I.
JAN 6 1936

Sims Seeks Part Of $1,000 Reward

Local Expressman Files Claim In Connection With Repucci's Capture

(Special To The Woonsocket Call)

FRANKLIN, MASS., Jan. 6—Based on the fact that it was he who gave the tip to the Foxboro State police barracks of the presence here of Antonio Repucci, escaped prisoner and alleged murderer of Walter R. Doucette, guard of the Charlestown State Prison, Dec. 23, Clinton G. Sims, local expressman, has filed application with Gov. Curley for at least a portion of the $1,000 reward which the State offered for the capture of Repucci. It was in one of the Sims trucks that Repucci rode from Providence to Franklin and later returned to Providence, where he was captured.

According to Mr. and Mrs. Sims, it was Monday, Dec. 30, that Mrs. Sims and a young woman, a neighbor, rode on one of the Sims trucks to Providence. Reaching that city they stopped at a filling station in Randall square and waited there for the arrival of another of the Sims trucks, bound back to Franklin, to arrive. They were at the filling station about 30 minutes. There was a young man there when the second Sims truck arrived. He asked Mr. Sims for a ride to Franklin, saying that he wanted to "chisel a few meals" there.

He was given a ride to Franklin in a Sims truck driven by Jerry Ferrari, a regular driver, who paid little attention to Repucci on the trip, the fugitive also preserving silence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sims, who had taken particular notice of Repucci at the filling station, became suspicious of the strange young man, and after talking the matter over decided to notify the State police at the Foxboro barracks.

This was done New Year's day, after the couple had compared the stranger with one of Repucci's pictures in a newspaper, the comparison satisfying them that the stranger was the man being hunted for the alleged murder of the prison guard. Only a few hours after the notification two of the State police from the barracks were here and the hunt for Repucci that culminated in his arrest at Providence Thursday afternoon was on.

He was here from New Year's eve, mostly in the company of five young men who really did not know him, and they drove him back as far as North Attleboro on New Year's day, giving him 25 cents for bus fare to Providence. It would appear that the Sims tip was directly responsible for the capture of Repucci within 24 hours afterward.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Morgan Ryan May Run For State Treausrer

BOSTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Friends of Morgan T. Ryan, state registrar of motor vehicles under former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, said today he might seek the Democratic nomination for state treasurer.

Ryan's friends said formal announcement of his candidacy probably would be made whenever the present treasurer, Charles F. Hurley, made his expected announcement of candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Ely appointed Ryan registrar and he served three and one-half years in that post until the reappointment of Frank A. Goodwin to the office by Gov. James M. Curley.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

years ago."

Curley to Block Courthouse Delay

Governor Curley, to prevent further delay in the construction of a new $6,000,000 addition to the Suffolk courthouse, announced today he will send a special message to the Legislature.

In this message he will ask that the present courthouse building be exempted, insofar as height, volume and setbacks are concerned, from existing statute giving the Boston building commissioner supervision over the construction of county buildings.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

OLNEY CLASHES WITH CURLEY AND COAKLEY

Clashes between Governor Curley and Chairman Richard Olney of the parole board and between Governor's Councillor Daniel H. Coakley and Olney featured resumption of the parole board at the State House today.

Olney, defending actions of his board in setting back prisoners to serve full terms although they had good institutional records, brought himself into Governor Curley's range first when Olney spoke of the intelligence test given prisoners.

"Did you ever have this test taken?" the governor asked.

"No," Olney replied.

"I wouldn't advise it," Governor Curley commented.

In another instance Olney admitted he had been influence more by the previous record of John Walsh than by his state prison record in sending Walsh back to state prison for 12 years because Walsh, on parole, had become drunk at his home.

"D o you mean to say you sent a man back to prison for 12 years merely because he was drunk?" demanded Councillor Coakley of Olney.

The two men glared, and Governor Curley broke in, commenting:

"In the old days it was no offense for a Beacon Hill Brahmin to go to bed drunk at night."

Chairman Olney protested that the parole board has acted conscientiously in "trying to protect 3,500,000 persons not in institutions."

"I think," declared Coakley, "that the 3,500,000 people you are talking about ought to know just what the situation is. That is why we have called a public hearing."

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

GIRL ABOUT TOWN

By Ann Marsters

She sits behind a little table in the narrow room that faces Stuart street, and tells fortunes to the people of our city. (And she can tell you that Bostonians are just like anyone else in this one respect, at least. They like to have their fortunes told.)

ANN MARSTERS

"But I would not call it mere fortune telling," said Miss Leona Cecile. "You see—I deal in metaphysics."

More explicitly, she is an "astrological, scientific palmist; card reader and psycho-analyst."

And it would seem that she leads a life of great service to the citizens of Boston—particularly business men—for these, she said, are her best customers.

"They come to me," said Leona, "to ask my advice when they are contemplating serious business moves. I have advised many important men in this city—heads of corporations, bank presidents, stock brokers . . . And a lot of them are my regular customers."

* * *

Leona Has That "Certain Something"

Of course financial problems are only a part of the vital problems of life that Leona can solve. She admits that she possesses a certain "something" that is quite foreign to you and to me, and from her contact with the hundreds of minds that are just an open book to her, she has come to this startling opinion:

"Ninety-eight per cent of the people in this world have one-track minds."

Meaning, I suppose, no vision.

* * *

WORKING GIRL'S DIRGE

Shall I ever be resigned
To this going back and forth,
Morning, night, and morn again?
No one knows what it is worth
To a girl with my ideas,
What it costs my disposition;
Back and forth and back and forth—
What about my nervous system?
Back and forth and back and forth,
Gaining little help or praise . . .
(Southern wear is being shown—
Do I dare suggest a raise?)

—Sally Merrill.

* * *

Bellboys Look Stupid To Satisfy the Guests

Confessions of a local bellboy:

"Guests as a rule run to form and types. We can usually tell what the tip will be and what questions they will ask. In nine cases out of ten we out-guess them.

"The average traveling man is the best tipper. Professional people, as a rule, only tip well when there's someone watching.

"There's the 'fussy' type of guest who's endlessly complaining about the colors in the rug, the numbers on the door, the exposure of the room, the height of the ceiling, and heaven knows what not. In such cases we just put on a stupid expression and say nothing. Most guests think the bellboys are stupid, anyway—and we'd just as soon let them think so."

* * *

Peggy Joyce Expected To Become Cafe Hostess

HEARD ABOUT TOWN—It looks as though George Holland's play, "Pie in the Sky," will be the next play to be produced by the Copley Theater . . . For Christmas, Governor Curley gave his son George a sort of book entitled, "The Book of Power." Inside the covers were one hundred pages and on each page was a dollar bill . . . Peggy Joyce is expected to become a cafe hostess and is considering an offer from the Paradise in New York . . . The Animal Rescue League is still struggling to raise $150,000 for the building of a new hospital. The fund has reached only $70,000 to date . . . By the way—does anyone know where I can buy a Siamese kitten? . . . Ben Bernie just received a letter from a London nerve specialist. "I'm anxious to come to the U. S.," it reads, "so please advance me $5000." Ben replied, "For a nerve specialist, you've got some nerve" . . . The Checker Taxi Co. is upset because I said that they dressed some of thei. drivers as Santa Claus during Christmas week. It appears I was wrong and the Christmas cab drivers were not Checker men.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

THE SENATOR SAYS:

Jobs Go 'Round and 'Round as Old Order Changes

Go in There—At Council; Come Out Here—With Better Salaries

THE SENATOR:

He sees all and knows all that's going on in Massachusetts politics and most of it he finds amusing or amazing, or both. Best of all, he tells about it.

Meet him below and listen in with him regularly in the Boston Sunday Advertiser and Boston Evening American.

* * *

"Senator," says Timmy, "I see things are getting so hot that Mayor Freddie's automobile catches fire."

"Timmy," says The Senator, "did you notice that when Mayor Freddie's car caught fire, Mayor Freddie was found not to be in it? This is an analogy you should study very very carefully."

THE SENATOR

Timmy studies this very carefully, sniping with his towel at an ale-minded fly.

"This is a city car that catches fire," says Timmy.

"So I read, Timmy," says The Senator.

"Well," says Timmy, "I guess the taxpayers have to stand the repairs whether the mayor is in it or not when it catches fire."

This positively stops The Senator.

"Timmy," says The Senator after a long while, "what is the little row of soap soldiers for on the mirror?"

It is at this point that all the boys notice Timmy has put soap decorations on the mirror. It looks like about 35 pickets in a fence or the lineup in front of Timmy's at 7:55 on the morning after.

"Senator," says Timmy, "that is my little secret that you will learn about if you hang around long enough. I only hope you are not the victim."

"It has a very menacing sound, Timmy," says The Senator. "By the way, I hope you noticed that more than a week ago I told you the grand jury would make a public review of the new play, The Schools for Scandal. If I remember correctly the word I used was 'efficacious' and I note that this is exactly the

Continued

word the grand jury foreman used in doing what I predicted he would do."

"Be that as it may," says Timmy, "I still do not know what it means."

Timmy Appears to Be Listening

Timmy turns around and looks at the marks on the mirror with a very satisfied air, then he cocks his head and appears to be listening. We all listen but we do not hear anything and Timmy seems very disappointed.

"Timmy," says The Senator, "I think I will nominate Governor's Councillor Frank Brooks to be new chairman of the parole board. Honest Frank did a first rate job in the position when it paid less money than it does now. It pays $3500 more than he receives for being councillor. I think he can have it and I think he might take it."

"So the Governor could name another Democrat to the council," says Timmy.

"No, Timmy," says The Senator. "The Legislature, being in session, would fill the position and it would be a Republican. Besides, Governor Jim does not need any more of his boys on the council because even when Lieutenant-Governor Joe votes against him, he has the necessary margin by one vote."

Timmy turns around and looks at his soap marks on the mirror and he appears to be listening intently, but not to what The Senator is saying.

"The old order changeth, Timmy," says The Senator.

"Meaning you will not have a rye high, Senator?" says Timmy, turning around quick.

"Now that you speak of it, Timmy," say The Senator, "I will have a double dry Martini, but that is not what I was thinking about. I had in mind the changes that are being effected today in our city government with no less than six city councillors retiring. Tommy Green's retirement leaves his family for the first time in 53 years without representation in elective office but I imagine being civil service commissioner is compensation for this. Maurice Goldman is an assistant attorney-general. Joe McGrath is state committee chairman for the Democrats. George Donovan should get the child welfare job in the institutions department. Al Fish and Eddie Englert go back to private business. Yes, sir, the old order changeth."

Timmy does not say anything but he is watching the door and listening very hard.

Washington Job for Bob

"Timmy," says The Senator, "it looks as if Bob Huse will get a very fine federal job in Washington. Bob has done such a grand job as the press relations man for the New England Council it is only natural that when the government has a tough nut to crack he should get the nod. I understand the government wants him as assistant in the bureau of public information in the social security board and I have this direct from Washington. This is not a mere press contact position but one upon which will depend to very large extent the education of the nation in the matter of the old age pension. And if you do not think that is a job, ask me another."

Well, it is just at this point that it happens. A round man about the size of The Senator comes bustling into the joint and he is singing to himself a little song and this is the way his little song goes:

Ya poosh da middle walfe dao-u-n-n,
Da moosic goes woun an' woun . . .

He does not get any farther in his little song because Timmy reaches over the bar with the bung starter and nails him just as he comes in range.

Then Timmy wets his finger on the ale drain, rubs it on the soap and turns around to put another marker on the mirror.

"Woun and woun," mutters Timmy. "That is positively the worst yet. Senator, if you will kindly stand him up, I will make this one a doubleheader."

Continued

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

JIBES IGNORED BY GOODWIN

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin refused to comment today on a letter from John F. Gatelee, president of the State Federation of Labor, in which Goodwin was called many harsh names.

The letter declared that Goodwin's ouster from office would be demanded of Governor Curley "in the name of organized labor in Massachusetts."

Labor's battle with Goodwin arose over his alleged advice to Haverhill shoe workers to join the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, of which he is said to be the unpaid adviser.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

G-Men to Probe Parole Plan Here

An investigation of parole methods in Massachusetts, as well as in other states, by Department of Justice agents, was revealed today by Governor Curley.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Curley in Capital Trip Tomorrow

Governor Curley leaves for Washington tomorrow by train at 5 p. m., accompanied by Chairman Charles P. Howard of the state commission on administration and finance, Budget Commissioner Carl A. Raymond and State Comptroller George E. Murphy.

"I plan to discuss the budget with them on my way down to Washington," the Governor declared.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

REARDON MAKES APPOINTMENT

Milford Man Director of Teacher's Registration

Commissioner of Education James G. Reardan made his first appointment since taking office today, when he announced that John L. Davoren, 34, had assumed the duties of director of teachers registration this morning.

The position was vacated by Harry E. Gardner, who resigned Saturday afternoon, and will resume teaching. Commissioner Reardan said this morning that Gardner resigned because of sickness and that he, Reardan, regretted losing him.

Davoren, long a close friend of the new commissioner, resigned from the headmastership of the Stacy Junior High School, Milford, several days ago, and it was expected that he would receive one of the first appointments open.

He was in New York, about to leave for Florida on a vacation, he said today, when the commissioner's office reached him and told him to return at once. On reaching Boston he was told of Gardner's resignation and

JOHN L. DAVOREN

asked to take over the office at once.

Davoren led the fight in behalf of Reardan when the directors of the Teachers' Federation quarreled bitterly over whether to indorse him or urge the Governor to reappoint his predecessor, Dr Payson Smith.

The new director of registration is also the father of the Davoren Tenure bill, which was passed by the Legislature two years ago, and teachers further protection from being discharged by their school committees.

At the time of the bill's passage many high paid teachers were being let go in the interests of economy, and men and women with lower grading were taking their place at lower salaries. The bill was not supported by Payson Smith.

Even before Reardan was appointed by the Governor to the commissionership, he and Davoren were working on a bill calling for the certification of teachers throughout the state, and they will have such a bill filed during the next week.

"Every state in the Union has such a certification law with the exception of Massachusetts," Davoren said today. "It will protect those qualified to teach, and stop school committees in certain towns from making poor appointments for personal or political reasons."

Must Pass Test

Under the new bill, Davoren explained, those wishing to be elementary or High School teachers will have to pass certain requirements in order to receive a certificate and without a certificate they will not be eligible for appointment by the school committees.

High school teachers will be required to have a college education and certain amount of training for the teaching profession. Elementary teachers will have to have three years of college and to have studied along certain lines qualifying them for the profession, Davoren said.

Davoren added that in most cities and towns these specifications were more than required of teachers, but that in several places artocious appointments have been made by School Committees. He said the bill would also protect the teachers from inroads from other professions.

During the depression, he said, many men and women had turned from other fields to teaching. These would now be eliminated.

Davoren was born in Milford, attended the schools there and was graduated from Emerson College in 1926. He has done graduate work at Boston University and Alabama University, and studied law for a year and a half at Northeastern University. He is working towards a masters degree at Boston University at present.

After leaving Emerson he taught school at Islesboro, Me, and then returned to Milford to teach high school for a year before being appointed principal of the Stacy School, which position he held for seven years.

Globe
Boston, Mass.

JAN 6 1936

Date

CAMBRIDGE MAYOR HITS TAX BURDEN

Lynch, in Inaugural, Tells of Plans to Attract New Industries

MAYOR JOHN D. LYNCH OF CAMBRIDGE WITH HIS SISTER, DR MARGARET A. LYNCH

The necessity for Government to aid the unfortunate but at the same time to operate with an efficiency which will give business men and home owners a tax reduction were the ideals for his Administration expressed in his inaugural address by Mayor John D. Lynch of Cambridge, inducted into office this morning at 10 o'clock before a crowded City Council chamber in City Hall.

With the conviction that social legislation must continue for some time and bring a correspondingly high burden on the taxpayers Mayor Lynch, in the opinion that high taxes are a hindrance to the return of prosperity, offered as his remedy the attraction of new industries to Cambridge to provide jobs and transfer men from relief rolls to payrolls.

At the organization meeting of the City Council, Thomas F. Gibson was elected president of that body. Russell A. Wood was elected vice chairman of the School committee.

Mayor Lynch reappointed Superintendent of Streets William R. McMennimen to that position.

To Build Up Student Trade

Discussing the tax situation in the city where one-third of the real property is held by educational institutions and therefore exempt from levies, the new Mayor stated that it would be his endeavor to induce students in Cambridge to trade in Cambridge and thus by adding to the revenues of Cambridge business men lighten the burden which tax exemption of one-third places upon the shoulders of two-thirds of the city.

He advocated the sale of areas of land owned but not used by the city to increase the taxable property and at the same time approved continuance of the housing project.

Without reduction in personnel and salaries he promised reductions in city expense through other economies and pledged himself to build new structures only when absolutely necessary. The Mayor favored a retirement age for all departments, especially fire and police, compulsory at 70 and optional at 65; with half pay pension.

The standards of the Cambridge Tuberculosis Hospital will be raised to the highest, he promised, as he committed himself to a program that would furnish the best of care to the sick and handicapped in institutions maintained by the city.

The Lynch Address

His address was as follows:

"In compliance with a custom that is as old as our city itself, I appear here to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the charter of the city of Cambridge for its Mayor before he enters upon the execution of his office. In this manner I am inducted into a position replete with accumulated honors, grave responsibilities and eextraordinary opportunity for great and permanent accomplishment.

"The gentlemen who take on their duties today as members of the City Council and School Committee assume with me the responsibilities and honors alike that will confront the city government of Cambridge for the next two years. We have become today the representatives of the people of our city, empowered by the electorate as their chosen agents to perform the functions of government in an efficient and acceptable manner.

"It is plain that we as these chosen agents should be well fitted for our tasks; that we should be incorruptible servants of the public; that we should be statesmen and not demagogues; and that we must place the interests of our city and its people far above our own personal desires or advantages.

Depression Hits Cambridge

"Since the year 1929, the world has been struggling against the almost insurmountable difficulties of a financial depression. It has been world-wide in its scope; no section has been spared from its ravages. Cambridge, like all the other cities of the country, has felt the weight of its burden. This recent phase of our development has brought about a revolution in the varying aspects of governments as great as the world has ever seen. With the growth of the army of unemployed, the whole idea of public care had to be changed to a new point of view. The state has been forced to recognize the obligation and responsibility of the entire social group of less fortunate members of society.

"In the changes that have taken place, one tendency is always visible; in our cities the functions of government are increasing and the prophesy is that they will continue to do so. No longer can we agree with Thomas Jefferson when he said: 'That government governs best that governs least.' This is the outgrown doctrine of the 'survival of the fittest,' a theory that in actual practice meant that the strongest prevailed and the weaker struggled in suffering and despair. It has now been accepted as a policy that it is the duty of all governments to provide the necessities of life to those who by the adversities of depression are deprived of their own efforts of support.

Continued.

"No one can deny the humanitarian necessity for Governmental aid to these dependents, nor can they deny it also on the score of political necessity. It is a common notion today that political problems have given place to economic ones, but this opinion in my mind is somewhat in error. It is true that our economic ills have taken on an aspect never before known and have come to occupy the center of our municipal stage, but political problems are still not only of importance but will be increasingly so—for our economic ones cannot be solved without some adjustment in the political field, the extent of which will depend upon whatever success city governments, such as Cambridge, will have in the next few years.

"The fear of economic insecurity has crept over us like an eclipse—a fear that presents the political problem as a challenge to our entire democratic system of government. For herein lies the appeal of Fascism, Naziism and of Communism. The leaders of these movements promise their followers a safer and better individual and national life. The disillusionment that has come with financial adversity has caused a great part of our citizenry to believe that both capitalism and democracy are bankrupt and that anything that promises a difference, promises to be better. The fears and bewilderment of today form a threat to our established order that must be answered with efficient and satisfying methods of procedure. Therefore, I am convinced that all action of government for the next year at least, must work from the basic, irremovable premise that social legislation will continue and the expense of government will be correspondingly great.

Government Costs Mount

"It is this last word that constitutes at present our greatest difficulty and problem—namely, the mounting expense of government. We know that our Constitution, as it now stands, guarantees the right of property holding without government interference. This civil right has been interpreted under our present light to mean that the individual has the right of expecting a return for his labors and of increasing his profits by thrift and effort. This claim is held by those who have found the burden of taxation excessive and who argue that the foundation of American prosperity has been the accumulation of wealth in return for hard labor.

"And we can add the commonly accepted idea by all economists that the mounting tax rate of our municipalities is acting as a boomerang—is providing the motive power that is revolving our problems in a vicious circle. High taxes are a hindrance to the return of prosperity. All the emergency measures of the New Deal are regarded by their creators as expedients—as only means toward an end, that end being the return of real, not pseudo-prosperity. And real prosperity means nothing more than the growth of demand for productive labor.

"There have been innumerable means proposed by scientific experts to stimulate industry and so to lead to this true prosperity, but the fact remains that, as a President recently observed, 'The only way for an unemployed man to get a job is for someone to hire him.' This statement should point out to us one of our most pressing duties as members of the Cambridge city government. Industries must be attracted and induced to settle within our city. This can be done by persistent and expert handling.

"High government expense and the necessity for reduction of our tax rate form, for us, a two-fold problem of seemingly irreconciliable parts. But the bridging of the gap between these two extremes is the duty of all governments and thus our particular problem in Cambridge.

Third Is Non-Taxable

"In our city, we have a condition that is peculiar to us alone. Our municipal area is but seven square miles, a third of which is made up of non-taxable property. No one believes but that we are indeed fortunate to have within our limits such famed institutions of learning as are found here, but the growing opinion is that the concentration of such property in Cambridge is forming a burden that is difficult to bear. The centers of learning are national, yes, international in their scope and importance and it is becoming common belief that other government agencies, state or nation, should share with us the cost of our [illegible]. Especially is this true when nearness to the metropolis of Boston robs Cambridge of much of the profit that would be reaped by business if all student purchases were made within our city. I shall do everything in my power to try to change this condition.

"There is also another aspect to our holding of non-taxable property in Cambridge. The city is the owner in fee simple of numerous parcels of land under the charge and control of the various departments. Some of these parcels are needed in the carrying out of departmental functions; while others are not necessary and could be placed on the market and sold at a fair price. I shall request that a survey be made, by the various departments, of all city land under their charge, and a report submitted showing in detail the parcels of land, their area, and the value of each parcel, the use being made thereof, and a list of the parcels not required for city functions. Then I shall recommend that the same be sold thereby decreasing the amount of non-taxable property in our city.

"A third aspect of this type of property is more recent in its acquirement. The purchase by the Federal Government of land in Cambridge for a building program, removes from our tax list—at least for the time being—a portion of our territory that did contribute to our tax profit. Whether one agrees with such a program or not, the fact remains that the land has been taken off our tax list. Activity as to building on this land can do no further harm and might otherwise help in our present trying conditions.

Bureaucy Spreads

"Another problem of municipal finance that is general throughout the United States is the growing bureaucracy of this division—its increased civil lists. The constant additions to our municipal payrolls have brought relief to industrial stagnation for the time being; but we must keep in mind that the increase of city employes means further increase of municipal expenditures and therefore an aditional contribution to that burden of taxation. Thus the stagnation of industry is not lessened but rather increased.

"But if the lists of municipal employes are cut, with industry as it now exists, the only result will be increased numbers upon public relief. Also if the salaries of city workers are cut, then purchasing power is decreased and industry alike suffers. There remains one way that is recognized more and more in government and industrial circles alike to relieve the oversupply of labor; that is the reducion of the age of retirement. This can be applied in Cambridge by favoring an age limit in all departments, especially the fire and police, with an optional retirement at 65 and compulsory retirement at 70. This plan would be working no hardship on the men to be retired as they would go on pension at half-pay.

"Another financial burden that is common to American cities and thus found in Cambridge is the high rate of indebtedness of these cities. Much of this indebtedness is due to the rapid growth of government functions. Our heaviest expenses have been incurred for the building of waterworks, hospitals, schools, for the paving of streets and the construction of sewers. These improvements have called for the outlay of large sums within a short period of time, and it has not been possible to collect sufficient money to pay for them as they have been made; so it has been necessary to resort to borrowing.

"The rate of interest on such a debt forms an addition to yearly expenses, and with conditions as they are at present, it is next to impossible to add much to a sinking fund to retire them. Business of this past type is something over which we have no control, but the future is our concern. I am determined that any addition of this kind will be made only under conditions of emergency.

Efficiency Means Cut

"But rapid growth of our cities does not account for all this indebtedness; in too many cases inefficiency arising from outgrown governmental organization has contributed. There is no question that increased efficiency in the handling of municipal affairs will make a decided reduction in city costs. I am fully convinced that this will be my contribution to the recovery of prosperity in my native city. I am going to 'set its house in order' by beginning with a close scrutiny into the machinery of all its departments. I will be sure of the conditions of Cambridge as they now exist, and when I am I shall acquaint my fellow citizens with these facts so that they may work along with me in my efforts to make this community a better place to live in.

"We must remember that when the electorate chooses its representatives in November, its duties do not end there. Continued vigilance acts as an obstacle for inefficiency and dishonesty, and also as an encouragement for honorable action on the part of its chosen agents.

"But do not let us become pessimistic or overfearful of our future. We must not allow our economic problems to fill our interests to the exclusion of all others. We know that we have a noble tradition in education that must act as a challenge to our future efforts. Sore spots within our system must be cured. We must keep in mind that expensive buildings and modern equipment are not indispensable to education. It is the spirit and preparation of the teaching staff, the cooperation between the educator and his pupil that really counts. This spirit does exist at present—let it be increased!

Continued

"Public safety is the duty of all organized government. This can be accomplished only by an efficient personnel. The growing wave of crime has made it absolutely necessary that all possible methods of combatance be employed. I shall make it my personal responsibility that Cambridge will be an unpleasant, unsafe place of residence for any one who has criminal tendencies. It is only through constant supervision and vigilance that the occasions for crime can be stamped out. It is an evident truth that it is far better to prevent the committance of a crime than to have an efficient agency to trap the criminal.

Must Protect Health

"In these days of want and necessity, the health of the community is often imperiled. It is the duty of the city to nourish those handicapped by ill-health back to strength and independence. In this particular line of duty I shall endeavor to the best of my ability to bring the institutions that care for our sick and handicapped up to the standard of excellence. By the mandate of the people of this city, in the last election, we are to retain among our civic institutions the Hospital for the Tubercular. I have already started investigation along this line with the view in mind of improving its conditions so that the hospital may be measured by the highest standards of efficiency and not be found wanting.

"This desire of the people of Cambridge to retain this hospital and not entrust it to the care of the county is looked upon by me as significant in the light of the present agitation to remove the county from state organization. The increase of 'home rule' for cities is the remedy that is offered for this change. During my campaign for election I stressed the idea of saving by equalizing the burden of metropolitan contribution. I am sure that efforts along this line will aid Cambridge in the balancing of its budget.

"But changes made in the form of government—theories proposed, no matter how strong—commissions set in motion—and the like, will amount to little unless with all of these, we present a concerted determination, citizen and elected officer alike, to make it his personal responsibility to do all within his power to improve conditions as they exist today.

Asks Patriotic Crusade

"I want to plead especially with the members of the City Council and of the School Committee of this city of Cambridge to join with me in a crusade of patriotism that will carry us far beyond the horizon of our local affairs. The welfare of our native city is indeed near and dear to all of us; but at present, gentlemen, we have at stake the welfare and the stability of our entire native land these United States of America! No chain is stronger than its weakest link, and local governments such as Cambridge are the links that make up the chain that encompasses the lives, fortunes and honor of us all.

"The dangers that beset our democratic state are as great, if not greater, than any that have presented themselves before as menaces to our national life. Our foe of the present is the insidious propaganda against our established order that is falling on the very fertile ground of hunger and poverty. It is a calamity, all the more deadly; for it is working within our own gates.

"There lies ahead of all government officers, city, state, and Federal, a great challenge and a great fight. The challenge is to continue to ease the lot of the common man; to find, not the perfect, but the best possible solution for the economic problems pressing our daily life; to build a better order for posterity and to do all this without sacrificing the precious heritage of liberty won in the past.

"And I pray to God that we members of the governing body of the city of Cambridge will be endowed by Divine Providence with strength and power to meet this challenge of the present."

Third of Russells Retires

Escorted into the crowded City Council Chamber by the retiring Mayor, Congressman Richard M. Russell, Mayor Lynch was given the oath of office by City Clerk Frederick H. Burke.

There then retired from office the third generation of the Russell family to hold the chair of chief executive of Cambridge, a record probably unmatched in the history of the nation's municipal governments. Charles Theodore Russell was Mayor in 1861 and Gov William E. Russell in 1885.

The oath was also administered to the 15 City Councilors, nine of whom are holding office for the first time. The Councilors-at-Large are Patrick J. Delaney, Thomas F. Gibson, Hyman Pill and John J. Toomey. The ward Councilors and their respective wards are James E. Mahoney, Ward 1; Thomas M. McNamara, Ward 2; Francis L. Sennott, Ward 3; Chester R. Swenson, Ward 4; William D. Hillis, Ward 5; Michael A. Sullivan, Ward 6; Michael J. Dee, Ward 7; Benjamin F. Wyeth, Ward 8; Edward H. Donovan, Ward 9; John J. Tierney, Ward 10, and Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Ward 11.

Councilor Wyeth presided at the exercises which opened with prayer by Rev Hugh F. Blunt, LLD, pastor of St John's Church, of which parish Mayor Lynch is a member. Councilors Delaney, Hillis, J. J. Sullivan and Swenson were appointed to notify the Mayor and they also escorted him from the chamber at the close of the exercises.

For the seventh time Bernard F. Fallon was sworn in as assessor and John C. Haverty for the sixth term. Mr Fallon has served as assessor for 24 years and Mr Haverty for 20 years.

Mayor's Father Happy

Mayor Lynch's father, John J. Lynch, 82, was the happiest man in the large throng present. He occupied a seat in the front row with other members of the famil. When he entered the chamber he was given a loud ovation by the crowd.

Other members of the Lynch family present were five sisters, Dr Margaret A. Lynch, Mrs P. J. O'Connell, Mrs Edward Danehy and the Misses Ellen and Mary Lynch, Thomas Lynch, a brother; John W. Lynch, a nephew; Miss Mary O'Connell, a niece; P. J. O'Connell and Edward Danehy, brothers-in-law; John and Thomas Danehy, nephews, and Mrs Louise Crotty, an aunt of the Mayor.

Mayor Lynch is the 37th man to become Mayor of Cambridge since the incorporation as a city in 1886. He is a bachelor, the only other unmarried Mayor in recent years being the late J. Edward Barry.

The new Mayor is the 16th who will be served by Edward A. Counihan Jr, who has been a chief executive's clerk in Cambridge for 44 years. Besides Congressman Russell there were three other ex-Mayors present at the exercises: Walter L. Wardwell, Wendell D. Rockwood and Timothy W. Good. There are only two other ex-Mayors living, Augustine J. Daly and John H. H. McNamee.

Following the ceremonies hundreds of friends of Mayor Lynch greeted him in his office where the desk was banked with floral tributes.

Present at the exercises were:

Atty Gen Paul A. Dever, representing Gov James M. Curley; Rev John J. Keohane, Rev Joseph Leonard and Rev Edward Maguire of St John's Church; Rev John Lane of Lowell, Rev Thomas Lane of Everett, Rev Raymond Danehy, O. M. I., of Tewksbury; Rev Michael J. Burke of St Peter's, Cambridge; Rev Augustine Millet, pastor of the Notre Dame de Pitie Church; Rev John Manning, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, and Rev John R. McCool of East Boston; John J. Foley, former president of the City Council; Representative Ralph N. Hamilton, Col Charles R. Apted, representing Harvard University; Senator Charles T. Cavanagh, Judge Edward A. Counihan and the heads of the various city departments.

Ushers were Max A. Andelman, Anders T. Anderson, Arthur F. Blanchard, Roger Brady, James P. Brennan, Dr William G. Brousseau, Dr Joseph A. Brusch, Daniel J. Burns Joseph C. Camara, Dr George A. Connor, John H. Corcoran, Dr S. Alexander Cox, Parker Coyle, Thomas P. Culhane, Paul A. D'Agostino, Timothy A. Danehy, John Delselman, George T. Dooley, Olmore C. Francis, Cecil E. Fraser, Leo J. Ganong, Peter George, Dr David H. Gibson, Mosier B. Goldberg, Dr Jeremiah A. Greene, Chester A. Higley, William M. Hogan Jr, Carleton P. Hunt, Peter M. Larkin, Dr James J. Lawlor Theodore A. Lynch, William J. Lynch, S. Lang Makrauer, Harry J. McCaffrey, George A. McLaughlin, Frederick V. McMenimen, Herbert M. McSorley, James A. Mitchell, John J. Moran, Dr William H. Moran, James J. Myette, Peter J. Nelligan, Dr Dalton C. O'Brien, Frank W. O'Connell, Dr Edward J. O'Rourke, John F. Reilly, John Romanski, Dr Albert M. Saunders, John J. Shine, James B. Vallely, John P. Walsh, Joseph Wasser.

Concluded

Globe
Boston, Mass.

JAN 6 1936
Date

GOV CURLEY AWAITS LETTER ON GOODWIN

Tatelee's Demands Fail to Reach State House

At noon today Gov Curley said he had not received the message from John Gatelee, president of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, which the latter said he had sent demanding the dismissal of Registrar Frank A. Goodwin for labor activities.

"I can't pass upon it until I receive it," added the Governor.

Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, said today, "I'm not interested in what he has to say," when asked to reply to statement issued yesterday in Springfield by Gatelee.

Gatelee sent an open letter to Goodwin yesterday following his election as president of the Springfield Central Labor Union.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Editorial Points

The news from Washington tempts World War veterans to think about what they will do when they get the money.

—o—

When J. Pierpont Morgan appears before the Senate Munitions Committee today, he may be wary of midgets.

—o—

On her 77th birthday Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt predicts that permanent peace will be established in the next 77 years. Present circumstances indicate the first seven years of that period may be the hardest.

—o—

Is it Mr Saltonstall's turn now or is it Gov Curley's?

—o—

Many city halls receive their new brooms today, but city halls are usually there long after the new brooms are gone.

—o—

Soviet Russia and Uruguay have broken off diplomatic relations and seem to be engaged in some kind of an argument. It is hard to believe that the argument will ever become an international crisis, however.

—o—

The remarkable fact about Elmer A. Benson, newly appointed Senator from Minnesota filling the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Schall, is neither that he is 41 nor that he hates speeches, but that he is a banker and belongs to the Farmer-Labor party.

—o—

Today the naval conference reconvenes in London after a two weeks' recess and probably will go into another silence.

—o—

"Either government is paralyzed to act by the weight of the judiciary and the law, or a government legally led and dominated lacks social and political aptitude in time of crisis. Neither horn of the dilemma is flattering to the profession." Dean Charles E. Clark of Yale Law School in his annual report, speaking of training lawyers.

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There are at least 12 women who are as capable of being President as the average man who has been President, says Lena Medesin Phillips, and probably there are at least 12 men who also measure up to this standard.

—o—

The United Aid for Ethiopia, an American organization, will ship a 50-bed hospital unit to Ethiopia tomorrow, but not even a bed is a very safe place in Ethiopia.

—o—

"How can you plan when you don't know what's ahead?" headline. There would be very, very few plans ever made if people waited for a sight of the future before making them.

—o—

Moving picture actors and actresses are beginning to think they would like to produce their own pictures again, another sign of returning prosperity.

—o—

According to Byrnes MacDonald, director of New York city's Crime Prevention Bureau, the chief reason a boy turns to crime is because he "doesn't have any fun." Apparently a boy reacts much as a teakettle tightly closed up.

Ely Culbertson wrote his first book in three weeks and it sold 2,000,000 copies. This is the sort of thing that authors dream about.

—o—

Col and Mrs Lindbergh are reported at a place called Llandaff, Wales. Apparently the only single "L" in Wales is in Wales.

—o—

Retail trade after the New Year has picked up again in a gratifying way, according to business reports, showing perhaps that father has not given his all to the Jan 1 bills.

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"Should your wife hold purse strings?" . . . headline. A purely academic question.

—o—

About all the Red Sox need now to make sure of the pennant is Schoolboy Rowe and Dizzy Dean.

—o—

In eight months of 1935 the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange increased in value $14,000,000,000 and, naturally, we should all like to have a couple of slices of that.

—o—

Nine C. C. C. camps having been closed in this state, we are left with only 41, which is something.

—o—

"Gabriel's horn," never blown on the stage during the years in which "The Green Pastures" was playing all over the country, is now lost somewhere en route to Hollywood. Maybe it will begin to blow when it reaches the movie capital.

—o—

Skates, snowshoes and skis were no good yesterday. Could you find your rubbers?

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1935
Date

A. L. AUXILIARY OFFICER COMMENDS GOV CURLEY

A letter from Anna M. Manion, national vice-president of the Eastern Division of the American Legion Auxiliary, commending his determination to build additional state hospitals for the mentally ill, and congratulating him on his reply to Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall's attack on his program, was released by Gov Curley today.

Mrs Manion said that she had visited hospitals in the state and had seen the overcrowded conditions. She said that to build additional facilities would prove to be an ounce of prevention.

In referring to Mr Saltonstall, who said that he had been told the peak in mentally ill cases would be reached in 1940, Mrs Manion expressed the opinion that the speaker of the House was confusing the mentally ill cases with war veteran hospitalization, the peak of which has been estimated at 1945.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
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Date

WOULD BAR COURT-HOUSE LAND GRAB

Governor Asks Change in Law as to Building

In order that there will be no land unloaded upon the state in connection with the building of the new Suffolk County Courthouse, and that every cent appropriated might go into construction of the building, Gov Curley today released a message to the Legislature asking an immediate change in existing laws with reference to height, volume and setback of the proposed structure.

The laws must be changed in order to build the new courthouse on land already owned by the county, the Governor said. In order to prevent any further delay, the Governor said, he would deliver a special message seeking the amendments, on the recommendation of the Courthouse Commission.

In the message the Governor said he would point out that the commission has agreed that the cost should be apportioned as follows: $2,151,000 by the Federal Government, $8,994,300 by the City of Boston and $854,700 by the Commonwealth.

In making public the message the Governor said that the commission had shown rare wisdom in blocking the land sharks, who, he intimated, have long been grabbing land with a view to unloading it upon the State for the new building.

"It is important that action be taken at the earliest possible date to the end that the State, city and county may not be deprived of the financial aid which the Federal government is prepared to allocate," the Governor concluded.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
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EAST BOSTON DISTRICT

In order to provide better transportation facilities for residents of Orient Heights Ex-Representative Thomas A. Niland, in a letter to Gen Mgr Edward Dana today, suggested that busses be operated to the Winthrop Bridge and around Bayswater st, and in the neighborhood of Orient av, Faywood av and Boardman st. "In bad weather these people have a long walk to the carlines and should be given consideration," Mr Niland wrote.

The Quincy Club and its auxiliary held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon in the clubrooms in Day sq and outlined a busy program. Michael Laurano, president-elect, presided. Remarks were made by Mrs Annie O'Neil, president of the auxiliary.

The 7th District Junior Past Presidents' Club of which Miss Virginia M. Taner of this district is president, will hold a bridge party at the home of Miss Sue Patterson, corresponding secretary, 100 Bloomingdale st, Chelsea, Friday evening. Miss Arlene Leary is assisting in the arrangements.

The Church of the Sacred Heart was thronged yesterday afternoon with old neighbors and friends at funeral services for Mrs Agnes M. Alexander, wife of Pres William J. Alexander of the Iona Club, who died Friday at her home, 463 Meridian st, following a long sickness. Prayers were said by Rev Thomas C. Garrahan. Miss Bertha Morrisroe was organist. There was a profusion of flowers. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery, Malden. A requiem mass for Mrs Alexander will be sung in the church at 8 tomorrow morning. Besides her husband she leaves a sister and four brothers.

Many prominent East Bostonians, including officers of Baalbec Lodge of Masons and William Parkman Commandery, K. T., attended the funeral services in Winthrop this afternoon for Charles E. Lindergreen, a former resident of this district. Mr Lindergreen was engaged in the furniture business for many years and moved to Winthrop 28 years ago. He was senior commander of Parkman Commandery and treasurer of Baalbec Lodge for 36 years. He leaves his wife, Mrs Jennie Marston Lindergreen, and one son, Harold Lindergreen, associate dirctor of the Vesper George School of Art, Boston.

Earl Ross, 15, of 4 West Eagle st, and his companion, George Souza, 16, of 151 Princeton st, had a narrow escape from serious injury about 8:30 last night when their bicycle was in collision with an automobile at Brooks and Lexington sts. Ross received cuts and bruises of the back, arms and legs, and was treated at the East Boston Relief Hospital. Young Souza escaped with a shaking up.

Funeral services for William D. Kerr, 82, retired Boston police officer who died Friday at his home, 60 Putnam st, were held yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Sacred Heart. Rev Thomas C. Garrahan, pastor, officiated. The church was filled with old neighbors and former police officers. There was a profusion of flowers. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery, Malden. Mr Kerr was a member of the Boston Police Department for 41 years. He retired in August, 1925. He is survived by three daughters.

Rose Guerra, 4, of 60 Liverpool st was attacked by a dog while playing on the sidewalk near her home yesterday afternoon and bitten on the right hand. Her injury was dressed at the East Boston Relief Hospital by Dr Salvatore Scelso.

The funeral of Harry D. Mank, 15, English High School student, and son of special officer Philip J. Whaland of Station 7, and Mrs Helen E. Whaland, who died suddenly Thursday night, took place yesterday afternoon from his parents home, 111 Barnes av, Orient Heights. Prayers were said at St Joseph's Church later by Rev Francis Cronin, pastor. Interment was in St Joseph's Cemetery, West Roxbury.

Representative Thomas E. Barry has filed a bill in the Legislature providing for the issuance by the Commonwealth of bonds aggregating $20,000,000 for the purpose of developing the water front of East Boston for commercial, industrial and recreational purposes. This move is in conjunction with Gov Curley's plan to make Boston the best port in the country.

There will be a beano party in Music Hall, Meridian st, tonight under auspices of the Fitton Notre Dame Alumnae Association, Miss Anna Lang, president, announced. Proceeds will go to the Fitton School fund. George Russell will be in charge.

Members of the Holy Name Societies of the local Catholic churches turned out in force yesterday afternoon at the union services of the Holy Name Societies of the Catholic churches of East Boston, Winthrop and Revtre in Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Beachmont. The Star of the Sea unit marched to the church, escorted by its Fife and Drum Corps.

A beano party in aid of the Star of the Sea Church will be held in the parish hall, Saratoga and Moore sts, tomorrow evening. Proceeds will go to the general parish fund. Andrew Hartery and Mrs Michael McGee will be in charge.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

GATELEE CALLS GOODWIN "RED"

State Labor Head Says He'll Seek Ouster

Registrar Is Scored as "Faker and Double-Crosser"

Special Dispatch to the Globe

SPRINGFIELD, Jan 5—In an open letter to Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, John F. Gatelee, president of the State Federation of Labor, tonight said:

"I am going to request the Governor in the name of organized labor in Massachusetts to pitch you bodily out of the public service as a discredit and disgraceful member of human society."

Amplifying his letter in a personal statement Mr Gatelee said that he would not only request "but demand" that the Governor remove Goodwin. The letter was read and approved at the C. L. U. meeting here today before being mailed. In it Mr Gatelee called Mr Goodwin a "faker and a double-crosser."

Calls Him Red Leader

He said, in part:

"The intensive preparations you and your little band of reds made to cause strike and strife in Haverhill came to naught and certainly seemed to show you up for the phoney little figure that you are.

"You are a plain and unadulterated double-crosser, because while you profess to be a staunch Republican in politics, you deliberately sabotaged the nominee of your party in the last state campaign and your present job was the payoff for that piece of treachery.

"Your usefulness, even as a red herring," Gatelee wrote in conclusion "is gone forever."

Brockton Union Hit

Labor's altercation with Goodwin arose over his advice to Haverhill shoe workers to join the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. He is said to be the unpaid adviser of the Brockton brotherhood.

Mr Gatelee was elected president of the Springfield Central Labor Union today, with expected opposition from the Westinghouse Federal Union failing to materialize. The delegation of five from the Westinghouse union raised no objection and nominated no opponent. Led by Matthew Campbell, its president, the Westinghouse union has been the severest critic of Mr Gatelee from within organized labor.

It has been reported that the Westinghouse union charge was that Mr Gatelee had suppressed the most pertinent evidence in the Westinghouse strike hearing before the labor board in Washington in 1932.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936
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GOV CURLEY TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON TOMORROW

Gov Curley will leave for Washington at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and will attend the Jackson Day dinner in that city.

He announced today that he will take Chairman Charles P. Howard of the State Commission on Admiistration and Finance, State Budget Commissioner Carl A. Raymond and State Controller George B. Murphy with him.

"I plan to discuss the budget with tthem on the way to Washington," the Governor said.

Globe

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Doctors of Old

To the Editor of The Herald:

The Governor in his recent inaugural referred to the advisability of compelling physicians to register annually in our state.

This is not the first attempt made to prevent untrained persons from practicing medicine in Massachusetts as may be seen by the following, which I found in the archives in the State House, in Boston:

Jan. 8, 1768.

To the House of Representatives: Ordered that Mr. Dexter Cole Brown and Brigadier Ruggles with such as the Honorable Board shall join, be a committee to bring in a bill to prevent unskillful persons from practicing Physic in this Province.

J. Cushing, Speaker.

In council January 9th, 1768 read and concurred and William Brattle and Harrison Gray, Esq., are joined in the affair. J. N. Cotton, Sec.

The committee have attended to the above and report the bill hereunto annexed.

William Brattle, by order.

Bill to prevent the practice of unskilled physicians in this Province.

Jan. 9, 1768.

The bill may be found in the records of the House of Representatives of that date.

EDWARD W. BARRETT, M. D.
Medford, Jan. 3.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

A. F. L. Head to Urge Curley Remove Goodwin as 'Disgrace to Society'

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5—John F. Gatelee, president of the state federation of labor, said tonight in an open letter to Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles: "I am going to request the Governor in the name of organized labor in Massachusetts to pitch you bodily out of the public service as a discredited and disgraced member of human society."

The letter was read and approved at the Central Labor Union meeting here today before being mailed.

Gatelee wrote in part:

"The intensive preparations you and your little l and made to cause strike and strife in Haverhill came to naught and certainly seemed to show you up for the phoney, little figure that you are.

"You are a plain and unadulterated double-crosser, because while you profess to be a staunch Republican in politics, you deliberately sabotaged the nominee of your party in the last state campaign, and your present job was the pay-off for that piece of treachery.

"Your usefulness, even as a red herring, is gone forever."

The clash with Goodwin arose over his advice to Haverhill shoe workers to join the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. He is the unpaid adviser of the Brockton brotherhood.

Gatelee was elected president of the Springfield Central Labor Union today.

Commenting in Boston on the Gatelee letter last night, Registrar Goodwin said, "I'm not interested in what Gatelee says, because he's another one of the labor fakirs."

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Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Date

DECISION ON MILLER CLARK TOMORROW

Gov Curley said today that tomorrow he will make known his decision on the case of Miller Clark, condemned to die in the electric chair the week of Jan 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, who has petitioned for commutation of sentence on grounds of insanity.

The Governor has had a report of Clark's mental condition for two days, and this afternoon conferred with attorney George Douglas, defense counsel.

Dr Winfred Overholser, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, attended the conference with Douglas today, as did John P. Feeney, noted criminal lawyer. After the conference, the Governor said he would make his decision tomorrow.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

C. S. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

When Governor Curley leaves Boston tomorrow at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to attend the annual Jackson Day dinner in Washington, he will take affairs of State along with him. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration, Carl A. Raymond, State Budget Commissioner, and George D. Murphy, State Comptroller, will accompany the Governor who will work on the annual budget during his journey.

b. d. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Curley-Mansfield Feud

Saturday saw official cognizance by Mayor Mansfield of what most people have believed since the start of the Finance Commission's investigation into city bonding practices, namely, that the Curley inspired Finance Commission is trying to put two strikes on the Mayor before the Dolan inquiry starts.

Asked for his opinion on the allegations that his brother-in-law, Louis A. Roe, has tried to use his family relationship to obtain city bonding through the employ of threats, the Mayor's only answer was, "The Dolan investigation will go on."

After the Finance Commission's attacks of last fall on the Mayor, which the latter claimed were inspired by the Governor, and Mr. Mansfield's vigorous counter attacks on the State's Chief Executive, there occurred a lull in the incriminations, and many thought the two Democratic leaders had composed their differences.

Curley's Counter-Attack

With the sudden filing, however, by the city's corporation counsel of the Bill of Equity against Curley's city treasurer and intimate friend, those familiar with the Governor's forceful manner of meeting all opposition felt that it was but a matter of time before he would find a means to reply in a politically effective manner to the Mayor. In politics an effective reply to an opponent is usually an attempt to discredit him.

The Finance Commission has been urged several times within the past few weeks to investigate various aspects of municipal administration, which have been considered open to inquiry. Councilor Clement A. Norton, the one responsible for the present bonding probe, has more than once requested that the Finance Commission investigate the reports concerning school-job selling and the soliciting of campaign expenditures from teachers and janitors.

Shunned School Inquiry

The commission has steadfastly refused to take up the school case, although it appears equally worthy of investigation as the bonding issue. Several weeks ago it called on Commissioner of Public Works Christopher J. Carven to tell why the contract for the removal of snow from the downtown district had not been awarded to the lowest bidder. Bids were advertised for again but few people knew of the affair. At that time it appeared that the commission was going out of its way not to further antagonize the Mayor through attacks upon him for petty contraventions of city ordinances.

Many persons about City Hall now believe, however, that the Finance Commission preferred not to "cry wolf" at Mayor Mansfield too often upon relatively unimportant occasions and to save its fire for a blast sure to merit front-page space in the newspapers.

Grand Jury Action

Although E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, has announced that there is a possibility that the evidence gathered so far will be presented to the Grand Jury, few political observers feel that at the present moment enough material has been collected to merit its introduction to the jury. It is felt that to press the case would leave it open to rejection and give the Mayor the opportunity to cry persecution. The public tends to tire quickly of an investigation unless the charges are fully substantiated and something startling is revealed.

It now appears extremely doubtful if the present Finance Commission investigation can accomplish any purpose but to strengthen the Mayor in his determination to press to a finish the Dolan affair. A failure to do so after the publicity given to the case would leave the Mayor too open to charges of having made a political deal with the powers on Beacon Hill, and as background to the whole affair it should be remembered that the Mayor is reliably believed to have his eye on the Governorship.

J. G. H.

b. d. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Measures—Three Major Issues Before Legislature

While legislators enjoyed a brief respite during the opening session of the 1936 General Court today, three important measures were filed. Deadline for submitting petitions and proposals is Saturday, Jan. 11. To add to the yards of legislative record, the days of debate and the usual flurries of comment, the following legislation was suggested:

1. By Lieut.-Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety—a bill eliminating state boundaries for police in the close pursuit of a criminal to permit out-of-state police to arrest criminals in this State. The bill, which is being presented concurrently in every legislature now in session in the United States, was drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime composed of state and federal crime officials.

2. By Representative Thomas A. Flaherty of Charlestown—a bill to abolish the state prison at Charlestown and enlarge the Norfolk Prison Colony to take care of the Charlestown inmates. Coming so shortly after recommendations by both Governor Curley and State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman for improved prison facilities, this may become one of the most important measures of the session. Representative Flaherty would abandon the name, "Norfolk Prison Colony" and substitute "Massachusetts State Prison" in its place. If passed in its present form, the measure would vitiate the whole idea behind the Norfolk colony, established, as it were, for first offenders.

3. By State Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton—a bill to abolish the state gasoline tax. Senator Miles called the tax "just a racket," which was originally proposed to take the burden from the shoulders of real estate, but which has actually "done no such thing."

Courthouse—No New Land Involved, Curley Says

Land grabbers who have been buying up property in the vicinity of the Suffolk County Courthouse in anticipation of a new building will be doomed to disappointment if Governor Curley's promise today that no new land would be purchased is adhered to.

The Governor sent a special message to the Legislature seeking to exempt the proposed $5,000,000 courthouse from the existing statute giving Boston building commissioners supervision over construction of county buildings. Elimination of possible delays in construction was the reason given by the Governor for this request.

The cost of the building, said Governor Curley, will be allotted as follows:

Federal Government, $2,151,000;
City of Boston, $1,994,300;
Massachusetts, $854,700.

In explaining the fact that no purchase of land would be necessary, the Governor stated that the new building will be erected on the site of the present courthouse.

Rewards—For Victims' Family, Say Fugitives' Captors

The chivalry of Boston's police department again came to the fore today when the four police officers who caught Antonio Repucci, slayer of Walter R. Doucette, Charlestown prison guard, said they would not accept any reward for the capture, should any be given.

They did say, however, that they would take a reward and turn it over to the widow and six children of the slain guard. The officers Serg. James J. Crowley and Patrolmen Andrew Mullen, Daniel Donovan and Joseph F. Hart.

This announcement follows close upon the heels of a parallel example in the Millen case. Only one month ago two other Boston police officers, Lieut. Charles F. Eldridge and Patrolman Edward A. McDonnell, both turned over to the widows of the two Needman officers $1000 checks given them as their share of the reward for capturing the gang.

Globe

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

MOVES TO OUST SCHOOL BOARD

Councillor Norton to Ask Mayor Today to Petition Legislature for Removal of Four

BY LAWRENCE R. GOLDBERG

Declaring that the grand jury's action in calling for the ousting of members of the Boston school committee must not be ignored, City Councillor Clement A. Norton last night moved for the removal by the Legislature of the present four members of the committee, including its chairman.

At the same time, in a statement breaking the silence he has maintained since the opening of the present school committee probe, School Committeeman-elect Henry J. Smith, who takes office tonight, declared that he will not attend any private conferences that might be called by the members of the committee and will insist upon a policy of meetings open to the public and press alike.

WILL MOVE TODAY

The move to oust four members of the Boston school committee will take shape this morning, Councillor Norton declared, when he will move to have the grand jury's denunciation of the school committee officially presented to the Legislature for action intended to declare the offices of the four members vacant. He will call upon Mayor Mansfield, he said, to represent the city in the ouster proceedings.

At present, he pointed out, the law does not provide any city or State executive with the power to remove any member of the Boston school committee from office. The only way their ouster could be accomplished would be through an act of the Legislature, similar to impeachment proceedings against a member of the Massachusetts bench.

"The grand jury's action in calling for the removal of members of the Boston school committee must not be ignored," Councillor Norton declared. "The time has come now for the cleaning out of these offices and a return to the old-fashioned Boston school committees as represented by A. Lawrence Lowell, Judge Michael H. Sullivan and Dr. David Scannell.

Served as Public Duty

"These were men who served their native city as a matter of duty. The people of the city had confidence in the members and the committee. The thousands of children attending the schools had the benefit of their fidelity to a high public trust.

"This confidence in the school committee has been wiped away by the expose of conditions in and about the Boston school system. It must be restored for the benefit of the 170,000 children attending the city's schools and the taxpayers of Boston, who have a right to clean and honest government, about reproach of any sort.

"I shall take steps in the morning to have the members of the school committee ousted and to have a new election held to choose new members to fill the vacancies. It will necessitate an act of the Legislature and I shall call upon Mayor Mansfield this morning, as a member of the Boston City Council, to represent the city in ouster proceedings and to present officially the grand jury's statement to the Legislature."

For Open Meetings

Committeeman-elect Smith's statement came on the eve of the organization meeting scheduled to be held tonight of the school committee. At this meeting, it is planned to elect a new chairman. Opinion prevailed among members of the school committee last night that the chairmanship will go to Frederick R. Sullivan of Charlestown.

"At the meeting of the school committee to be held tonight," read Committeeman-elect Smith's statement, "I will advocate a policy of open meetings to conduct the business of the school committee. This means that the public and the press will be invited to attend.

"I further advocate the abolition of conferences. However, when the superintendent of schools recommends that the school committee go into executive sessions to discuss subject matters that he, the superintedent, states must be taken up in executive session, I will accept his recommendation."

Amplifying the statement, Mr. Smith pointed out that secret sessions and conferences must be abolished, and in doing so he said he would not attend such private meetings and conferences. If one is called tonight, he indicated, he will simply present his credentials as a newly-elected member of the committee, then retire.

Excepts Private Records

The only subject matters that should be discussed privately, if at all, he added, are matters having to do with a person's private record that happen to be under consideration.

In its denunciation of the school committee and its calling for the ouster of certain members of the commttee, the grand jury also demanded that immediate steps be taken to abolish all private sessions and meetings of the committee.

Both Governor Curley and Mayor Mansfield declined yesterday to make any direct comment on the grand jury's statement, released at the close of two weeks of special session during which it returned indictments against four men as alleged bagmen after hearing charges of alleged attempts of job-selling.

"I shall deliver my inaugural address tomorrow morning," the Mayor said. "I am referring briefly to a matter of interest in our school system but I shall not at this time make any comment on the grand jury's statement—not at this moment."

Has No Jurisdiction

Governor Curley pointed out that as the State's Chief Executive he has no jurisdiction over the Boston school committee.

"No one has been convicted yet," he said. "Anyone can be indicted."

Nor would District Attorney William J. Foley make any direct statement on the denunciation of the school committee.

"It would be irregular for me at this time to make any reference to the grand jury's statement, which was drawn up without anyone of my office being present and entirely on the initiative of the grand jury," he said.

"A new grand jury comes in this morning. This grand jury will soon hear further charges in connection with our investigation. My assistants—Garrett H. Byrne and Frederick T. Doyle—are busy working on a new phase of this investigation We shall continue our probe as far as is humanly possible and do our best. There is nothing else to say at this time."

As far as the members of the school committee were concerned, only two of them, thus far, have replied in any way to the denunciation let loose at all of them by the grand jury.

They are Committeeman Maurice J. Tobin, who bitterly assailed the jurors for inferring that all the members of the school committee were to blame for alleged "inert, loose, possibly corrupt and deplorable conditions," and Dr. Joseph V. Lyons.

Committeeman Tobin issued his statement Saturday night, shortly after the Grand Jury delivered its attack. Dr. Lyons issued his statement, a brief one, yesterday afternoon.

"I have read the statement of the Grand Jury with great care," said Committeeman Lyons, "and in view of its serious nature, I feel that no extended statement from me is necessary at this time."

Neither Dr. Charles E. Mackey, chairman of the committee, nor Frederick R. Sullivan, the fourth member of the present committee, would make a statement yesterday.

Will Answer Tonight

From both, however, came brief announcements that they would have something to say in reply to the Grand Jury's statement at the organization meeting of the school committee, scheduled to be held tonight at the school committee rooms at 11 Beacon street.

With demands being made in several quarters yesterday that the Grand Jury name the school committee members it had specifically in mind when it released to the press through its foreman Saturday the condemnatory statement, John M. Jackson, of 23 Rosedale street, Dorchester, foreman of the jury, declared last night that "nothing can be added to the statement the Grand Jury made public on Saturday."

Continued

To do so, he insisted, would be "irregular."

When pressed for the names of the school committee members the grand jury had in mind, in fairness to any not intended to be included in the denunciation, Mr. Jackson replied: "The grand jury has disbanded and it isn't very likely that we can all get together very soon to discuss any such move now. Without the consent of all the members who drew up the statement, I cannot add anything to it."

Name Men at Trials

A reporter talked with seven members of the grand jury that drew up the statement. None would talk for publication because of the agreement made in the grand jury room that nothing be added to the statement after it was released to the press.

From these members, however, it was gathered that because of the approaching trials of the four men indicted by the grand jury in connection with the charges of attempted job-selling it would be "irregular" and "contempt of court" to make public the names of the school committee members the jury had in mind when it called for their ousting.

They pointed out that at the trials of the four men indicted, the names of the school committee members the grand jury chastised will be made public.

"It is a matter now for the courts," one juror pointed out. "While it is before the courts this matter cannot be discussed publicly and we are not privileged to name those whose names will be made public when the four men indicted go to trial."

Wants Early Trials

District Attorney Foley declared last night that with the surrender this morning of Hawkes and Devlin, who were indicted by the Grand Jury Saturday, he will move for early trial for this pair, and also Brown and Carroll, who were indicted by the same grand jury a week ago.

There will be a separate trial for Hawkes and Devlin and for Brown and Carroll, the district attorney declared.

He will move for the trial of Brown and Carroll for next week, he said. Meantime, however, there will be a hearing—probably Wednesday—before Judge John M. Gibbs of the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court, before whom all the indictments were returned, on the motions filed Saturday by Attorneys Francis T. Monahan, counsel for Brown, and William J. Brophy, counsel for Carroll, to quash all the indictments.

Both Attorneys Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Hawkes, and James H. Brennan, counsel for Devlin, have assured the district attorney that the pair will be surrendered this morning for arraignment.

Arrangement to bail the pair immediately after they pleaded not guilty to the charges has already been made.

Concluded

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

LABOR HEAD PASSES LIE TO GOODWIN

Gatelee Brands Him a "Liar, Faker, Double Crosser"

"NOT INTERESTED" IS GOODWIN REPLY

Registrar Goodwin, when informed last night of the blast turned on him by President Gatelee at Springfield, said:

"I'm not interested in what Gatelee has to say. He's just another labor faker."

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5—John F. Gatelee, president of the State Federation of Labor, today sent a hot letter to Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, in which he called Goodwin "a liar, a faker and a double-crosser," and declared that, if Goodwin did not "stop meddling" in the Federation's business it would be forced to "pin back" his ears.

DEMAND HIS REMOVAL

Gatelee declared that the federation was not content to let Goodwin's activities in the Haverhill shoe workers' issue drop, but would demand that Governor Curley remove him from his office as registrar.

The Gatelee letter was introduced at the annual meeting of the Springfield C. L. U. today and endorsed by that body.

Watt Dropped All Pay

Gatelee said that Goodwin was a liar when he said that "Bobby" Watt received two salaries, one as commissioner of unemployment insurance and one as secretary-treasury of the State A. F. of L., because Watt dropped all pay from the federation when he assumed the State job.

Gatelee said that Goodwin was a faker when he said the United Boot and Shoe Workers numbered 14,000 and that he was a "plain and unadulterated double-crosser," because he "sabotaged the nominee" of his own party in the last State campaign. And that his present job was the "payoff" of that piece of treachery.

Gatelee Re-elected

Gatelee wound up his letter with this sentence: "Your usefulness as a red herring is gone forever."

Gatelee was re-elected president of the Springfield C. L. U. today for his 18th term.

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

REFUSES TO BACK DOWN ON PAROLES

Board Is Defiant, So Ouster Hearing to Proceed

Action to remove the State Board of Parole from office is scheduled to reach a climax at the public hearing before Governor Curley and the Executive Council this afternoon at the State House.

Possibility of dropping the ouster proceedings vanished last night when members of the board defiantly refused to back down on their policy of denying paroles to prisoners with previous bad records, regardless of their good conduct while behind the bars.

DEFENCE TODAY

The big battle in the hearing is slated to take place shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, when Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley concludes the Council's case against the present correctional conditions, and P. Emmett Gavin goes on the stand to lead the parole board members in defence of their policy.

Chairman Richard Olney and Matthew W. Bullock are also listed to testify today in support of the policies which the three-man board has followed in the past year, but the clash between Mr. Gavin and Councillor Daniel H. Coakley this afternoon is expected to provide the sensation of the hearings.

Councillor Coakley has insisted that prisoners should be rewarded for good conduct in prison by granting them paroles at the expiration of two-thirds of their minimum sentences. He contended that unrest at the State prison and Concord Reformatory was due partly to the refusal of the parole board to follow this old policy.

Mr. Gavin has stoutly maintained that the parole board should adhere to its stricter policy of denying paroles to old offenders. He has contended that the criminals with past records were "sly" and "foxy" enough to be good while in prison. He has claimed that the unrest at correctional institutions was due, not to the policy of the parole board, but to groups of desperate incorrigibles, who should be segragated in a State prison like the federal government's Alcatraz.

Globe

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

DEFIES CURLEY TO TAKE COURT ACTION

Governor Curley's threat to take court action against his critics brought swift defiance last night from President Henry J. Dixon of the President Franklin D. Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts, who has bombarded the Governor's administration with charges for the past year.

In a letter to the Governor last night Mr. Dixon, who is an attorney, repeated the charges which he has made in the past and also adopted charges recently made by critics, ending up by challenging the Governor to make the most of it.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

CHAPLAIN VISITS DOOMED SLAYER

Miller Frank Clark, sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week beginning next Sunday for the "bakery murder" of Ethel Zuckerman in December, 1933, received spiritual comfort yesterday in the death house at State Prison from Rev. Fr. Ralph W. Farrell, prison chaplain.

The chaplain talked with Clark for an hour in his morning visit and spent another hour with him in the afternoon. Clark still hopes to escape the chair. Gov. Curley will today reveal to Atty. George Douglas, counsel for Clark, the report on Clark's mentality which he received last week from two psychiatrists.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Gov. Curley declined to comment today on the announcement by John F. Gatelee, president of the State Federation of Labor, that Gatelee intends to ask the Governor to remove Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, whom he characterizes as "a discredited and disgraced member of human society."

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

A Model Message from the Mayor

An annual message free of boasting and buncombe, free of class-hatred and partisan passion, has seemed, from recent events, almost too much to expect of an American public executive in the year 1936. But Mayor Mansfield made such an address to the City Council today. His Honor stood calm in honor and dignity. He not only avoided vaunting rhetorical statements, but he filled his text with a useful description of Boston's position and problems today, and with sober and clear recommendations for betterment.

To determine what is most vital to be done, Mayor Mansfield supplies a sound basis of judgment. "Business recovery," he says, "is the only permanent means of reducing unemployment and its incidental cost. I propose to aid this recovery by inaugurating a financial plan for Boston. Its purpose will be to stabilize tax and debt conditions so that home owners and business enterprises may confidently look to Boston as a favorable place in which to live and do business."

The mayor has a concrete program wherewith to accomplish this constructive result. He will begin by a fight to reduce Boston's net debt. He would restrict new borrowing to the amount required for PWA projects heretofore authorized, but not issued, together with a smaller amount to be borrowed for welfare purposes in 1936 than was added to the city's debt last year. If debt is consistently retired during the ensuing years as various bond issues mature, and if new borrowing be strictly confined to the most pressing emergencies, it should be possible, says Mayor Mansfield, to eliminate future borrowings altogether, and place the city on a pay-as-you-go basis, which would save millions in interest payments.

Striving to keep the local tax rate at not more than $37 as in 1935, the mayor explains that he is relying "to some extent" on a reduction of the State tax which Governor Curley's plan of securing new revenues for the Commonwealth contemplates. But Mayor Mansfield apparently places no over-hopeful or exclusive reliance upon this source of relief, which in the end only multiplies the public's burdens of taxation. The mayor promises retrenchment in municipal expenditure, though not in municipal salaries. But he rightly points out that no adequate progress can be made in this way, unless the School Committee and the county authorities can be induced—or forced—to co-operate. The cold disregard of Boston's financial necessities shown in recent years by the School Committee has gone far enough. If the mayor is to be held responsible for Boston's welfare, he should be given some power to control the outlay of the most expensive of all the city's public enterprises, namely, the schools.

Mayor Mansfield's proposals of improved budgetary procedure are likewise much needed, and it is commendable that even while waiting for their enactment His Honor has devised a workable plan for the control of departmental expenditures during the six months which precede adoption of the 1936 budget, instead of allowing the situation to run on at loose ends as it has in the past. Of the most important permanent worth is the mayor's renewed stand for consolidation and reorganization of the city's forty-six departments, directed today by as many as 135 department heads. Far more economical administration should result from proper revision of this confused and scattering system of executive government. As for removal of the statutory tax limit, this has its commendable aspect, but the step should be taken, as the Municipal Research Bureau has advised, only if strict new checks on future borrowing and other financial reforms are legally established in its place.

All in all, Mayor Mansfield's message is a document of real strength and value. It is doubly welcome as a sound model in these times when the 1936 fashion for annual messages has appeared fallacious and flimsy.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

MESSAGE SENT ON COURT HOUSE

Curley Asks Zoning Laws Be Amended to Avoid Land Purchase

Gov. Curley sent a special message to the Legislature today asking that the Boston building and zoning laws be amended so as to permit the construction of a new Suffolk county court house of greater dimensions than would be permitted under existing law.

WOULD AVOID BUYING LAND

He said this in order to use land at present owned by the city or some other governmental unit and not to have to purchase other land at a speculative price.

The land proposed to be used is that in Pemberton square where the old Boston police headquarters was located.

The Governor also reported to the Legislature that the commission on the construction of the court house has reached an agreement on the apportionment of the $5,000,000 cost of the new structure.

This agreement provides that the following contributions would be made:

Federal government.....	$2,151,000
Boston	1,994,300
State	854,700
Total	$5,000,000

"The commission," said the Governor, "has shown rare wisdom in blocking all schemes to take land not already owned. So no portion of the money to be expended will have to be for a site, which might easily cost $1,000,000 on the basis of various persons having bought up land between the present structure and Bowdoin square.

EARLY ACTION URGED

"It is important that action be taken by the legislature at the earliest possible date to the end that the state, city and county may not be deprived of the financial aid which the federal government is prepared to allocate."

The Governor sent his message after he had conferred with former Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker and Parker had also talked with Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House. Parker was called in as an advisor, not being a member of the courthouse commission.

The text of the Governor's message to the Legislature follows:

"The necessity for additional accommodations for the transaction of legal business in Suffolk county has been recognized each year during the past 15 years by the presentation of legislation seeking enlargement of existing facilities.

"An agreement has been reached as to the apportionment of the cost, and under this apportionment the federal government will pay $2,151,000, the city of Boston $1,994,300, and the commonwealth of Massachusetts $854,700, making a total of $5,000,000 to cover the cost of the construction of additional courthouse accommodations in conformity with the provisions of chapter 474 of the Acts of 1935.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDED

"The commission established under this act and known as the courthouse commission, with a view to meeting the requirements of the courts with the lowest possible costs has agreed that the additional structure for county purposes shall be erected upon land owned by the county. It will be necessary, in view of this decision of the commission to amend existing laws with reference to the height, volume and setback of the proposed structure.

"It is important that action be taken at the earliest possible date to the end that the state, city and county may not be deprived of the financial aid which the federal government is prepared to allocate.

"I accordingly recommend the adoption of the accompanying bill.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

publican and Memocratic state and Boston committees, providing that election officers be proposed by those organizations, was filed with the clerk of the House today by Representative Martin Hays. Signers included Vernon W. Marr and Herman Hormel, Republicans, and Joseph McGrath and John Newman, Democrats.

The four Boston police officers who participated in the capture of Anthony Repucci, who with Edward Guarnelli is alleged to have murdered Walter R. Doucette, state prison guard, in making their escape from his custody, said today they would not accept the $1000 reward offered by Gov. Curley even if they were considered.

"The widow and six children of the slain guard who was killed while performing his sworn duty can undoubtedly use the money," said the officers. "If we are considered in the reward we will turn our share over to the guard's widow." The officers who took part in the capture of Repucci in Providence are Sergt. James V. Crowley and Detectives Andrew Mullen, Joseph . Hart and Daniel Donovan.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Friends to Honor New Welfare Head

WALTER V. McCARTHY

BANQUET JAN. 15 TO W. V. M'CARTHY

Commissioner of Public Welfare to Be Honored

A testimonial banquet will be given to Walter V. McCarthy, newly appointed commissioner of public welfare, Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, at the Statler. A reception will be held at 7 and dinner will be at 7:30. Reservations are now being made for tickets and persons desiring to attend should communicate as soon as possible with the Walter V. McCarthy testimonial dinner committee, room 114, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

In addition to the Governor, others invited are Harry Hopkins, national director of the WPA, Washington, and Monsignor Robert Keegan, director of the National Welfare Council, New York city, both of whom are friends of McCarthy. Thomas H. Buckley, state auditor, will be toastmaster.

This affair is being handled by a large committee headed by Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, chairman; Miss Margaret Mulkerron, secretary; and G. Frank McDonald, treasurer. Joseph A. Parks, chairman of the industrial accident board, is chairman of the committee on arrangements and Representative Daniel J. Honan of Winthrop is secretary.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Anna M. Manion, national vice-president of the American Legion Auxiliary, in a letter to Gov. Curley today, supported his demand for new state hospital facilities.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Gov. Curley announced today that he would give a decision tomorrow on the petition for commutation of sentence filed by Miller F. Clark, who is under sentence to die during the week of Jan. 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman. The Governor held a conference on the case today with George A. Douglas, Clark's attorney; Dr. Winfred Overholser, state commissioner of mental diseases, whose department has filed a report with the Governor on Clark's mental condition, and with John P. Feeney, legal advisor to the Governor. The report of the psychiatric examination has not been made public by the Governor. It is understood to hold Clark not wholly responsible.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

RYAN MAY RUN FOR TREASURER

Morgan T. Ryan, former registrar of motor vehicles removed from that office by the Curley administration, may be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for state treasurer, it was reported in political circles today.

Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville Democratic Senate leader, is also a candidate for state treasurer

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Gov. Curley will leave Boston at 5 P. M. tomorrow for Washington, where he will attend the Jackson Day dinner Wednesday night. Among those in the Governor's party will be Charles P. Howard, chairman of the state commission on administration and finance; Carl A. Raymond, state budget commissioner, and George Murphy, state comptroller.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Hearing on Parole Board Delayed

The continuation of the hearing before the Governor's council on the operation of the statae parole board and the administration of the Massachusetts prison situation was late in starting this afternoon in the State House.

Although the hearing was supposed to be resumed at 1 o'clock with the parole board members given a chance to reply to the charges made against them last week by Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman and the heads of the penal institutions, Gov. Curley and Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley did not go to lunch until 1:20.

The hearing room was crowded to overflowing at the time when the hearing was scheduled to be resumed.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

FIRE GOODWIN, CURLEY URGED

Gov. Curley was to receive today a request from John F. Gatelee, president of the State Federation of Labor, that Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, be "thrown bodily" out of public service because "he is a discredited and disgraced member of human society."

The slashing attack by Gatelee drew little comment from the registrar. "I'm not interested in what Gatelee says, because he's another one of the labor fakirs," was the only comment forthcoming from Goodwin.

Gatelee called Goodwin a "plain and unadulterated double-crosser." The federation president concluded his remarks with 'your usefulness, even as a red herring, is gone forever."

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

Curley Will Hear Plea of Murderer

Governor Curley announced this afternoon that he would hear George A. Douglas, counsel for Miller F. Clark, condemned to die in the electric chair the week of Jan. 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, in connection with his petition for commutation to life imprisonment.

The governor has received a report of the psychiatric examination of Clark, but declined to make it public until he had conferred with the executive council.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 6 1936

BULLET PROBE TO BE RESUMED

Sensational Testimony Expected in Probe of Reformatory Break

Sensational testimony revealing how prisoners at the Concord reformatory obtained the bullets used by them in their break of Oct. 5 was expected to be offered this afternoon when the Governor and council resumed the hearing on ouster proceedings against members of the state parole board.

Members of the board were also expected to answer the attacks that have been levelled against them. They were not given opportunity last Friday of asking witnesses any questions, but will be granted a chance to tell their side of the story today.

All possibility of the proceedings being dropped vanished when members of the board defiantly refused to back down on their policy of denying paroles to prisoners with previous bad records regardless of their good conduct while behind the bars.

P. Emmett Gavin was to be the first member of the parole board to testify. Chairman Richard Olney and Matthew W. Bullock will follow Gavin in defending the policies of the board during the last year.

Councillor Hennessey of Lynn asked many pointed questions about the bullets used by the reformatory prisoners at the hearing last Friday. But no answer was forthcoming at that time from Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction.

At the time of the break one of the inmates involved said that he asked a former inmate and trusty to get some bullets from the state police barracks across the road. The involved prisoner said that later he was told where a box of bullets was secreted. He said he found the box and took seven of the bullets.

The involved prisoner testified in court that he found bullets in the coat of a guard. He was questioned about his first statement that he received them from a former inmate. He repudiated his first story.

It was expected that much of the afternoon would be given over to listening to evidence with regard to the fact that the prisoners did obtain the bullets.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

SUN
Attleboro, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Clark's Sentence Not Commuted By Gov. Curley

Boston, Jan. 7 (AP)—Governor James M. Curley declined today to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, 57, convicted murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, 18, slain in a Boston bakeshop two years ago. Clark must die in the electric chair during the week of Jan. 12.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

SUN
Attleboro, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Parole Board Action Delayed By Gov. Curley

Boston, Jan. 7—(AP)—A recommendation that the executive council postpone for a week any action on the parole board administration would be made at the council meeting today, Gov. James M. Curley announced this morning.

BANNER
Bennington, Vt.
JAN 7 1936

Lawyer Disbarred By Bay State

Boston, Jan. 7 (AP)—An attorney who gained national prominence for defending a killer's pretty bride and who only a few hours before won from Gov. James M. Curley promise of a hearing for a condemned slayer, was disbarred yesterday by the Supreme court.

He was George A. Douglass, prominent local attorney, charged with failure to account for $10,134 of the funds of an inmate of a state institution whose estate he administered.

Douglass was not present when Supreme Court Justice Edward P. Pierce ordered his name stricken from the rolls nor was he represented by counsel.

A few hours earlier, at Douglass' plea, Gov. Curley announced he would hold a hearing on the petition of Frank Miller Clark for commutation of the sentence which decrees he must die in the electric chair sometime during the week of January 12.

Denied a new trial, Clark has pinned his last hope on official clemency. He is staking it on the contention of Douglass that he is insane. State alienists have examined him in his cell but have not yet made public their report.

Charged with the murder of pretty Esther Zuckerman, 18-year-old South End bakeshop clerk, Clark, an odd job man, was found guilty by a jury which took less than 10 minutes to deliberate his fate.

Douglass came into national publicity by his defense of Norma Millen, daughter of a former clergyman and bride of Murton Millen, who with his brother Ivring, and a third robber were electrocuted last year for murder of a policeman during a bank robbery.

Norma was convicted but as an accessory served little more than a year.

ESS CLIPPING SERVICE
2 Park Square
STON MASS.

JOURNAL
Augusta, Maine
JAN 7 1936

Gov. Curley Nods at Decision on AAA

Boston, Jan. 6—(AP)—Invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by the Supreme Court today will be "beneficial to industrial New England," Governor James M. Curley said tonight.

At the same time Curley said it was fortunate Congress was in session so as to enact legislation to take its place.

"The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the AAA through an ending of the processing tax must, of necessity, be beneficial to industrial New England," he asserted. "That it may work hardship to other sections of the nation is accepted but in view of crop conditions and prevailing prices for commodities it cannot be other than temporary in character."

Enterprise
Brockton, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

ate

Pressure Upon Parole Board.

A YEAR ago, before the governor had brought the executive council around to his bidding, Mr. Curley was keen for abolishing this branch of government. He was silent about it this year. He and some in the council are now talking about reorganization of the parole board, that group which passes upon the qualifications of prisoners for release. They talk in large headlines about prison unrest and outbreaks. Is it for the purpose of bringing this board into disrepute?

Hardened criminals are model prisoners, as a rule. They obey all rules because it is part of their strategy to get out as soon as possible. When the parole board takes the attitude that some of these men are still a menace to society in spite of their good prison records the board acts for the best. The parole board's duty is to protect society as well as the prisoners. Prison unrest and outbreaks could be averted by putting the incorrigibles and the killers into prisons of maximum security and using reformation methods on those who are ready for reform.

A prisoner's good record in prison should not outweigh his bad record against society.

Enterprise
Brockton, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Date

Abington

NURSE ASSN. IS TO ELECT

ABINGTON, Jan. 7.—The executive board of the Abington Visiting Nurse Association met yesterday afternoon with President Elizabeth Tirrell of Washington street and final plans were made for the annual meeting at Grand Army Hall, Monday afternoon, Jan. 20 at 2:30. At that meeting annual reports for the year will be given and officers for the coming year will be elected. The nominating committee which will bring in a list of officers for action is Mrs. William E. Mielke, Mrs. Charles F. O'Brien, Mrs. Mary Coughlan and Mrs. Willis A. Calkins. Miss Lillian Cook, the school nurse, and Miss Green, the dental hygienist of the schools will be speakers at the meeting and the workings of an incubator will be explained by the visiting nurse, Mrs. Jessie Gooch. Tea will be served and there will be a musical entertainment.

Announcement was made at the meeting yesterday that the nurses registry is to be revised and brought up to date with Mrs. John Shanahan in charge and all nurses have been asked to register with Mrs. Shanahan.

Following the meeting there was a social and refreshments were served by the hostess. Last evening a number of the members of the board and the nurse attended the annual meeting of the Hanover Visiting Nurse Association.

Waterfowl Meeting.

The Massachusetts Waterfowl Association, many of the members of which reside in Plymouth county and Cape Cod districts, whose headquarters are at Kingston, are sponsoring a New England Waterfowl conference which will be held at the Gardiner Auditorium at the State House in Boston, Saturday, Jan. 18. The session will start at 10:30 in the morning and hundreds of gunners interested in wild game shooting are expected. It is planned to have a frank and open discussion of the waterfowl situation as it affects New England. The principal speaker will be I. M. Gabrielson, chief of the biological survey of the government from Washington.

Laws governing the taking of ducks and geese in this State have been made so drastic that it is almost prohibitive, and there has been widespread discussion with a strong claim advanced by New England gunners that they have been discriminated against while the south has been favored. Many gunners in this district will plan to attend the conference. Among other officials who have been invited to attend are Raymond Kenney, game commissioner of Massachusetts, George J. Stobie, game commissioner of Maine; R. H. Hunter, game commissioner of Vermont; Thomas Beck, game commissioner of Connecticut and commissioners of Rhode Island and New Hampshire; Seth Gordon, secretary of the American Wild Life Institute; A. F. Foran, president of the American Game Birds Association; Gov. James M. Curley and J. H. Hager, State ornithologist.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Curley Refuses Mercy to Clark

BOSTON, Jan. 7, (UP)—Governor Curley today refused to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, convicted slayer of 18-year-old Ethel Zuckerman, formerly of Brockton.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Framingham, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

LATE NEWS DISPATCHES

SHOWDOWN ON PAROLE BOARD EXPECTED TODAY

Boston, Jan. 17 (INS)—A showdown by Gov. James M. Curley and the Executive council on the Parole board case was expected today with indications one or more members of the board will be removed.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

SENTINEL
Fitchburg, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Governor Curley Declines To Commute Clark Sentence

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley declined today to commute to life-imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, 57, convicted murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, 18, slain in a Boston bakeshop two years ago.

Clark must die in the electric chair the week of Jan. 12.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Framingham, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

GOVERNOR REFUSES COMMUTATION FOR CLARK

Boston, Jan. 7 (INS)—Miller F. Clark must die in the electric chair next week for the breadknife slaying of Ethel Zuckerman. Gov. James M. Curley announced today he had decided to refuse commutation of sentence.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

Believes State Tax Limit Would Remedy Extravagance

BOSTON, Jan. 7, (AP)—The remedy for legislative extravagance, think Representatives Christian Herter of Boston and Elmer C. Nelson of Milford, is to limit the tax the State collects from cities and towns.

They would accomplish the limitation, and they believe, a balanced budget and an end to rising real estate taxes, by a constitutional amendment, effective after popular vote in 1939.

Joint Bill Filed.

Both representatives joined yesterday in filing a bill for such a proposal, which would tie down the state tax to five per cent of the annual state expenditures.

"The present method of budgeting the income and expenditures of the commonwealth is an absurdity," they commented.

"Every year the Legislature appropriates so much money for the expense of running the state government. It then figures out how much revenue it is likely to get from existing taxes, and it then makes up the deficiency by levying that difference upon the cities and towns.

"That deficiency is the state tax.

"Obviously," Representatives Herter and Nelson continued, "the cities and towns have no way of meeting the State tax except by raising their own real estate taxes, and to a minor degree, their excise or license taxes. They have no other source of revenue.

"As long as the State tax remains unlimited, the Legislature will never balance its budget.

Favor Limiting Tax

"The reason why we have allowed any State tax to continue is that it is practically impossible for each Legislature to make an exact balance of expenditures and revenues.

"We believe, however, that it is posssible to come within five or approximately three million dollars under present conditions, and we believe that for the sake of having one flexible item of revenue such a limited State tax is proper."

Governor Curley has recommended the abolition of the State tax, and proposed to raise revenue in its place by a new series of taxes on cigarettes, alcohol and truck operation. The tax, however, certainly will not be abolished immediately, and many bitter legislative debates on substitute revenue proposals are likely.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

Parole Board Hearing Ends

BULLETIN

BOSTON, Jan. 7, (UP)—The Executive Council will draft a bill calling for the repeal of a statute which enables parole officials to compel a convict to serve more than his minimum sentence, regardless of his conduct, Governor Curley said today. The Council would have the State revert to the old statute whereby a prisoner would have to be released on expiration of his minimum sentence provided his prison record was satisfactory. The Council took no action on the State Parole Board on the Governor's recommendation. Governor Curley said he thought the Council should take time to consider the testimony it had heard about the Parole Board's policy at recent public hearings.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, (AP)—The fate of the present membership of the State Board of Parole rested today with the Executive Council, some of whose members have announced they want the board ousted.

In possession of the Council was testimony of State Prison officials that the board has been too strict in granting paroles, and the defense of the three members that they have acted fairly and conscientiously in dealing with inmates of the State Prison and the Concord Reformatory.

Consistently denying playing politics in the matter, the Council maintained its inquiry into parole administration was prompted by a recent attempted escape at the prison, in which two men were killed, and the slaying of a guard by two convicts.

After a tour of the State's penal institutions, the Council heard from officials that unrest was rampant and resentment rife among inmates because of the Parole Board's severity of policy. It then decided to air these complaints publicly, and hear the defense of the Parole Board before reaching any decision at today's executive session.

Coakley As Examiner

The Council, with Governor Curley presiding and Councillor Daniel H. Coakley acting as principal examiner of witnesses, yesterday heard the Parole Board's side of the story from the members, Richard Olney, chairman; Matthew W. Bullock, attorney, and P. Emmet Gavin.

The suggestions of the three for remedying the prevalent unrest in the prison and reformatory were widely divergent. Mr. Gavin, the most ready with suggestions, said that the removal of the present commissioner of correction, Arthur T. Lyman, tall, aristocratic and wealthy Bostonian, was the solution.

He found fault with all the commissioners in office since the administration of Sanford Bates, now director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and also recommended that the State build a "Massachusetts Alcatraz," or maximum-security prison similar to the Federal penitentiary, for hardened and desperate criminals.

The reports of unrest and resentment came last week from Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of the prison, and Superintendent Michael J. Dee of the reformatory. Both complained that the present board, reconstituted a year ago without an advisor from the Correction department, did not consult with them about the records of prisoners, and was arbitrary in freeing men with poor institutional records.

NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

FIGHT PLAN TO ESTABLISH PRISON FURNITURE FACTORY

Local Manufacturers Launch Campaign To Halt WPA Project at Norfolk Colony, Aimed to Provide Employment of Prisoners with Federal Funds—Scores of Telegrams Sent State and Federal Authorities, Assail Move as Unfair Competition for Industry

Furniture manufacturers in Gardner and nearby towns are up in arms at a proposal to establish a furniture making plant in the Norfolk state prison as a WPA project and today a campaign was launched to kill the project as a direct threat at the industrial life of Gardner and other furniture communities. Former Mayor Albert H. Stone of Nichols & Stone, President Richard N. Greenwood of the Heywood-Wakefield Co., and Secretary Samuel S. Lord of the Chamber of Commerce are taking the lead in the drive to halt the project.

Through their efforts, furniture manufacturers of the district have been lined up to bring pressure to bear on state and federal authorities and representatives. Scores of telegrams were sent out today to Senators Marcus A. Coolidge and David I. Walsh and Congressman Joseph E. Casey, Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of corrections, Senator Edward H. Nutting, Representatives Fred A. Blake and George S. Stone, Governor James M. Curley, Speaker Leverett D. Saltonstall and State WPA Director Arthur G. Rotch assailing the project as unfair competition for local industries.

The project contemplates the establishment of a furniture factory in the Norfolk prison to provide employment for prisoners with federal funds. Bids on approximately $25,000 worth of machinery were opened on Dec. 30, giving local men their first intimation that the project was launched. Like many other WPA projects, it had been drafted and whipped into shape without any general publicity. President Greenwood of the Heywood-Wakefield Co. was first informed of the threat to the city and he at once got in touch with Mr. Stone and Mr. Lord. So far as can be learned, the contracts for the machinery have not yet been awarded.

Various attempts to finance with federal funds public or semi-public projects for the making of furniture in direct competition with Gardner industry have been launched in the last three years under New Deal auspices, but in every case they have been defeated. The last was a project to establish furniture making communities in West Virginia which would be manned by coal miners. This was killed in Washington through the efforts of Senators Walsh and Coolidge and Congressman Frank H. Foss, predecessor of Mr. Casey after vigorous protests had been made here.

In the present instance former Mayor Stone in letters to public officials sets forth strongly that the furniture industry has been in the red for the past five years, that a number of plants have been shut down and dismantled and that it is extremely unfair of the federal government and the state to enter into competition with what is left of the industry. Whatever their reasons are, namely to sell perhaps to WPA projects or to state institutions, it takes business away from legitimate channels of manufacturing, the letter states.

George L. Barnes, vice president of the Heywood-Wakefield Co. and former head of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, is acting for the Heywood-Wakefield Co. in the absence of Mr. Greenwood, who is at the Chicago Furniture market.

TIMES
Gloucester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

THE PAROLE BOARD

It looks now as if His Excellency the Governor were gunning for the parole board, consisting of Richard Olney, Matthew Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin. Councillor James J. Brennan of the thunderous voice thinks that their judgment about releasing convicts on parole is bad. He is the man of whom it was said that when he spoke at a campaign rally the windows a hundred yards away rattled. Mr. Brennan thinks decidedly that the judgment of the councillors, especially his own inexperienced judgment, would be better than that of the parole board. The real essence of this disturbance is probably that the Governor wishes to place three of his own henchmen on the board.

The parole system has had some fearful failures. About all that can be done is to leave this matter of releasing men, often with terrible records, to a select body of men. Nobody to our knowledge, ever impeached the judgment of these three men before. They are good men and should be retained. But the man who threw out Dr. Payson Smith with such scant courtesy to make room for one of his friends will hardly hesitate to eject these three good public servants. Then there will be another department under the hand of our Massachusetts Huey Long. This statement may be offensive to partisans of the late Senator from Louisiana, for Mr. Curley is but a faint copy of the Southern dictator.

A conclusive argument against the parole board is the testimony of the convicts. We understand that they are unanimous against the board, which does not always see fit to release dangerous men. The prisoners feel they should dictate to the parole board. Mr. Curley himself was very severe against Governor Ely for his prison delivering proclivities, but we notice that he has recently pardoned a fine list of murderers and public enemies. His record is far more startling than Governor Ely's. Has the parole board expressed its disapproval of this jail delivery? Something has certainly happened to arouse the ire of the Governor. Armed with decisive argument that the convicts do not like the board, Governor Curley is expected soon to call the luckless three on the carpet, subject them to the usual manhandling and throw them out, possibly adding that bit of humor of giving them a certificate of good character to carry with them into the bleak outside world.

The Governor and his satellite, rubber stamp Council evidently want to make jail delivery easier. They will be heartily supported by all the murderers, second story men, rapists, bandits and kidnappers still at liberty. What have the plain, unconsidered citizens of this Commonwealth got to say about this? Wherein are we protected?

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TIMES
Gloucester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

TIMELY TOPICS

All fields of activity are now reporting their 1935 milestones.

In 1935 motor deaths for the whole country made an all-time high—30,400.

If that Literary Digest poll will only prove as accurately prophetic as in the past!

Just one startling announcement after another from St. Louis Advancement of Science convention!

Boston as well as Washington will have its "Jackson Day" dinner Wednesday. But it won't cost $50 a plate.

The comptroller of the treasury's latest announcement lists 5400 national banks. A few of those counted are in Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

On the one hand Governor Curley wants an increase in the gasoline tax. On the other, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature to repeal the additional one-cent tax.

Kit Klein, having skated all around her American competitors, is now off for Norway and Sweden to see how she stacks up with the girls on the steel runners in those countries.

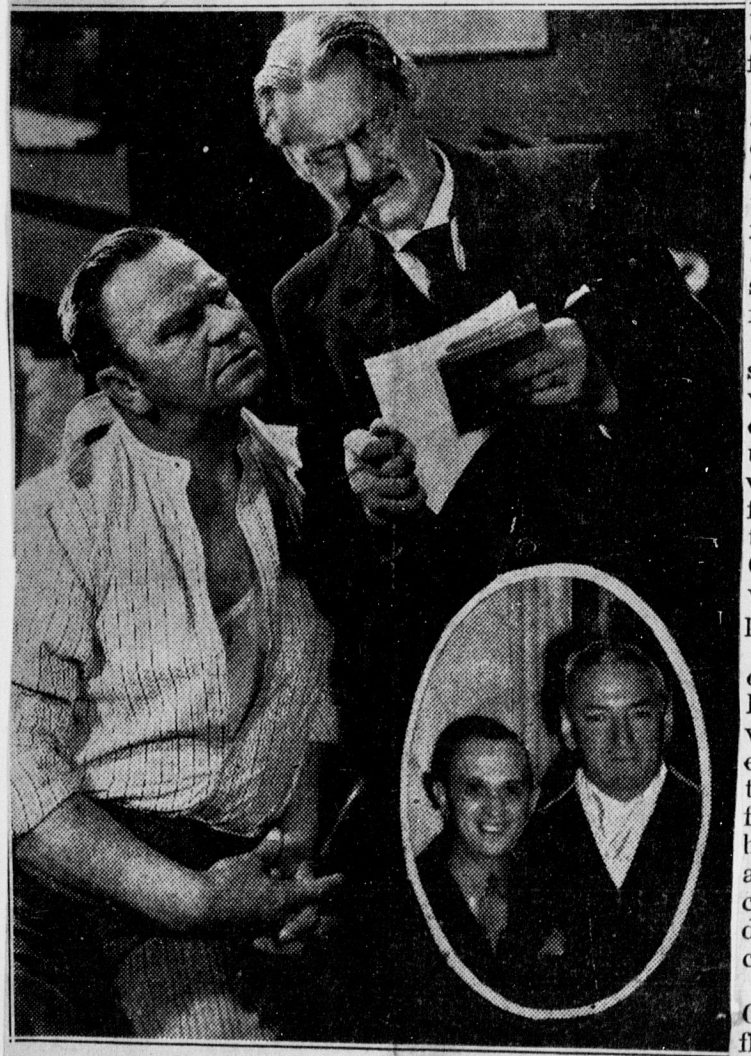
We've been reading a good deal about the artichoke war on in New York City, the point of all of which seems to be that Mayor LaGuardia has gained a strangle choke on certain racketeers engaged in it.

A good many financial authorities can't help looking round out of the corner of their eye for inflation. But it hasn't come yet, and most of them are willing to sink back till it does before trying to devise means to control it.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Times
Hartford, Ct.
JAN 7 1936

At Poli's Tomorrow



WALLACE BEERY and Lionel Barrymore in Eugene O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness." Insert shows Jack A. Simons, Poli, manager, snapped with Governor Curley of Massachusetts at the world premiers of the film recently in Worcester

GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Keep Up This Fire

President Gatelee of the State Federation of Labor has opened fire on Registrar Goodwin, thereby continuing an attack that was started in Haverhill.

Not only has he attacked Goodwin as a labor organizer but he has announced that, in the name of organized labor, he will request the governor to remove the registrar from public office.

There should be a continuous performance of such demands, not necessarily because Goodwin is unfit for the office or because there is doubt that it is proper for him to serve in the pay of the public while directing a labor union. These have become secondary considerations. The primary consideration in the Goodwin case is the reason for Governor Curley's amazing flop.

Curley recorded himself as definitely sympathetic with the first demand that Goodwin be removed and gave the registrar his choice of giving up public office or of giving up his work with the Brockton union. Goodwin defied the governor and the governor flopped from his original position into a position from which he not only declared that Goodwin should stay as registrar but from which he delivered a eulogy of Goodwin's performance as a labor leader.

This flop is the most mysterious political development of Curley's administration. During it he has removed several officials when there was no demand for such action, except his own. Before Goodwin ignored the governor, but one official has successfully resisted the governor's efforts to oust him and this success was accomplished only after a protracted hearing by the executive council which was ended when the governor dropped the matter. Goodwin, thus, is in a class by himself.

The governor says he must quit or —, Goodwin ignores him, and the governor flops, with a mysterious and unprecedented flop, into an illogical position.

Fire on that position, like the kind Gatelee has opened, should be continuous. Those who think that Goodwin's labor activities are unbecoming to a public official and those who see in the governor's flop a significant political performance, should fire on the governor with machine-gun rapidity demands that he remove Goodwin or explain his flop.

Transcript
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

Date

-:- WILLIMANSETT -:-

Gov. Curley Asked to Pardon Zelinski, Now Declared Sane

Governor James M. Curley was asked to give a full pardon for Stanley Zelinski of this city in a petition filed at Boston yesterday. Zelinski, in 1934, was found not guilty by reason of insanity of the murder of Sophie Cupek, 11, of Willimansett. He was declared sane yesterday at Bridgewater State Farm by Dr. William T. Hanson, medical director of the institution. At the time of his acquittal as insane, the court decreed that he would be expected to stand trial again if he were found sane. A pardon by the governor would eliminate court action.

Zelinski, who then was a delinquent, allegedly lured the child into a cellar on April 11, 1924, and beat her over the head with a billet of wood after an attempted assault. According to a confession which police allege they obtained from him, he placed her body in a burlap bag which he dragged on a sled to the river bank.

The police allege that a curious acquaintance asked him about whimpering cries that were coming from the bag, and was told that he was drowning some kittens. He is alleged to have said in his confession that he threw the body into the river, which was at flood stage. A blanket and rubber boot the child had been wearing that morning were found on the river bank.

Hearing of the case was postponed for a time while attempts were made by local police and state detectives to recover the body by dragging the river. The body was never recovered. He was committed to the hospital for the criminally insane, remaining there for about 10 years. In March, 1934, the case was brought up in Superior Court at Springfield; Judge Nelson P. Brown directed a jury to find him not guilty by reason of insanity.

Atty. Thomas C. Maher, Zelinski's counsel, contended that the Commonwealth had not proved an actual murder had taken place, since the body was not found. He appealed to the State Supreme Court, which, in June, 1934, upheld the Superior Court decision.

GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

FATE OF PAROLE BOARD IN HANDS OF THE COUNCIL

One Declares Removal of Lyman as Commissioner Is Necessary to Welfare of Institutions

BOSTON (AP)—The fate of the present membership of the state board of parole rested today with the executive council, some of whose members have announced they want the board ousted.

In possession of the council was testimony of State prison officials that the board has been too strict in granting paroles, and the defense of the three members that they have acted fairly and conscientiously in dealing with inmates of the State prison and the Concord reformatory.

Consistently denying playing politics in the matter, the council maintained its inquiry into parole administration was prompted by a recent attempted escape at the prison, in which two men were killed, and the slaying of a guard by two convicts.

After a tour of the state's penal institutions, the council heard from officials that unrest was rampant and resentment rife among inmates because of the parole board's severity of policy. It then decided to air these complaints publicly, and hear the defense of the parole board before reaching any decision at today's executive session.

The council, with Gov. James M. Curley presiding and Councilor Daniel H. Coakley acting as principal examiner of witnesses, yesterday heard the parole board's side of the story from the members, Richard Olney, chairman, Matthew W. Bullock, Negro attorney, and P. Emmet Gavin.

The suggestions of the three for remedying the prevalent unrest in the prison and reformatory were widely divergent. Gavin, the most ready with suggestions, said that the removal of the present commissioner of correction, Arthur T. Lyman, tall, aristocratic, and wealthy Bostonian, was the soluton.

He found fault with all the commissioners in office since the administration of Sanford Bates, now director of the federal bureau of prisons, and also recommended that the state build a "Massachusetts Alcatraz," or maximum-security prison similar to the federal penitentiary, for hardened and desperate criminals.

The reports of unrest and resentment came last week from Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of the prison, and Supt. Michael J. Dee of the reformatory. Both complained that the present board, reconstituted a year ago without an advisor from the correction department, did not consult with them about the records of prisoners, and was arbitrary in freeing men with poor institutional records.

ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

6

STATE HOUSE NEWS IN BRIEF

Gov. Curley Believes N. E. Will Benefit By AAA Decision.

BOSTON, Jan. 7—Gov. Curley sees New England's gain as the result of the Supreme Court's decision in knocking out the A. A. A. structure and that the industries of this part of the country will be benefited. In speaking of the matter, he was quoted as saying that the decision of the Supreme Court by ending the processing tax will help New England. While other sections of the country might suffer some hardships, he said he believed the disadvantages, because of crops and prices, would be but temporary.

Joseph C. Cort, chairman of the State Milk Control Board, was another who would see benefit to this section by the decisions, and said he thought it would result in lower prices for milk. He said he would confer with the agricultural societies at the Union Agricultural meetings to be in Worcester next week.

Reps. Herter and Nelson yesterday filed a bill in the Legislature, the purpose of which was said to prevent a recurrence of the situation that prolonged the proroguing of the House of Representatives last summer. On the closing night of the last session, debate on the Governor's supplementary budget centered on a certain make of equipment for a state institution, the contract for which had already been drawn up. The bill filed is to invalidate all contracts drawn in such a way that only one article or material may meet the requirement. Under the terms of the bill, if enacted, in the future, no supply equipment or other property would be referred to or specified by its trade name in the purchase, if it is to be used in construction of public projects.

A rumor of political significance was heard on Beacon Hill yesterday to the effect that former Registrar of Motor Vehicles Morgan T. Ryan is to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for state treasurer. Sen. James C. Scanlan, of Somerville, also has similar views and has proposed his candidacy for the office.

A bill that would permit of the Republican and Democratic state and city committees in an election to propose to municipal election authorities the names of those who should serve as election officers representing their parties at polling places, has been petitioned for by the chairmen of these two committees.

Rep. Owen Gallagher, of Boston, has filed a bill with the Legislature that has for its objective the aiding and simplifying of tracking of criminals by police. Under the terms of the bill, if enacted, telephone companies would be required to record the telephone number of a person called and the name of the caller, as well as the time of making the call.

A bill that would make uniform the law on close pursuit of criminals and would authorize Massachusetts to cooperate with other cities in the matter, and would eliminate state boundaries, in such pursuits of a criminal so that an out-of-state policeman could make an arrest at once, was proposed yesterday to the Legislature by State Commissioner of Public Safety Lieut.-Col. Paul G. Kirk.

Rep. Charles W. Hedges, of Quincy, at the request of State Commissioner of Insurance Francis J. DeCelles, has filed a bill with the Legislature that would permit the quarterly payment of dividends by insurance stock companies. He also filed another bill from the same source that provides that the board of directors, or a committee thereof, may authorize one or more of the officers of the company to buy or sell securities between meetings of the board.

Gov. Curley, accompanied by 50 Bay State Democrats, planned to leave Boston for Washington tonight to attend the $50 Jackson day dinner tomorrow. In the party will be state officials, members of the state committee and heads of various Democratic women's organizations. The Governor said that on the trip to the nation's Capital, the state budget will be one of the subjects of conversation and that he will confer with Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission on administration and finance; State Comptroller George B. Murphy, and Carl A. Raymond, state budget commissioner.

On petition of Robert J. Watt, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, Rep. Philip Markley, of Springfield, has filed a bill in which the regulation of private employment offices by the State Department of Labor and Industries is sought.

Rep. Edward J. Connelly, of Wakefield, proposed legislation yesterday that would increase the membership of the Superior Court from 31 to 41; also another bill that would prevent the cancellation of any insurance policy by mutual consent or otherwise, after a loss has been suffered on the policy, until such cancellation has been brought to the attention of the commissioner of insurance.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

LEADER
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

CLARK DENIED COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE

Gov. Curley Refuses to Change Term to Life Imprisonment.

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (U.P.)—Governor Curley today refused to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, convicted slayer of 18-year-old Ethel Zuckerman, formerly of Brockton.

As result of the governor's decision, Clark, middle-aged South End truckman's helper, must die in the electric chair next week.

In denying commutation Curley said:

"I have weighed the facts presented by Clark's attorney and examined the decision of the State Supreme court and I find that the question of insanity was not raised at any time during the progress of the trial. Under the circumstances I refuse to grant commutation."

Curley said he had received a report from two alienists that Clark was "frankly not insane," although his judgment was seriously impaired.

Miss Zuckerman was slain with a breadknife the night of Dec. 20, 1933, in the South End bakeshop where she clerked.

TELEGRAM
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

CURLEY ATTENDS FLORIDA DINNER

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (UP)—Governor Curley will leave for Washington at 5 p. m., today to attend the Jackson Day dinner.

He will be accompanied by Chairman Charles P. Howard of the state commission on administration and finance, State Budget Commissioner Carl A. Raymond, and State Comptroller George B. Murphy.

"I plan to discuss the budget with them on my way down to Washington," Curley said.

TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

COMMUTATION DENIED SLAYER OF YOUNG GIRL

Governor James M. Curley Refuses Clemency to Miller F. Clark Sentenced to Die Next Week

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Governor James M. Curley declined today to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, 57, convicted murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, 18, slain in a Boston bakeshop two years ago. Clark must die in the electric chair during the week of Jan. 12.

Curley said he would refuse clemency to Clark because the question of his sanity, on which the plea for commutation was based, "was not raised at any time during progress of his trial."

The governor read from reports of two state psychiatrists, Dr. A. Warren Sterns and Harry C. Soloman, asserting that Clark must be considered feeble minded and that his judgment and control had been seriously impaired by disease.

"Under the circumstances I have decided to refuse a commutation," he continued. A petition for such clemency was presented to the governor yesterday by Clark's counsel, George A. Douglass.

Clark was convicted of stabbing the Zuckerman girl, 18, bakeshop clerk, and pinning her body to the floor with a bread knife.

He testified he killed her because she had refused to marry him, and later retracted his statement.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

SUN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

CLARK MUST DIE IN CHAIR

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (INS)—Miller F. Clark, aged truck driver's helper, must die in the electric chair next week for the breadknife slaying of Ethel Zuckerman, bakeshop clerk.

Governor James M. Curley announced today he had decided "to refuse commutation of sentence." He based his decision on the fact that the sanity of Clark was not questioned during the trial.

Dr. A. Warren Stearns and Dr. Harry C. Solomon, who made a psychiatric examination of the condemned man, reported to the governor that although Clark was "not insane, his judgment and self control are seriously impaired."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

ASKS PAROLE BD. ACTION BE DELAYED

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A recommendation that the executive council postpone for a week any action on the Parole Board administration would be made at the council meeting today, Governor James M. Curley announced this morning.

"It would be hardly fair," the Governor said, "to take any immediate action in the matter."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Defers Parole Finding

Executive Council Will Wait Until January 15

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (UP)—Governor Curley announced today he will recommend that the executive council consider the State Parole board case until its meeting January 15, before rendering its decision.

There were these possibilities:

1. Removal of P. Emmet Gavin from the board.
2. Removal of the entire board consisting of Gavin, chairman Richard Olney and Matthew W. Bullock.
3. Removal of State Correction Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman.
4. Continuance of the present set-up.

Lyman and the parole board have been mildly at odds on matters of policy. The commissioner advocates the Federal system under which a prisoner with a bad court record is denied parole for an indefinite period. The board, on the other hand, has followed the policy of compelling such a prisoner to serve at least his minimum sentence and in extreme cases his maximum.

Parole board members at yesterday's hearing vigorously defended their system, and denied charges of non-co-operation with institutional heads, of responsibility for unrest among prisoners in state institutions, and of having a "hard-boiled" attitude.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

MERCURY
Medford, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Rep. Bond On Important Committee

Rep. Rufus H. Bond, in addition to be retained on the committee on Insurance, was appointed by Speaker Saltonstall to one of the most important committees, and which will demand much work by the members of the committee. The committee is that of "Constitutional Law," and matters pertaining to the Child Labor amendment, the consideration of Governor Curley's recommendation made in his inaugural address, relative to the Uni-Camera system, which relates to the incorporation of both bodies in the Legislature into a single unit, and also the task of memoralizing Congress, relative to the Townsend Plan. This committee will be in public eye during the present session, and its actions will be carefully observed.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

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CURLEY REFUSES TO COMMUTE SENTENCE

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NEWS
Milford, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

MEDWAY NAMES BIG COMMITTEE

Medway Jan.. 7—Committees have been appointed to assist in the plans for the testimonial to be given in Sanford hall, Feb. 20, to James G. Reardon, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Reardon and who recently was appointed state commissioner of education by Gov. James M. Curley. The committees: Executive, John F. Riordan, William W. Ollendorff, William J. Munroe, Robert M. O'Donnell, Christine C. Wison, Margaret M. Hart; banquet, John F. Riordan. Joseph Haas, Margaret Clark, Edward Harding, Mary Touhey. Nora Sullivan, Samuel Pinsky, Sara Green, Helen Howarth, Daniel M. Malloy, Peter J. Kenney, Harold F. Nash, Erving H. Clough, H. Wendell Blethen, Patrick F. Hanon, Harold C. Wilcox, Charles H. Curtis, Rupert J. Connolly, Robert M. O'Donnell. Thomas F. Malloy, Chrstine C. Wilson, Margaret M. Hart, James Sherry, John C. Colleary, Robert J. O'Connell, Mary Collins, Sara T. O'Donnell, Albert L. Saunders, Abraham T. Handverger, Robert J. Hodgson, Samuel Norton, Albert L. Smith, Irving Kelsey; tickets, Wililam J. Munroe. Gertrude Broderick, Christopher F. Clancy, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Lillian Fales, John Westkage, Annie Kenney, James L. Allen, Robert J. Burns, Alexander B. Hanlon, Harriet Tholbard, Coleman Finkelstein, Samuel Wessinewski, Clarkson Russell, Raymond Shaw, Herbert Youman, Ellen F. Mawn. Anna Whittier, James Quirk, Forrest R. Tower, Eugene F. Goodwin, Angelo Potenza, Kathleen Hart, Annie Force, William MacDonald, Marietta Breakey; music, Madelene O'Donnell, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Orion A. Mason, Harold Shenker, Hugh Kenney. Marguerite Collins, John M. Reardon, Dorothy Higgins, Alice M. Ollendorff, Christine Wilson, Walter J. Malloy; decorations, Agnes Bresnahan, Eleanor Landry, Frank Phillips, Dorothea C. Malloy, Bertha C. Hunt, Edward Fraher, Alice Albee, Mary Hanlon. Mildred O'Hara, Charles A. Shaw, Merrill Jeffers; gift, Sara T. O'Donnell, Frank Dubrowski, Grace Sherry, Margaret Quirk, Mary Maroney, Bryan F. Sherry, Thomas F. Malloy, Annie Foley, Charles A. Smith, Frank J. O'Donnell, Fred B. Clark. Fred Groehl, Dominick J. Kenney; publicity, Edward J. Slattery, Marguerite U. Labaree, Beavin Hanlon. Frank Kenney.

NEWS
Newburyport, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

THE PAROLE BOARD.

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GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

OPPOSES REDUCTION IN REPRESENTATIVES

C. H. Bush Doubts "Four Cylinders Work Smoother Than Eight"

Jan. 3, 1936.

Editor Gazette:

It is with growing apprehension that many readers of the Gazette, and believers in true democracy, undoubtedly view the recent stand taken by Kiwanians and suggested by Gov. Curley. Reference is now being made to a trend towards the curtailment of representation in local and state governments by the abolition of one chamber and one session.

With considerable cautious warning against radicalism being annunciated by our "leading citizens" so-called it would appear quite inconsistent, to say the least, that 75 per cent reduction in government representation should be proposed. To one who observes the fate of Italy and Germany, the mention of any reduction in government representation compels critical thought and action on such a scheme. The excuse for such a proposal being efficiency and economy, there is little reason to believe that four cylinders work smoother than eight, particularly when many of them misfire most of the time. The writer believes that most of the world's ills are due to the fact that a mere handful of "leading" people are entrusted with the destinies of mankind. It should be quite clear to those who survived, and live after the World war that entrusting anything to a few people is disastrous to the many.

It is because of the record of "politicians" that any suggestion of a reduction in government representation should arouse the wrath, if nothing else, of the electorate towards individuals or organizations that make proposals of such nature. What the city, state and five-sixths of the world sorely needs is an initial 75 per cent increase, not decrease, in governmental representation if the present degree of democracy is to survive the tender mercies of the powers that be.

C. H. Bush.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

SEEK 25 P. C. RAISE FOR ALL WPA WORKERS

Rep. O'Brien and Others See Curley, Asking Boost in Hampshire-Franklin Area

WPA workers, skilled and unskilled, in Hampshire and Franklin counties, will receive a 25 per cent increase in pay, if efforts now under way are successful. The pay in these two counties is now officially stated to be the lowest in the state, with $44 a month for unskilled, $50 for intermediates, $63 for skilled and $69 for technical and professional. With a 25 per cent increase, the unskilled would receive $11 additional or $55 a month and the others in proportion.

Rep. Michael T. O'Brien of Easthampton and Rep. Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, together with Atty. Samuel Glassberg of Greenfield and William H. Burke, Jr., of Hatfield, department of public works labor representative in the four western counties, with headquarters at Greenfield, conferred at Boston yesterday with Gov. James M. Curley, with Rep. M. T. O'Brien of Easthampton as spokesman for Hampshire county. Mr. O'Brien explained that living conditions in Hampshire and Franklin counties are the same as in Hampden county, where the WPA pay is $55 for unskilled. Mr. Burke was called into the conference for the purpose of verifying statements made.

As a result of the conference, Governor Curley will present in Washington tomorrow, to Administrator Hopkins, the request not only for the 25 per cent increase, but also the provision that 25 per cent of the employes on the WPA shall be non-relief cases. At present all unskilled workers on WPA must be relief cases.

There are some 4000 WPA workers in Hampshire and Franklin counties.

The request for higher wages recalls a discussion in a city council session recently, when Councilman Francis P. O'Donnell raised the question as to whether $44 a month was sufficient pay for a WPA worker and his family. The question was not answered at the time, except by Councilman O'Donnell, who felt it was not enough for a single person.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

CURLEY URGES COUNCIL DELAY

Asks Decision in Probe of Parole Board Be Held for Week

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A recommendation that the Executive Council postpone for a week any action on the Parole Board administration would be made at the council meeting today, Governor Curley announced.

"It would be hardly fair," the Governor said, "to take any immediate action in the matter."

In possession of the Council is testimony of State Prison officials that the board has been too strict in granting paroles, and the defense of the three members that they have acted fairly and conscientiously in dealing with inmates of the State Prison and the Concord Reformatory.

PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

CHRONICLE
No. Attleboro, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Expect Showdown Today

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (INS)—A showdown by Governor James M. Curley and the Executive Council on the parole board case was expected today with indications that one or more members of the board will be removed.

RESS CLIPPING SERVICE
2 Park Square
OSTON MASS.

CHRONICLE
No. Attleboro, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

CLARK MUST DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (INS)—Miller F. Clark must die in the electric chair next week for the bread-knife slaying of Ethel Zuckerman. Governor James M. Curley announced today he had decided to refuse commutation of sentence.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Bulletin
Providence, R. I.
JAN 7 1936

CURLEY SAYS AAA DECISION WILL BENEFIT INDUSTRY

Admits Hardships May Follow in Agricultural Sections.

Boston, Jan. 6.—(AP)—The invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by the Supreme Court today will be "beneficial to industrial New England,' Governor James M. Curley said tonight.

Curley added it was fortunate Congress was in session so as to enact legislation to take its place.

"The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the AAA through an ending of the processing tax must, of necessity, be beneficial to industrial New England," he asserted.

"That it may work hardship to other sections of the nation is accepted, but in view of crop conditions and prevailing prices for commodities it cannot be other than temporary in character."

TIMES
Pawtucket, R. I.
JAN 7 1936

Executive Council Divided On Fate Of Parole Board

Gavin Urges Removal of Lyman as Bay State Commissioner; Later Proposes 'Massachusetts Alcatraz;' Hits All Wardens Since Bates.

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The fate of the present membership of the state board of parole rested today with the executive council, some of whose members have announced they want the board ousted.

In possession of the council was testimony of state prison officials that the board has been too strict in granting paroles, and the defense of the three members that they have acted fairly and conscientiously in dealing with inmates of the state prison and the Concord reformatory.

DENY POLITICS.

Consistently denying playing politics in the matter, the council maintained its inquiry into parole administration was prompted by a recent attempted escape at the prison, in which two men were killed, and the slaying of a guard by two convicts.

After a tour of the state's penal institutions, the council heard from officials that unrest was rampant and resentment rife among inmates because of the parole board's severity of policy. It then decided to air these complaints publicly, and hear the defense of the parole board before reaching any decision at today's executive session.

COAKLEY IN STAR ROLE.

The council, with Governor Curley presiding and Councillor Daniel H. Coakley acting as principal examiner of witnesses, yesterday heard the parole board's side of the story from the members, Richard Olney, chairman; Matthew W. Bullock, Negro attorney, and P. Emmet Gavin.

The suggestions of the three for remedying the prevalent unrest in the prison and reformatory were widely divergent. Gavin, the most ready with suggestions, said that the removal of the present commissioner of corrections, Arthur T. Lyman, tall, aristocratic and wealthy Bostonian, was the solution.

LYMAN FINDS FAULT.

He found fault with all the commissioners in office since the administration of Sanford Bates, now director of the federal bureau of prisons, and also recommended that the state build a "Massachusetts alcatraz," or maximum security prison similar to the federal penitentiary, for hardened and desperate criminals.

The reports of unrest and resentment came last week from Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of the prison and Supt. Michael J. Dee of the reformatory. Both complained that the present board, reconstituted a year ago without an adviser from the correction department, did not consult with them about the records of prisoners and was arbitrary in freeing men with poor institutional records.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

EXPRESS
Portland, Me.
JAN 7 1936

Breadknife Slayer Must Die In Chair

Gov. Curley Refuses To Commute Sentence To Life Term

BOSTON, Jan. 7. (U. P.)—Governor Curley today refused to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, convicted slayer of 18-year-old Ethel Zuckerman, formerly of Brockton.

As a result of the governor's decision, Clark, middle-aged South End truckman's helper, must die in the electric chair next week.

In denying commutation Curley said:

"I have weighed the facts presented by Clark's attorney and examined the decision of the State Supreme Court and I find that the question of insanity was not raised at any time during the progress of the trial. Under the circumstances I refuse to grant commutation."

Curley said he had received a report from two alienists that Clark was "frankly not insane," although his judgment was seriously impaired.

Miss Zuckerman was slain with a breadknife the night of Dec. 20, 1933, in the South End bakeshop where she clerked.

NEWS
Portland, Me.
JAN 7 1936

Parole Board Shakeup Due In Bay State

Governor and Council Meet to Clean Up Muddle

BOSTON, (UP)—A decision by Governor Curley and his council was anticipated this afternoon in the muddled state parole board case.

There were these possibilities:

1.—Removal of P. Emmett Gavin from the board.

2.—Removal of the entire board, consisting of Gavin, chairman Richard Olney, and Matthew W. Bullock.

3.—Removal of state correction commissioner Arthur T. Lyman.

4.—Continuance of the present set-up.

Lyman and the parole board have been mildly at odds on matters of policy. The commissioner advocates the Federal system under which a prisoner with a bad court record is denied parole for an indefinite period. The board, on the other hand, has followed the policy of compelling such a prisoner to serve at least his minimum sentence and in extreme cases his maximum term.

Parole board members at yesterday's hearing vigorously defended their system, and denied charges of non-cooperation with institutional heads, of responsibility for unrest among prisoners in state institutions, and of having a "hard-boiled" attitude.

Most emphatic in answering critics was Gavin who openly advocated the ousting of Lyman, declaring Massachusetts should "get a man who knows something about the prison business for commissioner."

Recalling recommendations by the governor and prison authorities for establishment of a "Massachusetts Alcatraz" for the detention of the more dangerous criminals, Gavin said:

"But from the day he became commissioner, Mr. Lyman has done nothing about establishing such a prison."

Said Chairman Olney: "The commissioner believes that the indefinite setback would create an element of hope for the inmates. I believe it would create only a false hope."

He too denied that the board had failed to cooperate with prison authorities, asserting that they at all times had had an attentive ear to recommendations of wardens and superintendents of state institutions.

Bullock insisted he always had given due consideration to good conduct of a prisoner when acting on a parole petition.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Curleyism

To the Editor of THE EAGLE:—

I am not a Saltonstall, a Loring Young, or a Joe Ely. I am not a Jim Curley because, thank God I am not built that way.

But I am one who does not believe that men, having analyzed the statements and actions of our present Governor, are all liars, irrespective of what the gentleman from Roxbury might say.

The subject we all ought to be interested in is, "What is Curleyism doing to the Massachusetts voter, both from a financial and a democratic standpoint.

His policy is to trample under foot all those who dare to oppose him, if not, by evasion, then by slander, and if that fails, by persecution, until the majority of the Legislative members kiss the master's hand, and do his bidding, and we the voters of Massachusetts, the pioneers of American democracy become puppets in the hands of a dictator.

There are explanations of the subservience of the Legislature. The Governor, having the power to bestow approximately 4000 political, jobs, uses this power to gain support for the issuance of bonds that become campaign funds, thus riding roughshod over public opinion. It is small wonder that the politician's slogan this year is, "If I Stay With Curley, I Can Get Anything I Want."

How can we change it? You have the power in your own hands. You elected them by your ballots. If you are tired of this ever growing expensive dictatorial policy, this "public-be-damned" attitude of those you voted for, then organize for the overthrow of Curley and all his gang. Get back to fundamentals with a democratic form of representation and a program of economy.

J. E. FAZAKERLY.

Pittsfield.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

URGES LYMAN BE OUSTED

Suggestion Also Made That State Have "Alcatraz" Prison

BOSTON, Jan. 7. (AP)—Various remedies, ranging from the ouster of the commissioner of correction to construction of a "Massachusetts Alcatraz," were suggested yesterday by the State Parole Board for the unrest officials have testified was rampant in State prisons.

The three parole board members gave their recommendations at a public hearing before the executive council which will consider their testimony in executive session today, at which it is possible attempts may be made to oust one or more of the members.

They were called before the council to answer criticism from the warden of State prison and the superintendent of Concord Reformatory that since the board was reconstituted a year ago its policy had been too severe.

All three members, Richard Olney, chairman, Matthew W. Bullock, and P. Emmett Gavin, denied they had failed to take into consideration the recommendations of the prison officials in considering paroles, and asserted they had discharged their duties fairly and conscientiously.

Gavin suggested that Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, should be discharged, and "a man who knows something about the job," appointed in his place.

Gavin, who has been 20 years in penal and parole work in Massachusetts, also discounted the competence of all other correction commissioners since the regime of Sanford Bates, now director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

He described all who had held the office as "no good," and agreed with Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, who conducted most of the examination of the members, who asked: "Then since Bates—it's been a washout?"

"And the Governor pulled a lemon in giving us Lyman?" continued Coakley.

"I should say so," replied Gavin. Lyman, an appointee of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, was among the spectators as Gavin testified.

"And everything would be fixed up if the Governor fired Lyman?" asked Coakley and Gavin again agreed.

Gavin, however, also was of the opinion that another necessary remedy was a maximum security prison for hardened criminals, similar to the Federal penitentiary, Alcatraz.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

DECLINES TO SAVE CLARK FROM DYING IN CHAIR

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Governor James M. Curley declined today to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, 57, convicted murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, 18, slain in a Boston bakeshop two years ago. Clark must die in the electric chair during the week of Jan. 12.

NEWS
Quincy, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

Expect Curley Council To Confirm Quincyite

Edward J. Morgan, assistant secretary to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, has been named by Governor Curley as a deputy in the income tax assessment department of the state.

However, before the appointment is completed, the confirmation of the Governor's Council is neccessary. The council is expected to act on this matter Wednesday.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

M'GRATH WILL ATTEND DINNER FOR BURDICK

Walter J. Kenefick of the Hampden County Curley club, one of the speakers at the testimonial dinner to Councilor Morton H. Burdick at the Hotel Clinton Thursday night has been notified that Joseph A. McGrath, former acting mayor of Boston under Mayor Curley and now chairman of the Democratic state committee will give an address at the testimonial dinner. Mr McGrath was the leader of the group of "crusaders" who campaigned throughout the state for Governor Curley and will renew many friendships while here.

With the governor and many of his official family among the speakers at banquet great interest in the affair is shown in Boston by a request for 20 more reservations for Boston which have been made to Vincent F. Tremonti, chairman of reservations by Mr McGrath and Mrs O'Riordan of the state committee.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

JUDGE REFUSES TO DISMISS THE PETITION

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Supreme Court Justice Edward P. Pierce declined today to discuss a petition seeking to compel Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to issue suitable registration plates.

Judge Pierce said he would not dismiss the petition until Goodwin told Nichols W. Mathey of Lynn, the petitioner, how he would settle the dispute.

Mathey contended he had used a low number for six years. This year, he contended, it was assigned to Charles Manion, Superintendent of Public Works and former chauffeur to Governor James M. Curley.

Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp, representing Goodwin, said the Registrar had assured Mathey he would receive suitable numbers. However, Judge Pierce held Mathey should be advised what plates he would receive before the petition was dismissed.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

The Governor Misunderstood

We note that some people in the State are assuming that Governor Curley really meant that he proposed to abolish the state tax, whereas it was plainly intended in the circumstances to use such a hint only as a bait to catch additional taxes without increasing the state tax to cover his proposed expenditures.

His proposed new taxes would not abolish the state tax because it would be needed to cover the increased expenditures of the State while leaving the state tax as it is, or worse.

In the last five years the State has levied 6 per cent tax on the dividends of domestic corporations — ostensibly for three years but to be continued — and also a 10 per cent increase of all income and estate tax payments, while the state tax has remained at $10,000,000 a year, it would have been nearly twice that had, not the state taken to itself nearly one half of the highway fund.

All these exactions are to be continued without any abolition of the state tax and it could not be abolished, if Governor Curley has his way in levying new taxes and spending more money.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

END POLLUTION OF WATERWAYS IN NEW ENGLAND SOUGHT IN BILL

McKeown Also Introduces Disabled Veterans Preference Bill

Boston, Jan. 7—Fifty-three additional petitions were filed with the House clerk yesterday for consideration of the present Legislature, raising the total to date to 481, which is 49 less than received on the same date last year. In the Senate, 115 measures have been filed, about the same number as last year at this date.

Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield yesterday afternoon filed a measure on petition of the Connecticut Valley council, by Lee S. Greenwood of Springfield, and himself, calling for establishment of a commission to act jointly with similar commossions of other New England states in formulating a treaty for the development and protection of waterways common to any two or more of these states. The governor would appoint the attorney-general and other persons needed, to the commission which would deal with development, elimination of pollution and public works projects having to do with such waterways, and would report its recommendations to the Legislature for action. Members of the commission would serve without pay.

Senator McKeown also filed a bill on behalf of himself, Thomas M. Burke and Harold P. Redden, the latter state adjutant of the Legion, that provision be made for disabled veterans preference for persons now in classified civil service. Such persons would have to present by December 31, next, proof of disability received in line of duty and would then be given preference over all other persons for appointment to classified positions.

Senator Thomas H. Johnston of Clinton filed in the senate a petition for David B. Miller of ludlow, president of the Massachusetts Town Clerk's association, for legislation to permit town clerks receiving $1200 or less to retain certain fees taken in by them for services. The bill contains an emergency preamble to make it effective immediately upon gubernatorial approval. If the clerk receives less than $1200 salary, he would retain these fees: Marriage license 50 cents; birth certificate, $1; death return by undertaker or health board, 50 cents; but if not so returned by obtained and recorded by him, $1; for section 12 certificate, 50 cents; for receiving and recording an affadavit, $1; for sending cut certain notices, 50 cents; for each oath administered, 25 cents. A town could limit the aggregate of compensation of a clerk, but not unless he received at least $1200 salary.

Aimed at Surplus Milk Plan

Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield filed a bill to end the surplus milk racket in this state. It provides that sale of socalled surplus milk at substandard price be prohibited with the penalty for first offense a fine of $100 and for subsequent offenses, a fine of $500, a year in prison, or both. In connection with the measure, Senator Davenport stated that the wholesale milk dealers for years, as a condition precedent to their purchase of milk, have compelled the farmers to make a "rating" and have reserved to themselves the right to determine the quantity and price of the alleged "surplus" milk, with the result that the farmers "receive a certain price for the milk which is not surplus and from one and a half to two cents a quart for what is alleged to be surplus."

A bill providing for registration plates for bicycles made its annual entry today. Another measure would authorize municipalities to appropriate money to provide eyeglasses for schoolchildren whose vision is impaired.

Representative Frank W. Smith of Palmer filed a petition for 37 residents of Brimfield to authorize the town to vot eat a special or its regular town-meeting on the question of granting licenses for sale of alcoholic liquors. Representative Smith and two other House members filed a bill calling for reconstruction of the state highway between West Brookfield and Palmer.

State boundaries would cease to exist in pursuit of criminals, thus to enable out-of-state law officers to pursue a fugitive over the imaginary boundary line, according to a proposal filed by Public Safety Commissioner Paul G. Kirk. It would make uniform the law on close pursuit and authorize Massachusetts to cooperate with other states in this respect.

Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic state committees and of these committees on Boston have signed a bill, filed in the House, to amend the election law relating to election officers, so that the committees shall propose to municipal election authorities names of those to serve as election officers representing their parties at the polling places.

A bill to change the name of Massachusetts State college to "Massachusetts State Agricultural college," was filed in the House by Representative Archibald L. Jones of Middleton.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

CURLEY WILL LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 6—Gov Curley will leave for Washington tomorrow to attend a banquet of the national Democratic committee and to discuss with WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins the question of increasing WPA wages at least 25 per cent.

The governor conferred today with Representatives M. T. O'Brien of Easthampton and Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, William Burke, labor administrator in Greenfield; and Samuel Blassberg, representative of WPA workers in Franklin and Hampshire counties.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

State House Briefs

By Donal F. MacPhee

River Development

BOSTON, Jan. 6 — Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield today filed a bill on behalf of tthe Connecticut Valley Council to set up a commission to act with similar bodies from other New England States in drawing up treaties relative to joint action in any future development projects in the Connecticut, Blackstone and Merrimack River valleys.

M. S. C. Bill Filed

A bill to change the name of the Massachusetts State College back again to its old title of Massachusetts Agricultural College has been filed by Rep. Archibald L. Jones of Middleton. The legislation, if the fight to get the word "Agricultural" out of the college name several years ago is any criterion, will bring a storm of protest from State College alumni.

Cole Changes Jobs

Upon his own request Sen. Albert Cole of Lynn was relieved from duty on the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs and assigned to the Lesislative Committee on Labor and Industries. Sen. William H. McSweeney of Salem was assigned the vacancy on Legal Affairs.

Utility Rates

The Senate adopted an order extending until Feb. 1 the time for receiving the report of the special commission created to investigate the advisibility of setting up in Massachusetts the so-called sliding scale system for fixing gas and electric rates.

Curley's Message

The only business of the House of Representatives today was the breaking down of the Governor's message and its assignment to the several legislative committees that will hold public hearings on it, and the adoption of an order to meet for the time being on Mondays and Wednesdays at 2 o'clock and on Fridays at 11 a. m. There will be no sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays in order that the committees may hold all-day hearings.

Bonus Issue

The Committee on Constitutional Law made the first announcement of a hearing for the current session. On Wednesday morning the committee will take up the question of resolves to memorialize Congress in favor of the immediate adoption of the soldiers bonus.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Legislature Asked To Erase Boundary

Safety Commissioner Kirk Urges Law to Permit Police Free Hand

(Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Jan. 6--As a definite forward step in the war against crime, Commissioner Paul G. Kirk of the State Department of Public Safety today asked the Legislature to pass an act permitting any police officer from another State to cross the Massachusetts State line in pursuit of a violator and make an arrest in this Commonwealth.

The legislation is in accord with an act of Congress authorizing such interstate compacts and will make it just that much harder for a criminal to escape capture.

Gov. Curley suggested such a measure as one of the recommendations in his annual message to the Legisiature this year.

"This act," Commissioner Kirk said "has been drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime composed of official representatives concerned with the administration of criminal law from every State in the Union as well as the Federal Government. It is being presented concurrently in the legislatures of every State now in session.

"The purpose of the act is to prevent the State boundaries from permitting a criminal to escape."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

MORGAN T. RYAN MAY BE TREASURER CANDIDATE

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 6—Morgan T. Ryan, former state registrar of motor vehicles, ousted from that berth soon after Gov Curley took office, may be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for state treasurer. His friends say he will make formal announcement as soon as State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley announces for governor.

Ryan, a resident of Dorchester, was appointed motor vehicles registrar by Joseph B. Ely, when governor, and served in that capacity for 3½ years, being succeeded by Frank A. Goodwin, present registrar. Before his appointment to the registry berth, Ryan was assistant secretary to Gov Ely.

Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, Democratic floor leader in the upper branch of the Legislature, has already announced his candidacy for this nomination.

Essex S. Abott, former city solicitor of Haverhill, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for attorney-general. He served nine years in the Legislature and has held other public offices.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

GATELEE'S LETTER NOT RECEIVED BY CURLEY

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 6—Gov Curley said this afternoon he had not received the letter of John Gatelee, of Springfield, president of the state Federation of Labor, recommending removal of Registrar Frank A. Goodwin.

"I can't pass upon it until I receive it," the governor said.

A bill has been filed in the Legislature to require the registrar to devote his entire time to that work and to prohibit him from engaging in other business activities. Its filer says it is because of the ever-increasing deaths by motor vehicles, necessitating the berth be one of full-time. He feels if Goodwin would make it so, the pedestrian and youth of the state would be better served. He says further that the American Federation of Labor can handle the labor organization work in the state.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Proposes Monday As 'Holiday Day'

Rep. McDonough of Boston Would Change Dates for Celebrations

(Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Jan. 6—Monday would become "holiday day" in Massachusetts if a bill filed today by Rep. Timothy J. McDonough of Boston should ever manage to sneak its way through the Legislature and get the approval of Gov. James M. Curley.

The Boston solon would change the dates of Patriot's, Memorial, Columbus and Armistice days so that they would henceforth land respectively on the third Monday in April, the fourth Monday in May, the second Monday in October and the second Monday in November.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

STATE 'ALCATRAZ' ONE REMEDY FOR UNREST IN PRISON

Ousting of Commissioner Is Also Suggested When Council Hears Parole Board

BOSTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Various remedies, ranging from the ouster of the commissioner of correction to construction of a "Massachusetts Alcatraz," were suggested today by the State parole board for the unrest officials have testified was rampant in State prisons.

The three parole board members gave their recommendations at a public hearing before the executive council, which will consider their testimony in executive session tomorrow, at which it is possible attempts may be made to oust one or more of the members.

They were called before the council to answer criticism from the warden of State prison and the superintendent of Concord reformatory that since the board was reconstituted a year ago its policy had been too severe.

All three members, Richard Olney, chairman, Matthew W. Bullock, and P. Emmett Gavin, denied they had failed to take into consideration the recommendations of the prison officials in considering paroles, and asserted they had discharged their duties fairly and conscientiously.

Gavin suggested that Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, should be discharged, and "a man who knows something about the job," appointed in his place.

Gavin, who has been 20 years in penal and parole work in Massachusetts, also discounted the competence of all other correction commissioners since the regime of Sanford Bates, now director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

He described all who had held the office as "no good," and agreed with Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, who conducted most of the examination of the members, who asked: "Then since Bates—it's been a washout?"

"And the Governor pulled a lemon in giving us Lyman?" continued Coakley.

"I should say so," replied Gavin. Lyman, an appointee of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, was among the spectators as Gavin testified.

"And everything would be fixed up if the Governor fired Lyman?" asked Coakley and Gavin again agreed.

Gavin, however, also was of the opinion that another necessary remedy was a maximum security prison for hardened criminals, similar to the Federal penitentiary, Alcatraz.

Press Clipping Service
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BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

CLARK TO DIE IN CHAIR NEXT WEEK; CURLEY REFUSES STAY

Governor, Denying Life Sentence, Finds Insanity Question Not Raised at Trial

Boston, Jan. 7—Governor Curley today refused to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, convicted slayer of 18-year-old Ethel Zuckerman, formerly of Brockton.

As a result of the governor's decision, Clark, middle-aged South end truckman's helper, must die in the electric chair next week.

In denying commutation Curley said:—

"I have weighed the facts presented by Clark's attorney and examined the decision of the state Supreme Court and I find that the question of insanity was not raised at any time during the progress of the trial. Under the circumstances I refuse to grant commutation."

Curley said he had received a report from two alienists that Clark was "frankly not insane," although his judgment was seriously impaired.

Miss Zuckerman was slain with a breadknife the night of December 20, 1933, in the South end bakeshop where she clerked.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

HOUSE ADOPTS ORDER ON ITS SESSIONS

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 6—The House this afternoon adopted an order to meet for the time being Mondays at 2 p. m., Wednesdays at 2 and Fridays at 11. There will be no sessions Tuesdays or Thursdays, that legislative committees may conduct all-day hearings.

Various sections of the governor's message were referred to committees.

Press Clipping Service
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BOSTON MASS.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

STATE HOUSE NOTES

Suffolk Courthouse Message

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 6—Gov Curley this afternoon sent a message to the Legislature asking action to prevent further delay in construction of a new $5,000,000 Suffolk county courthouse. The message proposed the structure be exempted, insofar as hight, volume and setbacks are concerned, from existing statute giving the Boston building commissioners supervision over construction of county buildings. The message resulted from a recommendation of the courthouse commission.

To Announce Decision on Clark Today

Gov Curley stated this afternoon he will make known tomorrow his decision on the plea for commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment of Miller G. Clark, convicted of slaying Ethel Zuckerman in a South-end bakery last year. Curley conferred with counsel for Clark today, after having received the report of a mental test which counsel had requested.

Bonus Hearing Wednesday

The committee on constitutional law of the Legislature today made announcement of its first public hearing at this session. It will be held Wednesday at 10 a. m., on resolves filed to memorialize Congress in favor of immediate adoption of the so-called soldiers' bonus bill.

Westfield Girl Heads List

Miss Kathleen D. Sullivan of 5 Clark street, Westfield, heads a list of three eligibles certified by the civil service commissioner today to Public Safety Commissioner Paul G. Kirk for appointment as a permanent $900 a year junior clerk in his office.

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

WILL ASK RAISE IN WAGE SCALE FOR WPA GROUP

Curley to See Hopkins in Behalf of 400 Workers in Franklin, Hampshire Counties

(Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Jan. 6—Following a conference this afternoon participated in by Michael O'Brien of Easthampton and Rep. Roland Sawyer of Ware and William Burke, the Department of Public Works Labor representative in Greenfield, and Samuel Glassberg, representing WPA workers to the number of 4000 in Franklin and Hampshire Counties, Gov. Curley will present in Washington Wednesday a demand for a 25 per cent increase in the wage scale now being paid all classes of WPA labor in those counties.

Entirely Too Small

At present unskilled labor is paid $44 a month or a weekly rate of $11 which the Governor thinks is entirely too small for labor in this climate at this time of the year. He will urge on Administrator Hopkins a 25 per cent increase. He will also urge that Greenfield, Montague and Orange in Franklin County and Northampton, Easthampton and Ware in Hampshire County be given a special rate scale as has been done in the cities of Chicopee, Holyoke and Springfield.

The Governor is much concerned with the labor problem in those counties and will propose to Mr. Hopkins that at least 25 per cent of those employed on projects shall be persons not now on relief.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Ryan May Seek Post as Treasurer

Former Registrar Likely to Enter Democratic Race for Nomination

(*Special to The Springfield Union*)

BOSTON, Jan. 6—Morgan T. Ryan, former State registrar of motor vehicles may be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State treasurer, it was learned today.

Friends of the former registrar are predicting a formal statement from him when State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley announces his candidacy for governor.

Mr. Ryan, a resident of Boston, was appointed as registrar by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely. He had been Mr. Ely's campaign manager and had acted as assistant secretary to Ely before taking the registrarship. He held his post for three and a half years until ousted by Gov. James M. Curley and replaced by Frank A. Goodwin.

Mr. Ryan is married, a graduate of Boston College and Boston University Law School, a member of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters and a member of the West Roxbury Post, American Legion.

Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, Democratic floor leader of the upper Massachusetts chamber, has already announced his candidacy for the office of State treasurer.

Press Clipping Service
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Sentinel
Waterville, Me.
JAN 7 1936

Date

Governor Curley proposes an additional state tax on cigarettes and tobacco, just as though those two things were not taxed enough at present. But they are like the automobile easy to get and there is always a number of people who believe in taxing them all they will bear.

GAZETTE
Taunton, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Fate of the Parole Board is at Stake

Executive Council Divided on Question of Ousting

(By The Associated Press)

BOSTON, Jan. 7—The fate of the present membership of the State Board of Parole rested today with the Executive Council, some of whose members have announced they want the board ousted.

In possession of the council was testimony of State prison officials that the board has been too strict in granting paroles, and the defense of the three members that they have acted fairly and conscientiously in dealing with inmates of the State prison and the Concord Reformatory.

Consistently denying playing politics in the matter, the council maintained its inquiry into parole administration was prompted by a recent atempted escape at the prison, in which two men were killed, and the slaying of a guard by two convicts.

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The suggestions of the three for remedying the prevalent unrest in the prison and reformatory were widely divergent. Gavin, the most ready with suggestions, said that the removal of the present commissioner of correction, Arthur T. Lyman, tall, aristocratic, and wealthy Bostonian, was the solution.

He found fault with all the commissioners in office since the administration of Sanford Bates, now director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and also recommended that the State build a "Massachusetts Alcatraz," or maximum-security prison similar to the Federal Penitentiary, for hardened and desperate criminals.

The reports of unrest and resentment came last week from Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of the prison, and Superintendent Michael J. Dee of the reformatory. Both complained that the present board, reconstituted a year ago without an advisor from the correction department, did not consult with them about the records of prisoners, and was arbitrary in freeing men with poor institutional records.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

PAROLE BOARD ACTION DELAY SEEN LIKELY

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 7. — Indications that brakes would be applied, temporarily, to the Governor's Council campaign to oust Parole Board members was given this afternoon when Governor Curley said he would advise members to defer until next week consideration of testimony in connection with the inquiry into conditions in correctional institutions.

The council is meeting this afternoon and at the close of a hearing yesterday, in which P. Emmett Gavin, Parole Board member, went after Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman and correctional institution officials in a rousing counter offensive it was announced that today's session would consider the evidence. Possible action against the Parole Board on the ground its action has been too harsh in refusing paroles was anticipated.

The Governor said it was probable he would submit appointments to the council this afternoon. He did not indicate whether they would include action on Commissioner Lyman, a holdover, who has, at the council hearings, indicated his differences with the Parole Board.

Yesterday Mr. Gavin, refusing to act the role of a defendant, went after Lyman with the demand that he be fired from the state service.

CALL
Woonsocket, R. I.
JAN 7 1936

Curley Opposes Immediate Action On Parole Board

Would Be Unfair, Governor Says; Council Has Both Sides' Testimony

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — A recommendation that the executive council postpone for a week any action on the Parole Board Administration would be made at the council meeting today, Governor James M. Curley announced this morning.

"It would be hardly fair," the governor said, "to take any immediate action in the matter."

In possession of the council was testimony of State prison officials that the board has been too strict in granting paroles, and the defense of the three members that they have acted fairly and conscientiously in dealing with inmates of the State prison and the Concord reformatory.

Denies Playing Politics

Consistently denying playing politics in the matter, the council maintained its inquiry into parole administration was prompted by a recent attempted escape at the prison, in which two men were killed, and the slaying of a guard by two convicts.

After a tour of the State's penal institutions, the council heard from officials that unrest was rampant and resentment rife among inmates because of the parole board's severity of policy. It then decided to air these complaints publicly, and hear the defense of the parole board before reaching any decision at today's executive session.

The council, with Governor James M. Curley presiding and councilor Daniel H. Coakley acting as principal examiner of witnesses, yesterday heard the parole board's side of the story from the members, Richard Olney, chairman, Matthew W. Bullock, Negro attorney, and P. Emmet Gavin.

The suggestions of the three for remedying the prevalent unrest in the prison and reformatory were widely divergent. Gavin, the most ready with suggestions, said that the removal of the present commissioner of correction, Arthur T. Lyman, tall aristocratic, and wealthy Bostonian, was the solution.

Criticizes Commissioners

He found fault with all the commissioners in office since the administration of Sanford Bates, now director of the Federal bureau of prisons, and also recommended that the State build a "Massachusetts Alcatraz," or maximum-security prison similar to the Federal penitentiary, for hardened and desperate criminals.

The reports of unrest and resentment came last week from Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of the prison, and Superintendent Michael J. Dee of the reformatory. Both complained that the present board, reconstituted a year ago without an advisor from the correction department, did not consult with them about the records of prisoners, and was arbitrary in freeing men with poor institutional records.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS-TRIBUNE
Waltham, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Governor Refuses To Save Life Of Convicted Slayer

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (U.P.)—Governor Curley today refused to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, convicted slayer of 18-year-old Ethel Zuckerman, formerly of Brockton.

As result of the Governor's decision, Clark, middle-aged South End truckman's helper, must die in the electric chair next week.

In denying commutation, Curley said:

"I have weighed the facts presented by Clark's attorney and examined the decision of the State Supreme Court and I find that the question of insanity was not raised at any time during the progress of the trial. Under the circumstances, I refuse to grant commutation."

Curley said he had received a report from two alienists that Clark was "frankly not insane," although his judgement was seriously impaired.

Miss Zuckerman was slain with a bread knife the night of Dec. 20, 1933, in the South End bakeshop where she clerked.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

ANNOUNCE SPEAKERS FOR JACKSON DINNER

The Young Democrats who are holding a Jackson Day dinner tomorrow night at the Chamber of Commerce Hall today announced that the speakers would be Congressman Robert T. Secrest of Ohio and Assistant United States Attorney Frank W. Tomasello of Boston. Congressman Secrest will attempt to answer the critics of President Roosevelt's recent message and Mr. Tomasello will discuss New Deal legislation.

The Andrew Jackson Club will have a dinner the same night at the Hotel Aurora but speakers have not yet been announced. The club endeavored to engage former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, harsh critic of the New Deal, but were unable to do so. The attempt to secure Mr. Ely indicates that the former Curley influence over many of the members has been dissipated.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

TOMORROW NAMED NEW ORLEANS DAY

Gov. James M. Curley has issued a proclamation recognizing tomorrow as New Orleans Day, commemorating the Battle of New Orleans, which took place on Jan. 8, 1815, during the War of 1812. The Governor calls on all churches, schools, fraternal organizations and civic and patriotic societies to observe the day.

The Battle of New Orleans, fought between American and British forces, resulted in a victory for the American Army, under the command of Andrew Jackson, later President of the United States. It occurred 15 days before the signing of peace.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

New Judge at Work Here

Judge J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield, former Republican member of Governor Curley's Council, recently elevated to the Superior bench, who held his first sitting yesterday at the courthouse.

Judge J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield, recently elevated to the Superior bench by Governor Curley after having served as a Republican member of the Governor's Council, opened his first Worcester sitting yesterday at the Courthouse.

He was congratulated by many of the lawyers and the court officials. Clerk of Courts William C. Bowen occupied the clerk's bench. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Morris Peterson of the First Swedish Church. A bouquet from the Worcester County Bar Association decorated the bench.

Judge Baker has been criticized in Republican circles for his alleged acquiescence to many of Governor Curley's proposals while a councilor. His elevation to the bench was opposed by the Boston Bar Association.

The Worcester County Bar Association, however, is planning to tender him a dinner later this month at Hotel Bancroft together with Judge Joseph Leary of Boston whose first sitting will be in Worcester at the criminial session, Jan. 20.

The first case before Judge Baker was a twenty thousand dollar suit brought by Abraham Lipschitz, a minor, of 49 Harrison street, who sued the estate of the late William J. Woods of Worcester for alleged injuries when he fell down an elevator shaft at the building at 38 Austin street, Oct. 1, 1931. His father, Louis, sued for two thousand dollars for medical care.

It was claimed a guard in front of the shaft gave way.

A view of the scene was taken by the jury and opening arguments given. Trial will resume this morning.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

WOULD LIMIT TAX BY STATE

Herter and Nelson Would Hold Levy on Cities and Towns to Five Per Cent of Expenditures

METHOD OF BUDGETING IS CALLED ABSURDITY

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The remedy for legislative extravagance, think Representatives Christian Herter, of Boston, and Elmer C. Nelson, of Milford, is to limit the tax the state collects from cities and towns.

They would accomplish the limitation, and they believe, a balanced budget and an end to rising real estate taxes, by a constitutional amendment, effective after popular vote in 1939.

Both representatives joined yesterday in filing a bill for such a proposal, which would tie down the state tax to five per cent of the annual state expenditures.

"The present method of budgeting the income and expenditures of the commonwealth is an absurdity," they commented.

"Every year the Legislature appropriates so much money for the expense of running the state government. It then figures out how much revenue it is likely to get from existing taxes, and it then makes up the deficiency by levying the difference upon the cities and towns. That deficiency is the state tax.

No Other Course

"Obviously," Herter and Nelson continued, "the cities and towns have no way of meeting the state tax except by raising their own real estate taxes, and to a minor degree, their excise or license taxes. They have no other sources of revenue.

"As long as the state tax remains unlimited, the Legislature will never balance its budget.

"The reason why we have allowed any state tax to continue is that it is practically impossible for each Legislature to make an exact balance of expenditures and revenues.

"We believe, however, that it is possible to come within five per cent or approximately three million dollars under present conditions, and we believe that for the sake of having one flexible item of revenue such a limited state tax is proper."

Gov. James M. Curley has recommended the abolition of the state tax, and proposed to raise revenue in its place in a new series of taxes on cigarettes, alcohol and truck operation. The tax, however, certainly will not be abolished immediately, and many bitter legislative debates on substitute revenue proposals are likely.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Curley Is Backing The Bonus Bill

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The united veterans' bonus bill to provide immediate cash payment of veterans' adjusted compensation now pending in Congress was indorsed today by Gov. James M. Curley.

"Sure, I'm with you," Curley informed the state commanders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans. "I am glad to see you all together," he added.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Curley Says Clark Must Go To Chair

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley declined today to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, 57, convicted murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, 18, slain in a Boston bakeshop two years ago. Clark must die in the electric chair during the week of Jan. 12.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Limit on State Tax Is Urged by Herter

Constitutional Amendment Effective After Popular Vote in 1930 Planned

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The remedy for legislative extravagance, think Representative Christian Herter of Boston and Elmer C. Nelson of Milford, is to limit the tax the state collects from cities and towns.

They would accomplish the limitation, and they believe, a balanced budget and an end to rising real estate taxes, by a constitutional amendment, effective after popular vote in 1939.

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TIMES
Woburn, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

GOVERNOR TO ATTEND $50-A-PLATE DINNER

Governor Curley will lead a delegation of about 50 Massachusetts Democratic leaders to the $50-a-plate Jackson Day dinner, which will be held in Washington tomorrow night.

Planning to mix business with pleasure, the Governor will take along with him on the 5 o'clock train leaving Boston tonight, the financial officials of the State for the purpose of discussing the budget. They include Chairman Charles P. Howard of the Commission on Administration and Finance; Budget Commissioner Carl A. Raymond and Comptroller George E. Murphy

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Parole Board's Fate In Hands of Council

All Angles of Prison Parole Situation Developed At Hearings

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The fate of the present membership of the state board of parole rested today with the Executive Council, some of whose members have announced they want the board ousted.

In possession of the council was testimony of state prison officials that the board has been too strict in granting paroles, and the defense of the three members that they have acted fairly and conscientiously in dealing with inmates of the state prison and the Concord Reformatory.

Consistently denying playing politics in the matter, the council maintained its inquiry into parole administration was prompted by a recent attempted escape at the prison, in which two men were killed, and the slaying of a guard by two convicts.

After a tour of the state's penal institutions, the council heard from officials that unrest was rampant and resentment rife among inmates because of the parole board's severity of policy. It then decided to air these complaints publicly, and hear the defense of the parole board before reaching any decision at today's executive session.

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The suggestions of the three for remedying the prevalent unrest in the prison and reformatory were widely divergent. Gavin, the most ready with suggestions, said that the removal of the present commissioner of correction, Arthur T. Lyman, tall, aristocratic, and wealthy Bostonian, was the solution.

He found fault with all the commissioners in office since the administration of Sanford Bates, now director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and also recommended that the state build a "Massachusetts Alcatraz," or maximum-security prison similar to the Federal penitentiary, for hardened and desperate criminals.

The reports of unrest and resentment came last week from Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of the prison, and Superintendent Michael J. Dee of the reformatory. Both complained that the present board, reconstituted a year ago without an advisor from the correction department, did not consult with them about the records of prisoners, and was arbitrary in freeing men with poor institutional records.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

State House Briefs

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Governor Curley today sent a message to the legislature recommending a change in building laws to permit erection of an addition to the Suffolk County Courthouse by use of state and Federal money.

Although an official decision by the Democratic State Committee is lacking and a special committee named several days ago to consider the matter has not reported, it was indicated that afternoon that the Democratic pre-primary convention would be held in Worcester.

With the strong indication that Morgan T. Ryan, ousted as Registrar of Motor Vehicles shortly after Governor Curley took office, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for state treasurer, interest was aroused today as to how far former Governor Ely might be active in state ticket nominations.

Sen. James C. Scanlan of Somerville is an avowed candidate for the treasurer nomination.

The names of two Worcester girls, Parhoui Adamian of 21 Edward street, and Mary E. Forde of 19 Harvard street, appear on a Civil Service list from which two will be picked by the Department of Administration and Finance for ninety-day employment.

The first public legislative hearing of the year will be Wednesday at 10 a. m. before the Committee on Constitutional law on a resolve to memorialize Congress for passage of a soldiers' bonus bill.

Governor Curley will make a decision tomorrow on the plea filed in behalf of Miller F. Clark for commutation of a death sentence. Clark was convicted of the "bakeshop murder" of Ethel Zuckerman. Clark was given a mental examination, but the result has not yet been disclosed.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

$50 Dinner for .50

Half-Hundred From Bay State

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 6. — Fifty Massachusetts Democrats will attend the fifty dollars Jackson Day dinner in Washington tomorrow night, paying a total of twenty-five hundred dollars, of which two thousand dollars will go toward the deficit of national committee.

Governor Curley's party will include Curley, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Henry J. Smith of the Boston school committee; Joseph McGrath, chairman of state committee; Edmond J. Hoy, secretary to Curley; Adjt. Gen. William I. Rose and Maj. Joseph F. Timilty of Governor's military staff.

Women who will make up a party of ten, not all going from Massachusetts, include Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, vice-chairman of the state committee and head of the women's division; Mrs. Elizabeth McNamara of Cambridge, national committee woman; Mrs. Grace Howe of Fall River, secretary of the state committee; Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan of Fall River, and Miss Mary Ward, immigration commissioner.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Curley Departs For Washington

Governor Curley left for Washington late this afternoon to attend the Jackson Day dinner and to confer with federal authorities over matters affecting Massachusetts. The Governor said he expected to return Friday morning.

The Governor's Council will hold its next regular meeting next Wednesday.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

CURLEY SEES GAIN

Raps Haste in Legislation

Governor James M. Curley, today, hailed the AAA Supreme Court decision as of great benefit to New England and declared it only a temporary hardship on other parts of the country.

In his statement he pointed out that the administration had perhaps acted too hastily but excused this haste as being in the interest of the welfare of the people and the nation. He said:

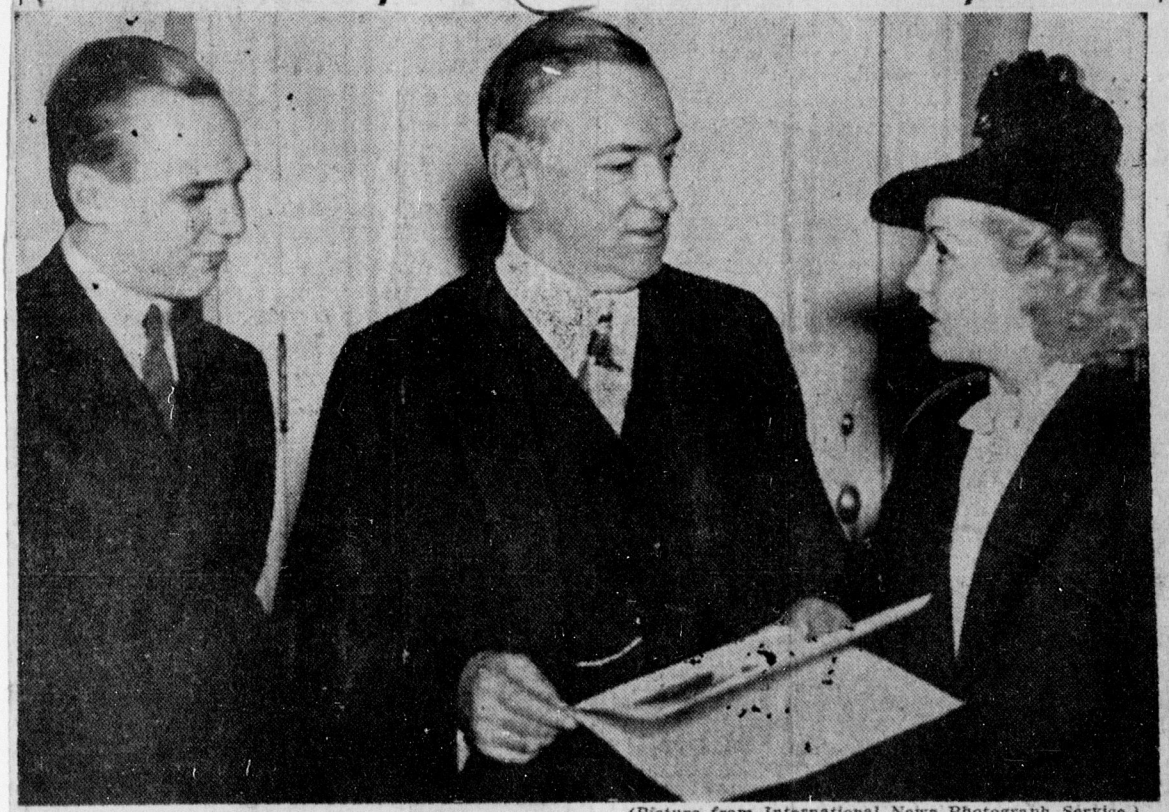
"The decision must of necessity be beneficial to New England, through an ending of the processing tax. That it will work hardship to other parts of the country must be accepted, but in view of the crop conditions and prevailing prices for commodities it cannot be other than temporary in character.

"It is generally accepted that there was undue haste in the enactment of the legislation, much of which has been found unconstitutional, but conditions naturally made hasty action necessary for the preservation of the people and the nation.

"It is fortunate that the decision is rendered while Congress is in session, since opportunity is afforded to correct errors and if circumstances warrant to enact legislation essential to the public weal."

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Jackie, Betty, Governor Talk Hollywood



(Picture from International News Photograph Service.)

JACKIE COOGAN GOVERNOR CURLEY BETTY GRABLE

Maybe they are—and maybe they aren't—soon to be husband and wife. But their own personal romance was about the only Hollywood item which Jackie Coogan and Betty Grable of the film colony didn't discuss today with Governor Curley. He received the young movie folk at the State House, extending to them the greetings of the Commonwealth. They're here for personal appearances at a Boston theater

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Curley Names 2 College Trustees

Governor Curley today re-appointed Nathaniel I. Bowditch of Framingham, and appointed William C. Monahan of Framingham, to trusteeship of the Massachusetts State College. Monahan takes the place of Howard S. Russell of Wayland, whose commission had expired.

The appointment and re-appointment were confirmed by the council under suspension of the rules.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Curley to Act On Clark's Fate

A decision was expected today by Governor Curley on the plea for clemency by Miller Frank Clark, convicted murderer of Ethel Zukerman, 18, who is scheduled to die in the electric chair next week.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

THE SENATOR SAYS:

Legal Lotteries Plan Is Poor Political Risk

Churchmen and Governor Jim Will Oppose, Sage Tells Visitor

THE SENATOR:

He sees all and knows all that's going on in Massachusetts politics and most of it he finds amusing or amazing, or both. Best of all, he tells about it.

Meet him below and listen in with him regularly in the Boston Sunday Advertiser and Boston Evening American.

* * *

The Senator comes in wearing his topper and he hangs up his coat so all concerned can see his white tie and tails that look like a high class head waiter.

"Senator," says Timmy, "I will have a table for two in a secluded corner."

"Timmy," says The Senator, with great dignity, "I am dashing to a banquet to make a public address and have stopped in for an appetizer. Say a Manhattan."

"A Manhattan," says Timmy.

It is easy to see The Senator is not in a mood for wise-cracking and he does not greet the boys as usual, and here and there a slight bird is heard but he pays no attention.

THE SENATOR

"Timmy," says The Senator, sipping, "there is a fine go in the making as the women step into the attempt to set up a legalized state lottery. Mrs. Oren Cheney Sanborn is president and Sheila O'Donovan Rossa is secretary of the Massachusetts Council for Legalizing Lotteries which is sending out thousands of questionnaires to the people direct."

It is at this point that who comes in but another round man who is wearing a topper and tails and carrying his coat on his arm, very swagger, and when he hangs up his coat and steps up beside The Senator at the bar it looks like Round Men at The Ritz instead of Timmy's joint, only in the corners there are a few dese-dose-and-demmers.

"Bartender," calls the stranger in fancy outfit. "Mix me a sidecar a trifle light on lemon juice."

continued

While Timmy is preparing the same we can see The Senator giving the stranger the oh-boy peek, because it is easy to see the stranger's outfit is even fancier than The Senator's.

"How disgustingly stupid!" says the stranger suddenly, fishing in all his pockets. "Banks must have neglected to put my wallet in my clothes and I am without a penny."

Senator Is Much Impressed

"My friend," says The Senator, quick, "do not for a moment be embarrassed. Accept an invitation to join me."

"Why," says the stranger, hesitating, "that is more than kind of you. By George, I will for a round or two. I'm dining with the judge. I accept your offer temporarily and will drop by tomorrow to reimburse you."

Well, it is easy to see The Senator is much impressed by the stranger in fancy outfit because he tut-tuts and sets them up at a very furious rate and uses his public address manner.

"I was just remarking," says The Senator, "that the interests financing horse and dog racing will quietly oppose a legalized lottery. My personal belief is that a legalized lottery would not affect wagering at the tracks any more than the countless illegal lotteries of which we see evidence surrounding us hourly. Do you not agree?"

"Quite right, quite right," says the stranger in fancy outfit, giving the gun to his third sidecar.

"Many of our most prominent churchmen will oppose the lottery," says The Senator. "Jim, I believe—the Governor, of course—will also oppose. An exceptionally large number of women are in favor. By the way, what did you think of the AAA decision?"

"A truly remarkable decision, truly remarkable," says the stranger.

"Remarkable," says The Senator. "The very word I was planning to use. By the by, if you are interested in politics you will no doubt be amazed to hear that the Democratic State Committee is planning to ignore completely the Democratic state convention in June and will do nothing whatever until the primaries."

"Extraordinary," says the stranger, "extraordinary."

It is easy to see he probably never heard of the state committee but he does a very nifty allagazam-now-you-don't with his fourth sidecar.

G. O. P. May Draft Benton

"I would not wish it to go any farther," says The Senator, signalling Timmy, "but there is a silent movement in political circles to draft Jay R. Benton as Republican candidate for Governor. Good old Jay! He made a very fine attorney-general. Of course he could be brought into the contest but he informed me personally that he favors forming a committee of 52 prominent Republicans to select the candidate."

"If you will excuse me," says the stranger, "I must be rushing along. You won't mind, I am sure. You have been more than kind and I will stop by tomorrow to reimburse you or leave it with the bartender."

"Tut, tut," says The Senator, peeling a double saw off his horse-choker and thrusting it at the stranger. "I insist that you accept this to tide you over."

Well, there is much tut-tutting and many bows and six handshakes before the stranger in the fancier outfit tosses his coat over his arm in a very elegant manner and hurries away to his dinner appointment with the judge. His tails are flying as he leaves.

"Timmy," says The Senator, "there goes class." The Senator lets go a very deep sigh. "I am sorry I did not have much time to give you the news. I must away, myself, for the public awaits the oracle. Have Snowball summon a cab."

It is just at this point that The Senator snatches his coat, shrugs into it and starts for the door, and the boys give a very large cheer.

"Senator," says Timmy, "that was not only class that went but your double saw!"

"How is that, Timmy?" says The Senator.

"Well, Senator," says Timmy, "on the back of the coat he left you is a big sign painted that reads, 'Try Rousemeyer For Frosted Buns Chock Full Of Raisins.' Or is that yours?"

concluded

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Curley's Textile Troubles at End

(Picture from International News Photograph Service)

Governor Curley is pictured here in recent conference with Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace when the Bay State executive was seeking relief for the Massachusetts textile industry under the burden of the AAA. Today the AAA and its processing tax had been killed by the Supreme Court and Governor Curley saw in the decision great benefit to New England industry.

GAIN PREDICTED BY GOV. CURLEY

Governor James M. Curley, today, hailed the AAA Supreme Court decision as of great benefit to New England and declared it only a temporary hardship on other parts of the country.

In his statement he pointed out that the administration had perhaps acted too hastily but excused this haste as being in the interest of the welfare of the people and the nation. He said:

"The decision must of necessity be beneficial to New England, through an ending of the processing tax. That it will work hardship to other parts of the country must be accepted, but in view of the crop conditions and prevailing prices for commodities it cannot be other than temporary in character.

"It is generally accepted that there was undue haste in the enactment of the legislation, much of which has been found unconstitutional, but conditions naturally made hasty action necessary for the preservation of the people and the nation.

"It is fortunate that the decision is rendered while Congress is in session, since opportunity is afforded to correct errors and if circumstances warrant to enact legislation essential to the public weal."

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

CLARK MUST DIE JANUARY 14

Killer's Plea Is Denied

GOVERNOR DENIES AID

Miller Frank Clark, who murdered Ethel Zuckerman in a South End bakery, will die in the electric chair next week as scheduled, Governor Curley today having refused commutation of sentence.

He was sentenced to die during the week beginning January 12, but as custom at State Prison is to wait until a few minutes after midnight on the Monday of the week he will probably be electrocuted next Tuesday in the early morning hours.

"I have weighed the facts presented by Clark's attorney, George Douglas," said Governor Curley today, "and examined the decision of the Supreme Court and found that the question of sanity of Clark was not raised at any time during the course of the trial."

The governor said that the two psychiatrists who examined Clark upon his instructions reported Clark feeble minded, not insane, his judgment and control are seriously impaired. These physicians are Dr. Harry C. Solomon and Dr. A. W. Stearns.

In concluding his statement Gov. Curley said:

"Under the circumstances I have decided to refuse the petition for commutation of sentence."

SOUTH END GIRL'S SLAYER **GOES TO CHAIR** TUESDAY

MILLER FRANK CLARK

ETHEL ZUCKERMAN

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

BLAST MAYOR IN FIN. COM. SNOW QUIZ

Featured by the resignation of William Arthur Reilly as a member, the Boston Finance Commission today launched a far-reaching investigation of city snow removal contracts with an attack on Mayor Mansfield.

Charges of graft, inefficiency and favoritism went under public investigation of the commission.

Reilly resigned and was succeeded within three hours when Governor Curley appointed James E. Maguire of East Boston and the executive council immediately confirmed him.

Reilly's term on the commission would not have expired until July 28. He asked to be relieved of his duties "as soon as possible."

Maguire is a Harvard graduate, a lawyer, owner of the East Boston Free Press and served as city institutions commissioner during Mr. Curley's last term as mayor.

The attack on Mayor Mansfield, which opened the hearing, was contained in a lengthy statement by Commission Chairman E. Mark Sullivan, who accused him of having violated the law, of intent to intimidate city employes and of obstructing the commission's private inquiry.

INVESTIGATOR PRESENT

Present at the start was Charles L. Manser, who made a private investigation of last year's snow removal for the commission and several months ago sought a public hearing on his discoveries.

Mayor Mansfield's alleged refusal to acquaint the city council with details of his planned purchases of snow removal equipment with $675,000 voted for that purpose was held by Chairman Sullivan to be a "clear violation of law."

The chairman stated it had been charged to the commission

"that politicians and even members of the mayor's family participated improperly in the payments by the city for snow work last winter."

ISSUES STATEMENT

Chairman Sullivan's statement related the collapse of snow removal last winter, told of the wide discussion of ways and means to prevent a recurrence this year, charged that the city now is scarcely better prepared.

He said there had been "months of bickering" between the mayor, city council, public works department and city purchasing agent—snow surveys by experts and "guesses" on appropriations needed.

He declared:

"Since the Finance Commission suggested to the City Council that on such an important matter as the purchase of three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of equipment in one order it ought not to be left to guesswork to determine the amount needed. And further, that the authorities ought not to buy such a large order without providing an efficient organization to make use of it, the Finance Commission has been hampered as far it could be by the mayor in doing the work for which it was created.

MOTIVES QUESTIONED

"Its motives have been questioned and when the Finance Commission tried to find out why it cost $2,000,000 for two storms—a price beyond understanding compared to costs in other cities—the mayor imposed the restriction that no records could be had or examined unless his personal representatives sat in on the investigation.

"This was plainly intended to be intimidation of city employes who might be inclined to give testimony that would verify the amazing tales of graft in connection with the payments that were a matter of common gossip.

"City councillors were informed in effect by the mayor that it was none of their business when they attempted to find out what price the city intended to pay and what trucks and equipment it intended to purchase.

"Mayor Mansfield clearly violated the law when he refused to give this important information to the city council.

SEEKS REASONS

"It is for the purpose of attempting to find out the reasons back of this evident attempt to obstruct and withhold, that the Finance Commission has decided upon this public hearing.

"It has been charged to the Finance Commission that politicians and even members of the mayor's family participated improperly in the payments to the city for snow work last winter.

"When the commission attempted privately to find out the facts, it was condemned publicly by the mayor for so doing.

"Meanwhile, one contracting company summoned to produce books to reveal whether or not it paid money to campaign managers or relatives of the mayor, came in without them, first without explanation, and a week later came in and said they had been stolen from an auto two days after they were served with a subpoena and ordered to produce them.

MUCH GOSSIP

"Because there has been so much gossip about graft in last year's payments; because there was an obvious attempt to play favorites again this winter in the first award of contracts for snow work; because the present city officials have unconscionably delayed the task of acquiring facilities for snow removal work until the snow is on our streets, and because the mayor has persistently sought to belittle the finance commission in the public mind when the finance commission has sought only to perform the work the law compels it to do, the finance commission has decided to hold this public hearing and offer any who may have information the opportunity to make their charges of graft and inefficiency publicly.

"The commission will also endeavor to find out the basis for the charges that have been frequently made inside and outside the city council that a sinister influence dominates certain of the activities of the City of Boston."

PROBE SNOW BIDS

Awards of 1936 contracts for snow removal to contractors in whose bids there was an 8-cent per cubic yard differential comprised the first line of inquiry by the commission.

Works Commissioner Carven was on the stand, with Rudolph Robinson, assistant corporation counsel, at hand.

It was brought out that Contractor Nawn and Contractor Matz were among the bidders on first contracts, that Nawn bid 48 cents a cubic yard and Matz 44½ cents.

It was then disclosed that after the bids were submitted Carven had been called before the Finance Commission and, as a result, the bids were readvertised. Nawn held to 48 cents but Matz dropped to 40.

Carven testified he considered Nawn more responsible despite the fact Nawn did not accompany his bid with a financial statement while Matz did. He testified he awarded Nawn the contract for District 2, then gave Matz the contract for District 3. He testified other contracting firms of "known responsibility" had kept their figures even on the second bidding at 50 cents or higher.

Q—(By Chairman Sullivan)—Didn't you think the public might suspect your overfondness for Nawn and suspect he was a favored contractor at City Hall? A—I am not concerned with what the public thinks.

Q—You're not? Does the mayor feel the same way? Does he care what the public thinks? A—I don't know.

Q—Has he ever told you how he felt on these matters? A—He has never discussed it with me personally.

PUTTING IN CLOCKS

Q.—What improvements are you making this year over last? A.—Well, we are putting in time clocks at the loading and unloading places, and we have a serial number device. The clocks will show the actual time of receiving, dumping and loading, and the serial numbers issued will account for each load, of which we keep a copy.

Q.—How will that improve it? A.—We hope it will dispense with argument and criticism over double loading and faulty timing.

Carven testified that last year some of the time clock records showed that certain loads were "timed" as having been dumped before they were "timed" as having been loaded. He contended that this was due to failure to synchronize the clocks.

continued

Q—I suppose, Mr. Carven, you are praying you won't have to go through with these contracts?

A—Yes, I am, and every day the snow stays away the city gets a better break.

Chairman Sullivan sought the reason why Nawn, not Matz, lower bidder by eight cents, obtained the removal contract in District 2.

It was made known that Carven, privately questioned before the commission in December, had been asked why he preferred Nawn and answered: "I pass the ansfer up." He was asked if he wished to amplify that answer today and said he did not.

Q—Hugh Nawn hasn't done much work for the city, has he? A—I don't recall he has done much for the public works department.

Q—While Matz has done considerable? A—Yes.

Carven testified he had no reason to think the city inspectors on snow removal were dishonest and had paid no attention to gossip about contractors receiving payment for more work than they did.

He said he was willing to recommend to the mayor that a check of the inspection system be made.

Concluded

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COUNCIL BACKS 'LAW ON TERMS

The Governor's Council today voted to support a bill to allow a court to fix a definite minimum and maximum sentence and to permit a prisoner to be released on his good behavior upon completion of his minimum sentence.

A draft of a bill to amend the law in this respect will be presented to the legislature.

The council acted upon receipt of a lengthy letter from an inmate of state prison, which drew attention to the fact that another problem facing prisoners who have been sentenced within the past two and one-half years is the 1933 amendment which gives the parole board decretionary powei to keep a man in prison until he has served his entire maximum sentence regardless of his prison record.

The letter writer, whose name was not given, questioned that there are many judges aware of this new law. The theory was, it was stressed, that release of prisoners when work was scarce would cause them to revert to crime.

Councillor Frank A. Brooks, former head of the parole board, said the law was advocated by former Commissioner of Correction Francis B. Sayre. Prior to the adoption of the law, he said, the board was compelled to release a man with a good record at the end of his minimum sentence.

Council Confirms Curley Appointees

Governor Curley today re-appointed Nathaniel I. Bowditch of Framingham, and appointed William C. Monahan of Framingham, to trusteeship of the Massachusetts State College. Monahan takes the place of Howard S. Russell of Wayland, whose commission had expired.

The appointment and re-appointment were confirmed by the council under suspension of the rules.

Francis A. Donovan of Cambridge was appointed and confirmed as assistant actuary in the state department of insurance.

The council also approved the appointment by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long of two assessors and three deputy assessors in the income tax division. The vote was 5 to 3, on straight party lines. Councillor Burdick, Democrat, was absent.

The new assessors are John F. Gibbons of Cambridge and Neal F. Brown of Beverly. James C. Maloney of Charlestwon, Fred Burrell, a former Republican state treasurer of Medford, and Edward J. Morgan of Quincy are the three new deputy assessors.

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Democrats Invited Here

Opening a campaign to bring the 1936 Democratic convention to Boston, John L. McDonald, managing director of the Thomas Jefferson League of Massachusetts, Inc., sent the following telegram to James A. Farley, he announced today:

"Democrats of Massachusetts want next Democratic national convention in Boston. Funds will be obtained if we are successful. With co-operation of Governor Curley, it will be a gigantic success. Celebrating also the 300th anniversary of Harvard College in 1936, alma mater of President Roosevent, Massachusetts will be for Curley and Roosevelt in 1936. With national convention in Boston, Roosevelt will carry every New England state. I await your reply."

McDonald said today that the Jefferson League celebrates each year the birthday of Thomas Jefferson in April, and at that time between 400 and 500 persons attend the banquet.

His action in moving for the convention to come here, he said, was his own idea, but may receive support if it is favorably considered in Washington.

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GAVIN OR LYMAN DOOM SEEN

Action Due On Parole Board

ALL MEMBERS MAY GO

Governor Curley and the executive council were expected to make a definite decision today in the parole board case.

Pre-meeting indications today were that P. Emmett Gavin of the board would be removed, with a possibility that he would be joined in exile by his fellow members, Chairman Richard Olney and Matthew Bullock.

Efforts were being made last night and today to arrange a conference between the governor, the council and the parole board prior to the council session scheduled at 1 p. m.

It was hoped that such a conference could induce the parole board to change the attitude, charged against them, of refusing to parole prisoners on completion of two-thirds of their minimum sentences, in the event they have previous records.

Refuse Change

The attitude of the members of the board at yesterday's public hearing, however, indicated they would not alter their views.

The hearing came to a close after each member of the board had taken the stand and defended the board's policies.

There was also some question concerning Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, who was lashed by Gavin during the latter's testimony as incompetent and responsible for much of the unrest in correctional institutions.

It was indicated the governor was prepared to choose between removing Gavin or Lyman and it was expected his decision would be made known at today's council session.

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GOV CURLEY PROPOSES TO BLOCK LAND SHARKS

So that no land may be unloaded at fancy prices upon the state in connection with the building of the Suffolk County Courthouse, Gov Curley sent a message to the Legislature yesterday asking that the building laws concerning height, volume and setback of the proposed structure be changed so that it may be built on land already owned by the county.

The Governor said that in order to prevent any further delay, he would deliver a special message seeking the amendments, on the recommendation of the Courthouse Commission.

The Governor said the commission has shown rare wisdom in blocking the land sharks, who, he intimated, have long been grabbing land with a view to unloading it upon the state for the new building.

"It is important that action be taken at the earliest possible date to the end that the state, city and county may not be deprived of the financial aid which the Federal Government is prepared to allocate," the Governor concluded.

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CURLEY TO AID CUMMINGS IN SURVEY OF PAROLE

Planning a nation-wide examination of the problem of parole and its administration, United States Atty Gen Homer Cummings will have the assistance of Gov Curley. The Governor has advised Cummings that he will call upon him in Washington next Thursday or will be pleased to have Cummings confer with him in Massachusetts when convenient.

The letters of both were made public yesterday afternoon at the Governor's office. Atty Gen Cummings wrote in part, as follows:

"The importance of parole and its administration suggests that the time is opportune for a nation-wide examination of this problem, vitally related as it is to the proper administration of criminal law throughout the country. Because of the variations existing among the statutes and practices of the several states, I am convinced that such studies should include pardon, probation, commutation, suspended sentences and similar subjects.

"With these considerations in mind the Department of Justice has procured funds from the Works Progress Administration for such an investigation. During the next few weeks a staff of trained workers will be sent into the field to initiate this undertaking.

"In the near future one of my representatives will call upon you with a view to discussing practical details. I trust that it may be possible for us to reach a most cordial understanding and cooperation in carrying forward these studies in your state.

charged that the city now

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PAROLE BOARD HITS BACK AS OUSTER MOVE LOOMS

Gavin Calls Lyman Unfit—Order To Remove Board Is Filed

The members of the Board of Parole lashed back at their critics in the Governor's Council yesterday, stoutly defending the board's policies and blaming current prison unrest on inadequate facilities, the jail wardens and the administration of Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, at the public hearing where they are on trial for their jobs.

Under sharp questioning by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, the three members of the board—Chairman Richard Olney, Mathew W. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin—stuck by their guns and defended themselves both on generalities and specific cases, asserting that they were humane to the prisoners and protective to the public.

An order calling for the removal of the three members of the board is understood to have been placed before the members of the Executive Council shortly before yesterday's meeting by Councilor James J. Brennan of Somerville, who instituted the inquiry into the activities of the parole group.

Removal Threatened

Members of the board were not notified at the session that the removal order was being considered. Friday's hearing opened as an investigation of the causes of prison unrest to determine whether or not the Parole Board is responsible. Yesterday's hearing was ostensibly of the same nature, but when it was learned that a removal order had been filed by Brennan, it was pointed out, that the members might be ousted next Wednesday without further hearing.

In adjourning the session Gov Curley said that the Council would reconvene on Wednesday to discuss further "this matter" and other official business. It is believed that the Councilors opposed to the present board will move for dismissal of all three Wednesday.

During the three-hour session a crowd in the hearing room heard members of the board flatly contradict the testimony of wardens, heard them defend the revocation of certain paroles and the setting back of certain prisoners, and finally heard Gavin describe Commissioner Lyman as stubborn, incompetent and unqualified for his work.

Letters deploring the present parole policy and warning of trouble to come, written by Maj Michael Dee of Concord and Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of Charlestown State Prison to Commissioner Lyman, were read by Councilor Coakley to the three members in turn, and all stated that they had never seen or heard of the letters before.

If the wardens of the two institutions had warned that riot and bloodshed would follow further adherence to the present policy, the commissioner did not show them the written complaints, the Parole Board members insisted.

Senators Defend Board

At the close of the hearing, after Councilor Coakley had taken pains to ridicule the persistent rumor that the present hearing is a controversy between himself and State Senators Madden and Carroll to control the board, both Madden and Carroll requested to be heard and defended the board and its policies.

The Senators said it was unjust to blame conditions on the board, that they had investigated the prisons with care. Carroll said he and Madden had urged Gov Ely to appoint P. Emmett Gavin to the board.

Gavin issued the strongest attack on the wardens and Lyman, seeking to discredit their testimony with statistics and quotations from well-known penologists, and Bullock, parrying Coakley's hypothetical questions, attributed the present discord to personal ill-feeling between some of those involved.

Bullock gave three reasons for the present unrest. First, the life convicts had been sent from Charlestown to the Norfolk County, thus removing a group of prisoners who were anxious to behave in hope of having an easier time in jail and "getting a break."

"When you took those men away, you cut one of the main arteries of prison discipline," Bullock stated. "They were anxious to help officials and were anxious to behave themselves."

Secondly, the Negro member of the board blamed part of the unrest on human nature's natural tendency to try to escape from prison. When a new management comes in, as it did when Lanagan succeeded Warden Hogsett, the prisoners will agitate to see how much they can get, Bullock said.

His third reason for disturbances and riot was, he admitted, parole. "I wish I could parole everyone that comes before the board. I'm not hard-boiled, and I have done a lot to help prisoners. But some of them can not be paroled and they naturally resent it," he said.

Only Bullock Is Applauded

Bullock was the only speaker of the day to draw any applause. Under cross examination by Councilor Coakley, the parole members kept ducking long and difficult questions by declining to answer them yes or no. The Councilor insisted that they should to save time. Finally Bullock said:

"You want to talk to me generally and have me answer you specifically. I can't do that."

Coakley waited until the cheers and clapping subsided and then continued his interrogation.

From Gavin the Council heard the most spirited defense of the day. He opened by urging a new prison, modelled on the Federal Government's "Devil's Island," Alcatraz, and warned that without such a jail for incorrigibles and hardened criminals, there could be no peace in Concord or Charlestown.

"The wardens say the boys are tough and hard to control and at the same time demand that we parole them. We can't do that. The Commissioner of Correction has done nothing to urge a local Alcatraz, he has done nothing to secure a good-behavior law, he has done nothing to hit at the true evil and correct the situation," Gavin shouted.

Sees No Political Fight

Later, under cross-examination of Coakley, Gavin said that he saw no indications of a political squabble between the Councilors and Senators Madden and Carroll, and then continued his attack on Lyman.

"He is constantly gathering false information, and when you correct him, he charges that you are not cooperating and agreeing with him," cried the red-headed member.

"He stated once that the Federal Parole system has 93 percent success and 3 percent failure. He had to be shown that this is not true. Then he came out for indefinite set-backs to keep hope in the prisoners. I have talked with the same people he has, and they say the Federal system called for indefinite set-backs because of the geographical location of their prisons. Here, where you can visit jails every day, they tell me our system is the only one."

"He is constantly getting information that isn't fact, and then blaming all the trouble on us," Gavin continued. "I blame the unrest on the prison officials and on him."

Olney's Defense

Chairman Olney was the first to take the stand, and vigorously defended the board's policy as fair, humane and successful. He denied that the parole board was responsible for smouldering resentment in the prisons, stating that, if it existed, it was started elsewhere.

He denounced Commissioner Lyman's proposal of an indefinite set-back in parole, instead of setting a definite number of years before another hearing could be had, stating that any hope thus engendered in the prisoner was a false hope.

He challenged the main point of the Council's attack on the board: that the members placed too much emphasis on a prisoner's previous record and not enough on his deportment while an inmate, and placed himself flatly on record as in favor of considering the previous record carefully.

Continued

Councilors have stated that the previous record of prisoners is weighed by the judge in sentencing, and therefore the parole board should concern itself almost solely with the inmates record. Olney and the others replied that they have much more specific information concerning the previous record than the judge at time of sentence, and that it should not be ignored in considering a man's chances of rehabilitation.

Olney, Coakley Clash

Olney also clashed with Coakley, when, after giving the Council a confidential letter from a convict's mother who had been forced by her son's persistent drinking to ask that his parole be revoked, the Councilor insisted on naming the prisoner and reading the mother's letter aloud.

The letter described how the paroled boy had come home drunk one night and tried to beat two children and his father, unless given money immediately. His parole was revoked and he was sent back to complete his maximum sentence of 20 years, which meant 12 more years in prison.

"And you sent him back for 12 years for getting drunk?" demanded Coakley.

"I did sir," replied Olney.

"Why it was not so long ago it was considered no disgrace for a Beacon Hill brahmin to go to bed drunk every night," interposed the Governor.

Gavin Hits Statistics

It was Gavin who attacked the wardens' statistics. At Friday's session Lanagan estimated the number of paroles who returned to crime after quitting his institution was less than 5 percent. Today Gavin stated that it was 27.70 percent for the past year, during which time 87 men were paroled from Charlestown.

In answering Maj Dee's statement that he could receive no consideration from the board, Gavin stated that before Christmas this year he and the board had received 14 men for consideration from the major.

"We asked at that time if there were any more deserving consideration in Concord, and he replied no, Gavin stated. "Then, within a week, he submitted a list of 25 names to Your Excellency through John Backus.

Gavin extended his attack to the woman's reformatory at Sherborn, stating that it was run in a foolish manner, and that the reason for any unrest there was due to favoritism under Dr Miriam Van Waters and her regime.

"I have on record one prisoner who never served a day of her sentence there. Do you think the other inmates felt well when they saw that girl escape practically scot free, and be indentured out as a domestic immediately?" he demanded.

Replies on Di Marco Case

Bullock answered one of the Council's specific cases during his testimony. It concerned a prisoner named Di Marco, who was in the Cosmos Club the night Red McSweeney was shot and killed. Di Marco at the time was on parole. The parole was later revoked and he was sent back to State Prison to complete his sentence.

Throughout the hearing Councilor Coakley had been asking questions concerning the Di Marco case, apparently regarding it as one of the most flagrant errors of the board.

In describing the case Bullock said: "His record goes back to the age of ten. In sentencing him once for seriously wounding a man, Judge Fosdick said, 'This man is on the way to be a killer.'

"In prison he stabbed a man in a fight, a very serious offense, but he finally secured his parole about three years before the McSweeney murder.

"When he was paroled he was supposed to be a very sick man, yet while out he was arrested for attempted armed robbery. Probable cause was found, and he was bound over, but somehow the case became nol pros'd.

"Later we heard that he went to a theatre and tried to steal a woman's handbag. He was caught in the lobby after a brief chase and his first words were, 'I never stole your handbag.' Here again no action was ever taken.

"Then this other incident in the Cosmos Club occurred. He had been out of the hospital but ten days at the time. When arrested he had $100 on him, although he had persistently told parole agents that he was too sick to work.

"He was found not guilty of any connection with the McSweeney murder, but his parole was revoked," concluded Bullock.

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GOVERNOR FOR BONUS BILL

Indorses It in Presence of 3 State Commanders

Stating that in his opinion it should be paid, Gov Curley today indorsed the Vinson-McCormack bill for full and immediate payment of the veterans' bonus, in the presence of the state commanders of three veterans' organizations.

The bill calls for full payment of the total bonus with cancellation of all past interest. In indorsing it, the Governor expressed hope for prompt passage of the bill and quick payment.

Representing the veterans this morning were State Commanders John H. Walsh of the American Legion, Frederick T. Openshaw of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Edward J. Walsh of the disabled American Veterans of the World War.

It is the first time the three veterans' organizations have united behind one bonus bill and thrown their combined strength into the fight to pass it through Congress.

The three State Commanders told the Governor that they expected to see the bill passed through Congress at the coming session.

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NUMBER PLATE HEARING HELD

Shoe Manufacturer Seeks Return of His "518"

In Supreme Court this forenoon, Judge Edward P. Pierce heard the case of Nicholaas W. Mathey, Commonwealth-av resident engaged in shoe manufacturing at Lynn, who seeks to have the court order Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to restore to him and to Miss Nellie O'Malley of Swampscott the automobile number-plate "518," which they have jointly held in past years but which has been given this year to Charles Manion, Gov Curley's former chauffeur.

Speaking for Goodwin, Asst Atty Gen Roger Clapp said that the registry has since offered Mathey a "suitable" number, and Clapp asked that the proceeding be dismissed. Clapp said he could not see, anyhow, that it mattered much what number was given to Mathey.

But Judge Pierce interrupted to remark that "there is, after all, quite a difference between, for instance, the numbers 610,400 and 25."

Mathey's counsel, Henry H. Talty, argued that the court ought not to dismiss the proceeding until it comes clear what number plate Mr Goodwin regards as "suitable" in lieu of the plate "518" which Mathey is contending for.

In the hearing, it came out that the registry is ready to offer Mathey the number plate "36,518.". Gossip of the courtroom was that Mathey has put up $2000 to fight the case until he gets the "518" plate, or something nearly its equivalent.

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Clark Must Die For South End Slaying

CURLEY DENIES COMMUTATION

Murderer Due to Go to Chair Next Week

Gov Curley today denied commutation of sentence to Miller Clark of the South End, due to die in the electric chair during the week of Jan 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman in a South End bakery almost two years ago.

In announcing hs decision the Governor said that he had considered the opinions of the Supreme Court, the report of the Mental Disease Department, and had conferred with George Douglass, Clark's attorney.

"I have reviewed the facts as presented by his attorney and have studied the decision of the Supreme Court. I find that at no time during the trial was the question of sanity raised," the Governor said.

He then discussed the report on Clark's mental condition which was presented by the department of mental diseases after an examination had been made by Drs A. Warren Stearns and Harry C. Solomon.

The doctors reported that Clark was "a man of low intelligence, bordering on the feeble minded." They found that a disease had further impaired the man's mind, but that he was "not frankly insane, although his judgment was seriously impaired."

"And so," concluded the Governor, "I have decided not to commute his sentence."

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HOUSE TO MEET TWICE A WEEK FOR PRESENT

The Massachusetts House of Representatives will hold no meetings Tuesdays and Thursdays for the present, under an order adopted yesterday. Sessions will be held Mondays and Wednesdays at 2 p m and Fridays at 11 a m. Omission of the Tuesday and Thursday sessions will permit the members to hold all-day committee hearings.

The House took up the recommendations in the Governor's address to the Legislature and referred them to committees.

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CURLEY DECISION TODAY ON MILLER CLARK

Gov Curley said last night he would announce his decision today in the case of Miller Clark, who has been scheduled to die in the electric chair in Charlestown State Prison the week of Jan 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman in a South End bakery.

The Governor discussed the case yesterday with Dr Winfred Overholser, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, attorney John P. Feeney and attorney George Douglas, counsel for Clark. A commutation of Clark's sentence is asked on the ground that he is and was insane at the time he killed the girl.

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FIN COM CHAIRMAN ATTACKS THE MAYOR

Charges Highhanded Withholding of Snow Removal Information

E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, made a statement before a public hearing this morning in the commission's offices charging Mayor Mansfield with unprecedented highhandedness in withholding information regarding municipal snow removal contracts from the finance board.

After reading a six-page attack on the Mayor, Chairman Sullivan announced that he had just received notice from William A. Reilly, member of the commission, that the latter had forwarded his resignation from the Finance Commission to Gov Curley to take effect as soon as possible.

Finance Commissioner Reilly explained that he had accepted appointment in January, 1935, with the understanding that he was to serve for just one year. No other explanation for the resignation was given.

In his statement Chairman Sullivan complained of "months of bickering between City Councilors and Mayor, Public Works and purchasing officials."

Says Commission "Hampered"

After pointing out that it was a duty of the commission to investigate such matters as purchases of snow removal equipment by the city, Chairman Sullivan stated:

"The Finance Commission has been hampered as far as it could be by the Mayor of the city in doing the work for which it was created.

"Its motives have frequently been questioned; at times they have been openly charged with some ulterior purpose.

"When the Finance Commission tried to find out why it cost almost $2,000,000 to remove the snow in only two storms last year, an amount that is beyond understanding when compared with costs in other cities, the Mayor imposed the restriction that no records could be had or examined unless his personal representatives sat in on the investigation.

"This was plainly intended to be intimidation of city employes, who might be inclined to give testimony that would verify the amazing tales of graft in connection with the payments that were a matter of common gossip."

Afer remarking on the difficulties encountered by City Councilors who sought information on the Mayor's snow removal plan, Chairman Sullivan said:

Claims Law Violated

"Such high handed determination to conceal from public bodies which are given the right by statute to obtain information was never before attempted by a Mayor of Boston. . . . Mayor Mansfield clearly violated the law when he refused this important information to the City Council. He clearly attempted to obstruct the Finance Commission when he frightened city employes from telling the truth by insisting that they could only talk to the Finance Commission in the presence of his representative."

Chairman Sullivan asserted that the commission had decided to hold a public hearing only after it had failed by other means to get at the truth. He also said:

"Councilor Norton quoted an automobile company to the effect that there was 20 percent off the list price available to the city, but stated that he had been unable to find out from the Mayor whether or not the city was going to get the benefit of this discount.

"It has been charged to the Finance Commission that politicians and even members of the Mayor's family participated improperly in the payments to the city for snow work last Winter. When the commission attempted privately to find the facts, it was condemned publicly by the Mayor for so doing.

"Meanwhile, one contracting company summonsed to produce books to reveal whether or not it had paid money to campaign managers or relatives of the Mayor came in without them, first without explanation; and a week later came in and said that the books had been stolen from an automobile two days after they were served with a subpena and ordered to produce them."

Christopher J. Carven, public works commissioner of the city of Boston, was called as the first witness at today's public hearing, held in the office of the Finance Commission on School st. Only a scattering of the public was in attendance when the meeting opened.

Acrimonious Session

Throughout the morning session, until the luncheon recess at 1 o'clock, Carven and Sullivan engaged in a verbal battle marked by acrimony and apparent feeling on both sides.

Sullivan quizzed the city official sharply about the granting of the snow removal contracts for the four city districts last month.

Bids were first opened Dec 2, and after Commissioner Carven had been called before the Fin Com, another set of bids were called for. They were opened on the 20th of the month.

From the questioning of the Public Works Commissioner by the Fin Com Chairman, it was brought out that the four contractors that Carven regarded as the "big fellows," (A. G. Tomasello and Son, C. J. Maney, Coleman Brothers, and C. & R. Construction), were considerably underbid by lesser contractors and only one of them, Coleman Brothers, was awarded a snow-removal contract.

Coleman Brothers were given District 1 at price of 50 cents per cubic yard of snow removed. District 2 went to Hugh Nawn Inc, District 3 to Charles Matz, and District 4 to Singarella.

Chairman Sullivan, although professing to be a "personal friend" of Hugh Nawn, tried to get Carven to admit that the Nawn Company was a "preferred contractor" at City Hall because it had been awarded the snow removal contract for District 2 on a bid of 48 cents a yard, while Matz, bidding 40 cents a yard, did not get the contract.

Thought It Bad Policy

Commissioner Carven pointed out that Matz had been given District 3 at 40 cetns a yard and stated that he though i would be against the best interests of the city to give any one contractor more than two districts.

Once when Chairman Sullivan asked the witness how much money would have been saved if the contract had been awarded to a lower bidder in District 2, instead of to the Nawn Company, the Public Works commissioner replied, "I can't tell till I see how much snow there is."

"Well, the city would save at the rate of seven cents a yard if Singarella's bid had been accepted instead of Nawn's," Sullivan said.

"Yes, if we get any snow," was the reply.

"Are you praying that you won't have to go through twith these contracts?" Sullivan asked.

"I certainly am. Every day we go without snow, the better off we are," Carven answered.

Pressing the question of Nawn's alleged "preference" at City Hall, the chairman said: "Does it occur to you that the public might see the Nawn Company as a preferred and overprivileged company at City Hall?"

"I don't care what the public thinks," Carven, obviously irritated by the chairman's questions, replied.

"So?" said Sullivan, "That's just the reason why we are having this hearing public."

Changes Planned

In a reply to a request that he outline what changes his department planned to inaugurate this year to insure more efficient snow-removal, Carven said that time clocks with numbering devices attached were to be set up at each dumping place to remove any question as to the exact time that each load was dumped.

"There will be no chance for arguments about it this year," he said.

Chairman Sullivan suggested that last year trucks were not completely dumped and asked what precaution was going to be taken to prevent contractors getting extra credit by failing to have their trucks completely emptied.

"The same as last year," Carven answered. "We will have our inspectors at each dump. I have no reason to suspect the inspectors. We also have inspectors o nthe job at the

Continued

loading places to see that trucks are properly filled."

"Do you ever assume the human possibility on the part of the inspectors that they are too extravagantly generous with the contractors?" Sullivan asked.

"I know no reason why I should assume any such thing" was the answer.

Sullivan called attention to the report that last year snow-removal records indicated that trucks traveled a quarter of a mile from loading place to dump at such a rate that or a period of several hours they were able to maintain an average time per round trip of 11 minutes. He suggested that it was imposible for a truck to be loaded and dumped in that time, but the Public Works Commisioner said he thought it was very possible and said that if it so appeared in the records it was so.

"I stand fully behind the record," he said.

Would Have Own Checkers

"My thought is," Sullivan explained, "that if this commision had an appropriation of sufficient size we would put independent checkers on each of these contractors. If we request the Mayor and City Council for an additional appropriation for your department to permit us to do this work, will the Mayor approve it and recommend it to the Council?"

"I haven't the slightest idea what the Mayor would do," Carven answered.

"Well, will you ask him?"

"Yes, if you wish."

"Don't you think it should be done?"

"I'd have no objection or criticism of it, if the Finance Commission wishes it."

Sullivan explained that he held none of the contractors under suspicion, but he said that he thought it would be worthwhile to the city of Boston to have an independent check made upon the way in which the contractors carried out their work.

The recess was then called. During the recess, Commissioner Reilly, who earlier in the morning had tendered his resignation, said that his resignation was in no way to be construed as a protest against the hearing on the snow-removal contracts.

"I voted in favor of it, although I did not vote in favor of the public hearing on the city bonding," he said. Only one member of the commission, Alexander Wheeler, voted against the public hearing on the snow removal contract.

Reilly declared that the only reason he was resigning was that he had served out the year on the commission that he had agreed to serve when appointed by Gov Curley last Jan 13 to succeed Joseph J. Donahue. Reilly said he would continue to sit as a member of the commission until his successor is appointed.

Concluded

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50 FROM BAY STATE GOING TO $50 DINNER

Guest List Means $2000 for Democratic Fund

There will be 50 Massachusetts Democrats, headed by Gov Curley, at the $50 Jackson Day dinner in Washington tomorrow night, held for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the Democratic national committee. Thus the contribution of Massachusetts will be $2000 net as $5 is the cost of the food.

In the Governor's party will Lieut Gov Joseph L. Hurley, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, Atty Gen Paul A. Dever, Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Edmond J. Hoy, secretary to the Governor; Adjt Gen William I. Rose and Maj Joseph F. Timilty of Governor's military staff.

Among the women who will have a table will be Mrs Margaret M. O'Riordan, vice chairman of the state committee and head of its women's division; Mrs Grace L. Howe of Fall River, secretary of the state committee; Mrs Elizabeth McNamara of Cambridge, national committee woman; Miss Mary H. Ward, immigration commissioner, and Mrs Nellie M. Sullivan of Fall River.

Ex-Congressman Frederick S. Dietrick of Cambridge will have a table of 10 and so will Daniel J. Hanlon of Malden, assistant Attorney General, whose group is made up of Massachusetts Democrats holding Federal posts in Washington.

There will also be a table occupied by Senators Walsh and Coolidge and the Democratic members of the House.

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MEDWAY TO FETE JAMES G. REARDAN

Banquet to Commissioner of Education Feb 20

MEDWAY, Jan 7—At a big meeting of the townspeople it was decided to ask Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon to return to his native town on the night of Feb 20 when a banquet and testimonial will be tendered to the Medwayite, a graduate of its High School, who through his recent appointment to the state berth by Gov Curley has reached as high an educational pinnacle as any student ever to graduate from Medway.

Committee includes John F. Readdon, chairman; William W. Ollendorff, William J. Munroe, Robert M. O'Donnell, Thomas F. Malloy, Christine C. Wilson, Margaret M. Hart, Joseph Haas, Margaret Clark, Edward Harding, Mary Tuohey, Nora Sullivan, Samuel Pinsky, Dora Green, Helen Howarth, Daniel M. Malloy, Peter J. Kenney, Harold F. Nash, Erving H. Clough, H. Wendell Blethen, Patrick F. Hanlon, Harold C. Wilcox, Charles H. Curtis, Rupert Connolly, James Sherry, John C. Colleary, Robert J. O'Donnell, Mary ollins, Sara O'Donnell, Albert L. Saunders, Thomas F. Malloy, Abraham T. Handverger, Robert J. Hodgson, Lucy S. Jack, Herbert E. Sherman, Samuel Norton, Albert L. Smith, Irving Kelsey, Gertrude Broderick, secretary; Christopher F. Clancy, Lawrence J. Presnahan, Lillian Fales, John Westkage, Margaret Holmes, Annie Kenney, James L. Allen, Robert J. Burns, Alexander B. Holden, Harriet Tholbard, Coleman Kinkelstein, Samuel Wasenski, Clarkson Russell, Raymond Shaw, Herbert Youman, Ellen F. Mawn, Anna Whittier, James Quirk, Forrest Tower, Eugene Goodwin, Angelo Potenza, Kathleen Hart, Annie Force, William MacDonald, Marietta Breakey.

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LEO D. WALSH FORMING CURLEY-FOR-SENATOR CLUB

The formation of a Massachusetts Curley-for-Senator Club was announced last night by Leo D. Walsh, its president, who is also president of the Massachusetts Support Roosevelt League.

The avowed purpose of the organization is to have all "Republicans and Democrats unite behind James M. Curley for Senator, and let's put Massachusetts on the map in Washington."

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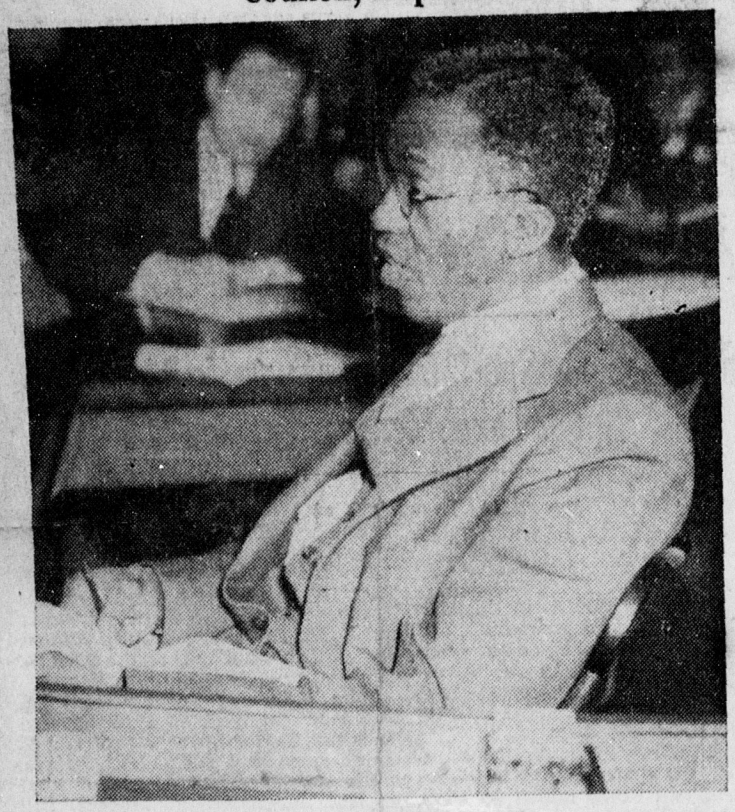
EXPECT PAROLE BOARD DISMISSAL LATE TODAY

At Least One Member to Be Dropped by Governor's Council, Report



MATHEW W. BULLOCK
Member of board testifying before Governor's Council

The dismissal of at least one member of the Parole Board is expected this afternoon when the Governor's Council meets in executive session and continues its investigation into prison unrest.

P. Emmet Gavin, who was appointed to the board by Gov Ely, is considered by State House observers to be the chief target of the Council's attack, but many believe that Chairman Richard Olney and Mathew Bullock may share his fate and be dismissed late today before Gov Curley leaves for Washington.

In adjourning the public hearing yesterday, which heard Gavin call for the dismissal of Commissioner of Corrections Arthur T. Lyman and the other two members content themselves with defending their own records. Gov Curley has said that the Executive Council would continue its inquiry at its meeting today.

It was said by a reliable source that yesterday's hearing actually was held on an order calling for the dismissal of the entire board, which was reported to have been submitted before the Council by Councilor James J. Brennan of Somerville a few minutes before the hearing was called to order.

When the hearing opened Friday it was described as a general investigation of prison conditions and an effort to ascertain to what extent the strict policy of the Parole Board is responsible for current prison discontent and unrest.

If the Brennan order was placed before the Council, it was not mentioned at the opening of yesterday's hearing. However, if the hearing was on suchf an order, the board can be removed today and its members have no further recourse.

If the Council makes an opening in the parole board, Rev Dr Morris Peterson of Worcester, whom Gov Curley at one time nominated for Arthur Lyman's job as commissioner of corrections, is expected to be selected to fill it.

Numerous other names have been mentioned in connection with anticipated dismissal of the board, but the Worcester minister is the only one on whom everyone appears to be agreed.

When he was proposed by the Governor for Lyman's job, he was turned down by the Council, which at that time had a stronger Republican representation.

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STATE TAX LIMIT PROPOSED IN BILL

Herter and Nelson Would Cut it to $3,000,000

Assailing the method of budgeting the income and expenditures of the state, Representatives Christian A. Herter of Boston and Elmer C. Nelson of Milford filed yesterday with the clerk of the House a proposal for a constitutional amendment limiting the amount of the state tax to not more than 5 percent of the annual expenditures of the state. At the present rate of expenditures this would bring the state tax to the vicinity of $3,000,000 instead of $9,000,000 or more.

A statement issued by the two legislators said:

"This constitutional amendment has been filed because our present method of budgeting the income and expenditures of the Commonwealth is an absurdity. Every year the Legislature appropriates so much money for the expense of running the state government it then figures out how much revenue it is likely to get from existing taxes, and it then makes up the deficiency in the revenue by levying that difference upon the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. This deficiency item is known as the state tax. Obviously cities and towns have no way of meeting the state tax except by raising their own real estate taxes and, to a minor degree, their excise or license taxes. They have no other source of revenue. In effect, then, the state tax is nothing but an additional burden on real estate and there is absolutely no limitation on its size.

"As long as the state tax remains unlimited, the Legislature has never balanced its budget as a budget should be balanced, namely, by having state taxes and state expenditures meet. The reason why we have allowed any state tax to continue is that it is practically impossible for each Legislature to make an exact balance of expenditures and revenues without yearly revising our state tax structure. We believe, however, that it is possible to come within five percent or approximately $3,000,000 under present conditions of the balance, and we believe that for the sake of having one flexible item of revenue such a limited state tax is proper.

"This constitutional amendment, to become effective, would have to be approved by the present Legislature and next year's Legislature and would then have to be approved by popular vote in 1938. It would not become effective, therefore, until the fiscal year of 1939, and we believe that this is ample time in which to allow our state budget to be adjusted to the amendment.

"This amendment does not embody any new or very radical idea. The Recess Committee on Taxation has

Continued

recommended the abolition of the state tax, the Governor has done so in his annual message. However, there can be no assurance to real estate owners that this tax, yearly of unknown size, will not be levied on them arbitrarily by the Commonwealth unless the Constitution specifically prohibits such a levy."

Conclusion

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ATTY DOUGLAS IS DISBARRED

Fails to Defend Himself Against Charges

Misuse of Clients' Money Declared Proved

Failing to appear in court to defend himself against charges of misuse of funds of his clients, George A. Douglas, Boston lawyer and counsel for Norma Brighton Millen in the recent Millen case, was disbarred yesterday by Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court on petition of the Boston Bar Association. Douglas has been practising law since 1909.

The disbarment hearing was one of the shortest ever held, lasting only 1 hour and 20 minutes. This was because Douglass was not even represented by counsel, despite the fact that the case, originally scheduled for yesterday morning, was put over to afternoon when the court was informed Douglas was at the State House trying to see Gov Curley in the interest of Miller Frank Clark, convicted murderer.

After a number of witnesses had appeared at the afternoon session, and Atty Gen Samuel Hoar, representing the Bar Association, had completed his evidence, Judge Pierce entered his disbarment order immediately. "Each one of the charges has been fully proved," he said.

$10,205 Not Paid

Before presenting his witnesses attorney Hoar said that Henry H. Nelson has been confined some time as insane at the Grafton State Hospital. Mr Douglas served as his guardian from June 10, 1931, until Nov 4, 1934, when he was removed by the Suffolk Probate Court, and George E. Kingsbury was appointed in his stead. When Kingsbury took over the guardianship he filed an accounting with the Suffolk Probate Court saying there were no assets except the debts owed the ward by Douglas. After a hearing, Judge Frederick J. Dillon directed Douglas to pay over to Kingsbury $10,205.15, alleged to be due.

An official of the State Street Trust Company and other bank officials, testified that on June 10, 1931, when Douglas assumed the guardianship, there was $9666.69 on deposit in the State Street Trust Company in the guardianship account. Of this sum Douglas immediately drew out $4666.69 and deposited it with the Bank of Commerce. On April 11, 1932, the records showed the $5000 which remained in the State Street Trust had been reduced to $9.43, while the value of the deposit in the Bank of Commerce and Trust was only $1.61.

Nelson, the ward, also had an account in a Weymouth bank, but that account was completely wiped out by Douglas, witness said.

It was stated that the records showed that Douglas received as guardian a total of $11,051.41, and disbursed $917.14 to the Grafton State Hospital for the care of his ward, leaving a balance of $10,134.27 unaccounted for. It was stated that the hospital has sent him numerous bills for a total of $651.45 for care of his ward, but has not received payment. George E. Kingsbury, the new guardian, testified he has received nothing from Douglas.

Beckwith Complaint

Grant W. Beckwith of Dorchester testified he owed his cousin, James T. Beckwith, some money on a note. Wishing to pay it, he gave Douglas a check for $222 and asked him to pass it along to his cousin. Later, he said, he heard the check had not been given his cousin and he went to see Douglas about it. At that time Douglas gave him back $100 and promised him the remaining $122 in a short time. The witness said he never received the $122.

James T. Beckwith of Audubon road, holder of the note, said he had never heard from Douglas in connection with payment of the note made by his cousin. He declared he had had no knowledge that Douglas had been given the check and said that nothing has been paid on the principal of the note.

Grant W. Beckwith was asked by Judge Pierce how he chanced to go to Douglas with the check for $222. Beckwith replied that he attended Suffolk Law School for some time and that Douglas was one of his instructors there. Douglas resigned from the faculty several months ago.

Burke Divorce Case

Mrs Evelyn R. Burke of Hampton Roads, Va, ex-resident of Foxboro, said that she went to Douglas last September for advice about securing a divorce. She said he told her he would get her a divorce for $100, the sum of $50 to be paid down and the remainder to be paid later. She testified he told her he would file the papers that day if she would leave a deposit, so she left him $5. On the next bank day, she continued, she went to a bank in Foxboro and obtained a cashier's check for $45, which she mailed to him. On three later occasions she sent him $5, making a total of $65 that she turned over to him, she said. The cashier's check bore the indorsement of George A. Douglas, it was testified.

On each of the three occasions she sent him $5, the young woman continued, she asked him how the case was getting along, but received no reply. She later went to his office, but could not see him, she said, and three months later she sent him a letter demanding her money back. The answer did not come from Douglas, but from his secretary in the form of a telephone call. The secretary, the witness said, asked her to refrain from going to the grievance committee for two days, and that she would hear from Douglas in the meantime. But she didn't hear from him, she said.

Later, according to her testimony, Mrs Burke went to another attorney, who obtained a divorce for her for $100 and expenses. James F. Reynolds, Register of Probate for Norfolk County, testified from his records that Mrs Burke was granted a divorce on May 6 last and that Douglas did not appear as her counsel.

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NUMBER PLATE HEARING HELD

Shoe Manufacturer Seeks Return of His "518"

In Supreme Court this forenoon, Judge Edward P. Pierce heard the case of Nicholaas W. Mathey, Commonwealth-av resident engaged in shoe manufacturing at Lynn, who seeks to have the court order Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to restore to him and to Miss Nellie O'Malley of Swampscott the automobile number-plate "518," which they have jointly held in past years but which has been given this year to Charles Manion, Gov Curley's former chauffeur.

Speaking for Goodwin, Asst Atty Gen Roger Clapp said that the registry has since offered Mathey a "suitable" number, and Clapp asked that the proceeding be dismissed. Clapp said he could not see, anyhow, that it mattered much what number was given to Mathey.

But Judge Pierce interrupted to remark that "there is, after all, quite a difference between, for instance, the numbers 610,400 and 25."

Mathey's counsel, Henry H. Talty, argued that the court ought not to dismiss the proceeding until it comes clear what number plate Mr Goodwin regards as "suitable" in lieu of the plate "518" which Mathey is contending for.

In the hearing, it came out that the registry is ready to offer Mathey the number plate "36,518.". Gossip of the courtroom was that Mathey has put up $2000 to fight the case until he gets the "518" plate, or something nearly its equivalent.

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MAGUIRE NEW MEMBER OF THE BOSTON FIN COM

Appointed by Gov Curley to Take the Place of Commissioner Reilly, Who Resigned

The Governor's Council confirmed the appointment of two trustees to the Massachusetts State College and a new member to the Boston Finance Commission, which were submitted to it by Gov Curley as oon as it opened an executive session at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The new Finance Commissioner is James E. Maguire of East Boston, who takes the place of William Reilly, who reisgned a few days ago.

Reilly was appointed to the commission by Gov Curley shortly after the latter took office last year. No reason was announced for his resignation.

Nathaniel I. Bodwitch of Framingham was reappointed trustee of the State College, and Prof William C. Monahan, also of Framingham, was appointed to succeed William Russell. All three appointments were immediately confirmed under suspension of the rules.

MAGUIRE SHARP CRITIC OF MAYOR MANSFIELD

James E. Maguire, who was appointed to the Boston Finance Commission today by Gov Curley, has

JAMES E. MAGUIRE

been prominent in East Boston politics for many years. He is editor of the East Boston Free-Press, a weekly paper, and has been a sharp critic of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's administration.

He served as instiutions commissioner in Gov Curley's last term as mayor. He is a lawyer, and a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School. His home in on St Andrew road, Orient Heights.

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FURNITURE MAKERS ANGRY

Oppose Norfolk Prison Industry Project

GARDNER, Jan 7—Furniture manufacturers of this city and nearby towns were up in arms this morning at the report of an alleged W. P. A. project for the manufacture of furniture at the Norfolk State Prison and a vigorous campaign of opposition was started. A score of telegrams have been sent to Senators Walsh and Coolidge, Congressman Joseph E. Casey, Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, Gov Curley and Speaker Saltonstall.

The leaders in this movement are former Mayor Albert H. Stone, Richard H. Greenwood, president of the Heywood-Wakefield Company, and Samuel S. Lord, secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce. Bids for the machinery are said to have been called for on Dec 30.

At the Boston headquarters of the W. P. A. nothing was known about any such project and no such bids had been called.

Commissioner of Correction Lyman said he talked to Mr Lord over the telephone yesterday and had arranged a meeting at which the matter would be discussed between the interested persons in Gardner and himself and Mathew Meaney, also of the Department of Correction. Until after the meeting takes place, he said, he will not sign any contract for the machinery.

The bids referred to in Gardner were, he asserted, bids for industrial machinery to be installed in the industrial building at Norfolk, built as a state P. W. A. project. As far as the furniture end of it is concerned, Mr Lyman said, about 50 men would be employed and the furniture they made would be used in state institutions as, by law, all products of such industrial training enterprises in the state penal institutions are used.

Diversification of training, according to Mr Lyman, is one of the chief objectives of the industrial program in the prisons, in order to fit the inmates for employment when they get out and also so as to interfere as little as possible with outside industries

The problem is admittedly difficult said Mr Lyman, but Massachusetts has managed, by keeping the penal industries small, to interfere very slightly with private industry. This is not the case, he said, in other states, some of which use prison labor to man quite large industries.

HERALD
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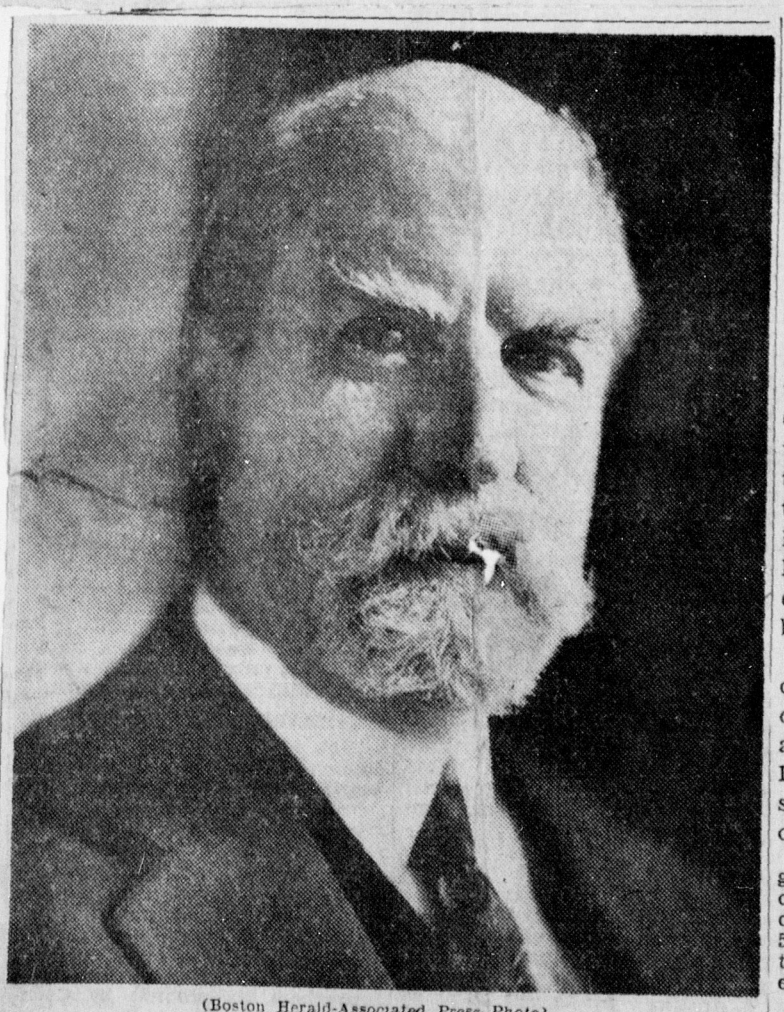
New England Ha ils 6-3 Court Decision

Benefit Checks to Farmers Halted; Big Gain to Textile Industry Is Seen



(Boston Herald-Associated Press Photo)
CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES

Industry Here Sure To Benefit, Leaders Assert

FARM PRICES FOUND STABLE

By RICHARD O. BOYER

With striking unanimity New England leaders yesterday hailed the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the AAA as the beginning of a renaissance of the textile industry here and as the opening measure in the death knell of virtually all New Deal legislation from the social security act to the Wagner labor bill.

They also predicted that the court's finding would make the constitution, and the question of amendments legalizing the New Deal program, the paramount issue of the presidential campaign of 1936.

They asserted, moreover, that the government, in abandoning the 4.2 cents processing tax per pound of cotton, would have to return $33,586,197 already paid by the 140 cotton mills in New England which employ 90,000 persons.

The elimination of the tax they

Continued

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said, would enable them to compete successfully with rayon and silk manufacturers and give the cotton textile industry a fighting chance in New England.

Agricultural authorities said that the farmer need not be fearful of an immediate drop in price in his produce. Prices are now satisfactory, it was declared, not because of the AAA but because of a natural scarcity of crops and the law of supply and demand. At any rate, it was said, a change in the New England agricultural price structure, if one resulted, should not arrive until next summer.

The joy of many Massachusetts conservatioves in the far reaching decision had in it a touch of local pride for the decision which may set the entire legalistic structure of the New Deal toppling originated in Massachusetts and through the efforts of Massachusetts men. Former Senator William Morgan Butler, as receiver of the Hoosac Mills with plants at North Adams, New Bedford and Taunton, and James A. McDonough, as co-receiver, refused to pay the processing tax, integral part of the AAA, on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. The case was fought in a federal district court which held that the tax was legal, through the Circuit Court of Appeals which reversed the lower court's ruling and to the Supreme Court which returned its findings yesterday.

Opponents of the New Deal, as they expressed themselves, yesterday were as much delighted with the implications of the decision as they were with that part which concerned the processing tax and the welfare of the New England textile industry. For in holding that the federal government had no control of intrastate agriculture, and in defending states rights, the court laid the basis for what many believe to be the inevitable ruling that the Guffey Coal Act, the national labor relations act the utility holding company act and the Social Security Act are likewise unconstitutional.

BUTLER PLEASED

"I am very much pleased with the outcome of the case," said Mr. Butler, who was campaign manager for President Coolidge in 1924. "People have been looking for a long time for some real indication to give them assurance, to give them confidence.

"Confidence is the key to business improvement. This decision gives that confidence and I believe business will act upon it."

"Naturally I am very much pleased with the decision rendered today by the Supreme Court in our processing tax suit," said Mr. McDonough, co-receiver of the Hoosac Mills. "I have not as yet had an opportunity to study this decision and until I shall have become familiar with the findings, I shall have no further comment to make."

Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said "The Hoosac Mills decision is most welcome news. By invalidating the processing tax feature of the AAA, the United States Supreme Court has taken a step that will further hasten the stabilization of the cotton textile industry. The decision will have a beneficial effect on employment levels in the industry. It marks the end of an iniquitous sales tax on the basic necessities of life, an elaborate 'soak the poor' tax.

"Since the NRA collapse, the cotton textile industry has made progress in controlling over-production, long a major evil. With the processing tax marking the end of another major burden, the industry can look forward to the remainder of the year with increased confidence. Textile workers, management and all others concerned may well feel heartened now that a major drag on employment has been removed.

"While the industry rejoices in being given a freer opportunity to forge ahead, it is mindful of the farmers' problems. Its position on this subject is unchanged. It believes relief for the farmer is necessary in these troublesome times but suggests a broader basis of taxation as a means of providing the necessary funds."

DEMOCRATS DELIGHTED

Even Democrats, among them Gov. Curley, hailed the ruling of the court with delight. Republican and Democratic politicians alike wondered if the decision would not drive the western farmer into Roosevelt's arms and agreed that it was likely that President Roosevelt would take the issue to the electorate. It was predicted frequently that President Roosevelt would take the stand that if the constitution prevented the people's welfare, then the constitution should be changed.

CURLEY CITIES BENEFIT

"The decision of the Supreme Court," said the Governor, "must of necessity be beneficial to industrial New England. That it may work hardship to other sections of the nation is accepted, but in view of crop conditions and prevailing prices it cannot be other than temporary in character.

"It is generally agreed that there was undue haste in the enactment of legislation, much of which has been found unconstitutional, but conditions naturally made hasty action necessary for thep reservation of the people and the nation. It is fortunate that the decision is rendered while Congress is in session, since opportunity is afforded to correct errors and if circumstances warrant to enact legislation essential to the public weal.

"It is accepted that industrial stability and prosperity are dependent upon regulation of production and the distribution of the products produced, and that legislation for the accomplishment of this purpose is essential, no honest man can deny. I am confident that the administration will now recommend such legislation and that it will be of such a nature as come within the terms of the decision that has held that the taxing power must be exercised for the national and not merely the local welfare."

Lincoln Baylies, former president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and now a member of its executive committee, said that "The United States Supreme Court decision has delivered a stern rebuff to the sunshine boys of the New Deal and their toys. A burden has been lifted from every cotton tetile manufacturer in the country. If the end of the processing tax means the end of official p
it will have a beneficial ef
industrial employment."

Dexter Stevens, vice-presid
the National Association of
Manufacturers, said that th
preme Court "has turned bac
tide of bureaucracy. It has rem
visionaries that their feet belo
the ground where the work-
world exists. The Hoosac Mills
cision removes a government-
spired barrier that has reduced te
tile employment by reducing the
demand for cotton goods. Already
the future looks brighter.

"It is too bad that the court is
unable to prevent the secretary of
agriculture from trying to arouse
sectional discord. With this last
problem, however, I doubt whether
anything short of a muzzle would be
effective."

HALE HAILS DECISION

Edward R. Hale, chief counsel of the Hoosac Mills, hailed the decision as assurance "that constitutional government is to continue," while Robert Amory, president of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, said, "It seems to give a gleam of hope to the cotton manufacturing industry, to hold forth the promise of a real 'breathing spell.'"

At Fall River, one of the chief New England textile centers, Frank W. Dunham, chairman of the New England Chamber of Commerce committee on industrial conditions, declared that one factor militating against New England textiles had been eliminated and that he had confidence that "the other two, the labor differential and Japanese competition, will soon also be solved." He added that "we do not want the President to feel that we're glad we killed relief for the farmer, because we believe he is entitled to relief. But we do believe that the burden should be shared by all classes and not carried by one alone."

It was said that Fall River plants alone had paid $3,000,000 in a year in processing taxes and Frank C. Carpenter, secretary of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association felt optimistic concerning the chances of increased employment. Another manufacturer said that cotton cloth could now be bough by the consumer at 16 cents a yard, instead of 21 cents and that therefore the cotton manufacturer could again successfully compete with the sale of silk and rayon at 24 cents a yard.

"BACK IN UNITED STATES"

"It looks as though we were back in the United States," said Frank J. Leary, industrial manager of the New Bedford Board of Commerce. Andrew Raeburn, secretary of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association, also expressed satisfaction.

Francis Harding, of the National Economy League, in addressing the Fall River open forum last night, said that the decision was "the best possible thing that could happen to the farmers. Enticed by the prospect of immediate payments of cash, they consented to a program which in the long run, must harm not only the farmer, but also every man and woman in the country.

"In an effort to disguise this handout, the new dealers justified themselves by saying that it was economically beneficial to the whole people. It made no difference to them that after the passing of the AAA, the

Continued

exports of cotton decreased 75 per cent.; that the exports of pork were the lowest in 20 years; and of wheat the lowest since post civil war days. It made no difference to them that 22,000,000 pounds of butter were imported in 1935, as opposed to 760,000 pounds in '34; that 5,000,000 pounds of beef came from foreign lands in 1935, as opposed to 276,000 in '34. They laughed at the prospect of cotton mills failing and throwing men out of work and blamed it on 'entrenched greed,' or big business or anything but on the AAA."

BLOW TO PLANNING

A Boston constitutional lawyer, somewhat friendly to the New Deal, said the case had presented the most clear cut contest and the most clear cut defeat of planned economy as contrasted with private initiative thus far in the New Deal. He also said that while the insistence on the rights of states and the limitation of federal authority might be sound law it ignored industrial and economic trends that, with the trusts and combines, telegraph and railroads and airplanes, made state lines meaningless as the boundaries of economic entities.

The Maine potato grower, beneficiary of the potato embargo act that was a part of the AAA, will not suffer through a drop in the price of potatoes in the opinion of F. P. Washburn, Maine commissioner of agriculture. However, he said that the Boston milk market agreement, which also depended on the AAA for its authority, had been "a good thing in that it stabilized the market and prices."

Prof. Adrian Lindsey of the Massachusetts State College, at Amherst, felt that agricultural prices would not drop for a year. However, unless Congress passed legislation replacing the AAA, he thought prices ultimately would drop disastrously.

The New England Republican delegation in Congress was among the most jubilant of those who hailed the new deal reverse. "Since the administration through its heavy majority in Congress has forced the legislative branch to abrogate its powers, the people now have to look to the judiciary for protection," said Representative Treadway, ranking Republican of the ways and means committee.

"The decision is so sweeping," said Senator Ernest W. Gibson, Republican, of Vermont, in commenting on its possible effect on the dairy farmer, "that it precludes salvation of the act through amendment. The effect on the milk situation cannot be determined definitely until the entire text is studied."

Representative Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester said that "the only persons surprised were the new dealers themselves," and Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts and assistant House Republican leader, said the decision was "just as we expected." Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell said the decision was a warning that "New England must be given some consideration."

Representative McCormack, Democratic member of the House ways and means committee, said the decision would "solidify the farmers behind the President" and added that although he had voted against the AAA, "there is no merit to the claim that the processing taxes drove the textile industry out of New England."

Hushed Crowd Hears Roberts Give Half-Hour AAA Ruling from Memory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—A clear, even, emotionless voice from the supreme court bench spoke today to a hushed throng of notables the words that junked the new deal farm program.

An over-capacity crowd, including senators, congressmen, high officials and former officials and wives of the justices, gathered in the magnificent marble chamber, heard Justice Owen J. Roberts tell why six of the nine members decided the AAA was unconstitutional.

The first decision, a minor one, was delivered by Justice Brandeis. The spectators relaxed in their chairs for five minutes. Then Chief Justice Hughes nodded to the dark-haired justice at the other end of the bench, Roberts.

The Philadelphian began and within a minute the crowd heard the name William M. Butler, defendant in the Hoosac mills case, and knew the big moment had come.

Save for Roberts's voice there was utter silence.

Frank B. Kellogg, former senator and secretary of state, sitting in a front row, cupped his hand around his ear. Blind Senator Gore (Dem., Okla.), a frequent new deal critic, leaned forward.

Just in front of Gore sat Mrs. Roberts and her daughter, Elizabeth Rogers Roberts.

The justice himself betrayed no sign of emotion other than to occasionally stroke his chin with his hand. Not once during the more than a half-hour he spoke did he refer to a note or a manuscript.

With acute memory, Roberts summarized the farm act in detail, then the history of the case. Government counsel literally sat on the edge of their chairs when Roberts said the court was considering the law in its entirety, thus assuring a decision on the fundamental question.

It was more than 20 minutes after he started—20 minutes of strained nervous silence—that Roberts gave the first conclusive statement of the court's broad finding. Those in the audience looked around at each other as though to say:

"There goes the AAA. It's all over now."

But still there was no sound. Roberts concluded, still in an even voice, lowering rather than raising it for emphasis.

From the other side of the bench Justice Stone spoke up. He read his part, the minority opinion which, he said, was signed by Justice Brandeis and Cardozo and himself.

President Hopes to Find Cash to Meet Contracts

AAA OFFICIALS SEE END OF JOBS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The administration, obviously taken aback by the sweeping character of the Supreme Court's invalidation of the AAA, tonight sought grimly but without immediate answer for some substitute farm plan.

From a hurriedly-summoned White House conference came a report that President Roosevelt hopes to pay farmers for complying with existing crop control contracts up to today. But even the method for doing this was not clear.

AAA OPERATIONS HALTED

So sweeping was the court's decision in knocking down all existing parts of the AAA that in one informed official quarter it was said such payments, if made, might have to be direct grants without any obligation on the part of the farmer attached. That is, it was explained, the payment might have to be made without reference to what it was paid for.

While hurriedly seeking some substitute, the administration tonight moved to halt virtually all AAA operations. The treasury announced formally, long after nightfall, that no further processing taxes would be collected, and that "for the present" no checks would be issued either for benefit payments or for AAA administrative expenses.

Informed AAA sources indicated an order would go out tomorrow halting all activities in the field.

Three possibilities—and they were tentative possibilities only—were reported under consideration at the AAA. They were:

1—Organization of 48 state AAAs, financed by federal grants.

2—Payment of subsidies to farmers for "proper use" of land and not for crop reduction.

3—Adoption of some form of the old domestic allotment plan as a temporary measure.

There was a strong indication that some of the nation's leading farmers and farm organization officials would be called to Washington for conferences within a few days.

Justice Roberts had not finished reading the majority opinion before

Continued

substitute legislation was outlined by the Senate's Republican leader, McNary, of Oregon. In a few days, he said, he would introduce a bill intended to make agricultural tariffs effective and increase the world price for surplus farm crops.

His measure would provide for optional use of the old export debenture plan, the equalization fee and the domestic allotment plan. None, he said, call for processing taxes, acreage control or benefit payments and, he added, "all are constitutional in my opinion."

Mr. Roosevelt himself maintained strictest silence on the destruction of the second of the main bulwarks of the new deal foundation by the supreme court's ruling of unconstitutional. The first was NRA.

Those attending the White House meeting said there was no discussion of a constitutional amendment. Others present beside Wallace and Cummings included Chester Davis, AAA administrator; Daniel Bell, acting director of the budget; Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.), and Chairman Jones (D., Texas) of the House agriculture committee.

Atty.-Gen. Cummings expressed particularly interest in an inequality which he said has been created as a result of the impounding of some cessing taxes by lower courts pending final decision by the supreme court, whereas other processors have already paid their taxes. He gave no opinion on this situation.

Representative Jones said that "regardless of all else, it will be necessary to have an appropriation to pay farmers who entered into contracts with the AAA in good faith prior to today."

Offering no estimate of how much this would involve, he explained the funds would be paid simply for performance to date under the contracts.

Davis reported "we have the drafts of a lot of bills," but said no decision had been made on advancing any particular one. Likewise, he said, none provided for a constitutional amendment.

Some officials privately said they believed that the court's decision was so sweeping that there would be difficulty in drafting any sort of constitutional federal farm program along the lines of the AAA.

Advisers to Wallace had been working for weeks in an effort to prepare for the court's ruling, and officials said Saturday that they were "ready." Had processing taxes alone been invalidated, a substitute would have been prepared immediately.

But apparently no plan had been drafted which would replace the entire theory.

First reactions of several officials pointed toward adoption of one or two substitutes for the adjustment administration:

First, the building of a little AAA in each state to be financed with federal grants to the states; and second, the use of direct grants to farmers not to control production but to encourage them to improve their land.

However, each of these substitutes, an official said, might be construed to involve directly or indirectly the use of federal funds to control crop production. Whether this would be permissible under the court's ruling was not known.

An official said that the sign-up campaign now in effect probably would be halted at once. Farmers now are being asked to sign new long-term corn-hog, wheat, rye and tobacco contracts. The new four-year cotton contracts have not gone to the field.

AAA IN CONFUSION

News of the court's decision plunged the AAA into confusion not seen here since the NRA was invalidated.

Telephone lines were opened between offices of executives as the decision hour neared. Heads of various AAA divisions gathered with Davis in his office.

Wallace himself appeared to be the only person in the department outwardly calm. An unnamed visitor from New York had an appointment with him shortly after 12. The secretary had called on the President only a few minutes earlier to discuss what was said to be purely routine business.

Word of the decision first came through to the department press room. Newsmen ran down a flight of stairs to the secretary's office. Informed of the decision, an assistant to Wallace seized a slip of paper with trembling fingers and hurried into an inner office.

Watched through a partly open door, the assistant handed the slip to the secretary. Wallace's visitor was talking. There was no change in expression of the secretary's face as he read the slip, placed it on his desk and resumed his conversation.

The assistant said that Wallace had no comment and would see no one. Shortly afterward, the secretary and Davis quietly slipped away to the White House.

An AAA section chief said his employes would report for work tomorrow as usual. But what they would do he declined to say.

Concluded

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

COURTHOUSE MESSAGE READ

Curley Asks Zoning Law Be Amended to Avoid Land Purchase

NEW STRUCTURE TO COST $5,000,000

Gov. Curley sent a special message to the Legislature yesterday asking that the Boston building and zoning laws be amende so ds to permit the construction of a new Suffolk county court house of greater dimensions than would be permitted under existing law.

WOULD AVOID BUYING LAND

He said that in order to use land at present owned by the city or some other governmental unit and not to have to purchase other land at a speculative price.

The land proposed to be used is that in Pemberton square where the old Boston police headquarters was located.

The Governor also reported to the Legislature that the commission on the construction of the court house has reached an agreement on the apportionment of the $5,000,000 cost of the new structure.

This agreement provides that the following contributions would be made:

Federal government.....	$2,151,000
Boston	1,994,300
State	854,700
Total	$5,000,000

"The commission," said the Governor, "has shown rare wisdom in blocking all schemes to take land not already owned. So no portion of the money to be expended will have to be for a site, which might easily cost $1,000,000 on the basis of various persons having bought up land between the present structure and Bowdoin square.

EARLY ACTION URGED

"It is important that action be taken by the legislature at the earliest possible date to the end that the state, city and county may not be deprived of the financial aid which the federal government is prepared to allocate."

The Governor sent his message after he had conferred with former Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker and Parker had also talked with Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House. Parker was called in as an advisor, not being a member of the courthouse commission.

The text of the Governor's message to the Legislature follows:

"The necessity for additional accommodations for the transaction of legal business in Suffolk county has been recognized each year during the past 15 years by the presentation of legislation seeking enlargement of existing facilities.

"An agreement has been reached as to the apportionment of the cost, and under this apportionment the federal government will pay $2,151,000, the city of Boston $1,994,300, and the commonwealth of Massachusetts $854,700, making a total of $5,000,000 to cover the cost of the construction of additional courthouse accommodations in conformity with the provisions of chapter 474 of the Acts of 1935.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDED

"The commission established under this act and known as the courthouse commission, with a view to meeting the requirements of the courts with the lowest possible costs, has agreed that the additional structure for county purposes shall be erected upon land owned by the county. It will be necessary, in view of this decision of the commission, to amend existing laws with reference to the height, volume and setback of the proposed structure.

"It is important that action be taken at the earliest possible date to the end that the state, city and county may not be deprived of the financial aid which the federal government is prepared to allocate.

"I accordingly recommend the adoption of the accompanying bill.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

State House Briefs

By HENRY EHRLICH

Accompanied by 50 Massachusetts Democrats, Gov. Curley will leave for Washington tonight to attend the $50 Jackson Day dinner tomorrow. The Governor's party will include state officials and members of the state committee as well as various heads of the Democratic women's organizations. The subject of conversation on the trip down, the Governor said yesterday, will be the state budget, which he will discuss with Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission on administration and finance; Carl A. Raymond, state budget commissioner; and George B. Murphy, state comptroller.

Yesterday's "rumor of the day" was contained in the prediction that Morgan T. Ryan, former registrar of motor vehicles, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for state treasurer. Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville has already announced his proposed candidacy for the office.

The first announcement of a public hearing this session was made yesterday by the legislative committee on constitutional law, which has set tomorrow morning as the time when proponents and opponents may appear before them to argue the merits of a resolve to memorialize Congress in favor of immediate payment of the bonus.

Elimination of state boundaries in the close pursuit of a criminal so as to permit an out-of-state policeman to make an immediate arrest was proposed for consideration by the Legislature yesterday by Lt.-Col. Paul G. Kirk, state public safety commissioner. The bill would make uniform the law on close pursuit and would authorize Massachusetts to co-operate with other states on this matter.

For the time being, the House will meet Mondays and Wednesdays at 3 P. M. and Fridays at 11 A. M. There will be no sessions Tuesdays or Thursdays in order that legislative committees may hold all-day hearings. Yesterday was devoted by the speaker to referring to Gov. Curley's message to the various committees.

At the request of Francis J. DeCelles, state insurance commissioner, Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy filed a bill to permit the quarterly payment of dividends by stock insurance companies. Another bill filed by Hedges for the commissioner provides that the board of directors, or a committee thereof, may authorize one or more of the officers of the company to buy or sell securities between meetings of the board.

Prisoners would be transferred to or from the state prison only in armored trucks with a guard apiece under a bill filed by Representatives Lawrence P. McHugh of Jamaica Plain and John F. Aspell of Boston.

Abolition of the state tax on gasoline is sought in a bill filed by Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton.

The chairmen of the Republican and Democratic state and city committees were the petitioners of a bill which would permit their committees in an election to propose to municipal election authorities the names of those who should serve as election officers representing their parties at polling places.

On petition of the state committee chairmen, Representative George G. Tarbell of Lincoln filed a bill to extend from June 15 to June 30 the last date for holding a pre-primary convention by either party.

The regulation of private employment offices by the state department of labor and industries is sought in a bill filed by Representative Philip M. Markley of Springfield on petition of Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the state federation of labor.

The telephone number of a person called and of the caller as well as the time of the call, would be recorded by the telephone company under a bill filed by Representative Owen Gallagher of South Boston. If passed, this bill, according to Gallagher, would make it simpler for police to track down criminals.

At the request of John M. Macauley of Revere, Representative Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere filed bills to provide for the observance each year of "Worshipful Day"; to provide for a special commission to investigate all payrolls, and persons either elected or appointed on the payrolls of the commonwealth; to prohibit any person, either elected or appointed, from holding more than one position in the public service of the state, county, city or town.

Representative Timothy J. McDonough of Boston, interested apparently in long week-ends, filed bills which would place Patriots' Day, Memorial Day, Columbus Day and Armistice on the nearest Monday in the month in which they are celebrated.

In order to prevent the recurrence of such a situation as that which prolonged the proroguing of the House last summer, Representatives Herter and Nelson filed a bill to invalidate all contracts drawn in such a way that only one article or material may meet the requirement. On the closing night of the last session, debate on the Governor's supplementary budget centered on a certain make of equipment for a state institution, the contract for which had already been drawn up. In the future, if this bill is enacted, no supply, equipment or other property would be referred to or specified by its trade name in the purchase, if it is to be used in the construction of public projects.

A bill to prohibit advertising and offering for sale any commodity at less than its cost to the vendor or its replacement value, within 30 days prior to the sale was filed by Representative Lawrence P. McHugh of Jamaica Plain.

Representative Edward J. Connelly of Wakefield, yesterday proposed legislation to increase the membership of the superior court from 31 to 41. Connelly also filed a bill which would prevent the cancelation of any insurance policy by mutual consent or otherwise after a loss has been suffered on the policy, until such cancelation has been brought to the attention of the commissioner of insurance.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

PAROLE BOARD ASSAILS LYMAN

Incompetent Administrator, Gavin Tells the Executive Council

DECLARES DEE'S TESTIMONY FALSE

Responsibility for the unrest and discontent prevailing among inmates of the state's penal institutions was placed yesterday by members of the state parole board on the alleged incompetency of the commissioner of correction and the policies pursued by several of his institution heads.

In a bristling defense of the board's administration, P. Emmett Gavin, one of its members, told Gov. Curley and the executive council that Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman was an incompetent administrator and that Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the state reformatory at Concord, had given untruthful testimony.

ASSOCIATES BACK HIM

Gavin was joined by Chairman Richard Olney and Matthew P. Bullock, his associates on the board, in denying that Commissioner Lyman had called to their attention written complaints against their policies that had been sent to the state department of correction by Supt. Dee and Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden at state prison.

Under examination by Councillor Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, Gavin

cont

Globe

expressed the opinion that Massachusetts has not had an able commissioner of correction since the resignation in 1929 of Sanford Bates. In reply to successive questions he belittled the capacity for service as head of the department of correction by former Commissioners Warren L. Stearns, Francis B. Sayre and Frederick J. Dillon.

Gavin also made the sensational charge that one woman sentenced to the state reformatory at Framingham had been placed out on indenture as a domestic servant without having been forced to pass a single day in jail of the sentence imposed on her in court.

Senators Edward C. Carroll of South Boston and William F. Madden of Roxbury brought the hearing to a close after testifying to the efficient manner in which the parole board members have administered their affairs in the face of handicaps confronted in their department and at the prisons.

COUNCIL TO ACT TODAY

This was the second session of the continued hearing and at its close the Governor announced that a decision on the removal of the board members will be reached in an executive session of the council to be held at 1 P. M. today.

Commissioner Lyman and his institution heads had testified against the parole board members at the first session of the hearing Friday. They were in agreement that the refusal of the board to extend leniency in the granting of paroles to inmates at state prison and Concord was responsible for the threatening conditions prevailing and from which there is apprehension of serious trouble from convicts.

Yesterday's hearing brought prominently to the forefront the blazing hostility that has been existing between Commissioner Lyman and the parole board members. Hinted at in the past it was publicly admitted yesterday, particularly by Gavin, who insisted that a certain solution of present difficulties would come with the removal of Lyman.

SHARPLY QUESTIONED

Each of the three board members defended himself at yesterday's hearing and although each was sharply examined by Councillor Coakley, they could not be shaken from their direct testimony. Observers had been anticipating a furious clash between Coakley and Gavin, but their encounter proved to be relatively mild.

Although Gov. Curley presided at the hearing, it was dominated throughout its progress by Councillor Coakley.

Some observers predicted last night that the board members might succeed in weathering the storm at today's hearing, although the Governor indicated last night that the solution demanded either the ousting of the present board or the appointment of a new commissioner. Lyman's tenure expired five weeks ago and he is now serving as a holdover.

The chief protest against the board, as outlined by Councillor Coakley, was the alleged disposition of the parole board members to be harsh in their attitude toward prison inmates eligible for release on parole after serving two thirds of their minimum sentences.

Coakley took the position that they should be released automatically after serving two-thirds of the minimum sentence, provided their conduct in prison has been good. The parole board members have insisted that each case must be settled on its individual merits with consideration being given to the record of the convict before his sentence.

GAVIN'S STATEMENT

In his attack on Lyman and Dee, Gavin said:

"While serving as commissioner, Lyman has done nothing about establishing a prison system similar to that outlined by the Governor in his legislative messages. He has done nothing about having a 'good time' law adopted here, a system that operates with considerable success in New York.

"Since Mr. Lyman has been in office, and I don't want to be too unkind to him, the department of correction has not been properly administered. It hasn't been properly administered since the time of Sanford Bates.

"Lyman runs around and gets a lot of false and misinformation and they come to us and want us to agree with him. We refuse and then we are no good.

"He has upheld the federal parole system with a statement that its record has been 97 per cent. perfect and 3 per cent. failures of those released. I knew that figure was incorrect when he cited it and I proved it to him. I talked with the same member of the federal parole board whom he quoted here concerning indefinite set-backs. She was really a pschyatrist, since removed from the service. She advised me that the system was used only because of the geographical locations of the federal penetentiaries and not for the good of the institutions. She said our system was the best for Massachusetts with its periodic visits to the prisons.

CAUSE OF UNREST

"Double punishment is another cause for unrest. The prison heads punish a man for stealing a cookie out of the kitchen or for smoking a cigarette on the sly or for hiding a newspaper under a bed and then they come to use and want us to punish them again for the same offense. That has been the cause of trouble at Concord, where Dee has taken marks away from inmates on his merit system. Men have been given marks for these trivial violations. The officials themselves are not giving the men a square deal.

"And when Maj. Dee has the audacity to stand up here and say he was not called into meetings of the parole he was not telling the truth to your excellency.

"When we were at Concord he cried like a baby, sulked in corner and wouldn't come into the board meetings unless we sent for him, all because we rejected some of his recommendations.

"The last time out there we let out 14 on his recommendations for release and we asked him if there were any other good prisoners ready for release and he said there were no others. And then what did he do? He came in here and submitted 25 additional names to your excellency and we urged Mr. Backus (Asst.-Secy. John H. Backus) not to recommend their release because they were not fit to be let out and after investigation Mr. Backus told us we were right and that Dee was wrong.

SAYS LYMAN 'BURNED UP'

"Lyman came into our office and got burned up one day when the board would not favor the release of a man that he might be deported to Austria. I have taken the position that an alien convict is not entitled to any more consideration than an American citizen.

"That was another cause of trouble. In this case we found in the man's folder a memorandum from Judge Fosdick stating that the man was not a vicious killer but that he probably would be a menace to society. When he was arrested he had a 38-calibre revolver to which had been attached a knife so that he could stab or shoot.

"As for the unrest at Sherborn, I think I can cite one case to account for that. There are 75 women out on indenture, that is, released with the approval of the commissioner without recourse to the parole board. One of these on indenture is a girl who never served a single day of her sentence in the reformatory, being indentured out into domestic service at once. Don't you suppose that causes unrest among the others?"

Concluded

Boston Monitor

Boston, Mass.

JAN 7 1936

Briefs

Appointed to succeed William Arthur Reilly, member of the Boston Finance Commission who recently resigned, was James E. Maguire, named today by Governor Curley. Mr. Maguire's appointment was immediately confirmed by the executive council under suspension of rules. The new appointee is an editor of the East Boston Free Press and has long been a stanch Curley rooter.

* * *

Edward Guarnelli, self-confessed killer of Walter R. Doucette, state prison guard, in a recent escape, attempted to plead guilty to first degree murder before Judge John M. Gibbs in Suffolk Superior Court today. But because such a plea is not allowed by Massachusetts law, a plea of not guilty was entered. Antonio Repucci, Guarnelli's companion in the escape, pleaded not guilty. About 30 fully armed policemen attended the session at which both convicts were remanded to State Prison awaiting trial.

* * *

Nicholas W. Mathey, who was sufficiently disturbed over not receiving his customary registration plate, No. 518, to bring it to the attention of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, had to be content with a promise today. Before Judge Edward W. Pierce, Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp stated that Registrar of Motor Vehicles would give Mr. Mathey a "suitable plate" in place of the old number, which is now in the possession of Charles Manion, former chauffeur for Governor Curley and now head of a public works department garage. Meanwhile, the court rendered no decision.

C. S. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Community Fund Sets Up $3,750,000 Goal for Boston

The 1936 Boston Community Fund campaign fired its first shot last night at a goal of $3,750,000.

More than 1000 special guests of the campaign heard speakers at the Copley-Plaza Hotel praise Boston for joining this year in a national community fund movement, linking practically all the large cities and many of the small ones in the common purpose of meeting community relief problems.

Handled with clock-work precision, the dinner and its attendant ceremonies, seemed to symbolize the know-what-we-are-doing organization developed in Boston over the last few years for the collecting of relief funds. This crusade of some 30,000 solicitors with headquarters at 70 Federal Street was described in glowing terms last night by four speakers; Stuart C. Rand, Boston attorney; Charles Francis Adams, president of the Community Federation of Boston campaign and former Secretary of the Navy; Charles P. Taft, son of the former President and chairman of the Cincinnati Community chest, and R. L. Dana, director of the Boston campaign drive.

Says Day Has Arrived

It was observed by Mr. Adams that the long-anticipated day of permanent centralized planning and financing for social service in Boston—had arrived, possibly to form the foundation for centralized planning in all lines of community enterprise. As contrasted with past emergency campaign drives in Boston, he said, the 1936 drive will be backed by a permanent setup having continuity of planning and leadership. This is the chief reason that campaign officials predicted the goal would be well oversubscribed.

What such a permanent organization can do to insure a maximum of relief funds going to those in need and a minimum going toward administrative costs was described by Mr. Taft, fresh from his activities in Cincinnati, which boasts of long strides in the direction of planned economy in relief.

The Example of Cincinnati

In the old days in Cincinnati, he explained, campaigns cost as much as 15 per cent of the funds obtained. The cost of raising funds under modern planning, he said, was less than 2 per cent as long as the banks paid interest on deposits.

The advantages he saw in community campaigns was the spreading of the burden upon all those able to share the burden, an opportunity for all to give, a regular reminder to give with a reduction in the number of times the door bells are rung and the economies effected through centralized relief.

These community drives appeared to the speakers as the shock brigades to take the brunt of relief work when the Federal Government finally withdraws completely from the business of relief.

Raising Funds at Low Cost

"The object of this drive," Mr. Taft said, "is to raise money for many social agencies, and they have more at stake than anyone else.

"To begin with, a successful campaign will raise the money for each of them at far less cost and with much less effort than any other means for financing their programs. I would also emphasize that, generally speaking, the Community Fund does not eliminate agencies, but integrates their work and prevents overlapping and duplication.

"There is, of course, some loss of independence and there is also a loss of identifiable support in the community. Nevertheless, in other cities the very strongest agencies have found that this loss is more than balanced by the good to the community which follows from the joint effort.

"I would suggest, by way of warning, that both the Community Federation and the individual agencies must undertake special efforts, both during the campaign and at other times of the year, to educate the public about the work of each individual agency.

"A very common reaction among larger givers is to complain bitterly at current rates of taxation and to question the necessity of giving when the Government, both local and national, is paying out so much. Well, in the first place, I also hear from the same sources vehement complaints about how badly the Government does it.

"If that is so, then givers need to be organized and powerful on a nonpolitical basis, in order to bring pressure on the Government. The results of that pressure were seen in the reversal of the President's policy last summer as to corporate deductions for charitable gifts.

Government Relief Limited

"In the second place, the Government is not doing all the relief. It cannot, in view of the size of the problem, do more than furnish food, shelter, and some relief to transients. If we want relief work to be constructive, it can only be done through private agencies. You may not know that there is a period of one to three weeks before the Government pays anything to persons on WPA. The private agencies have to support them in that period. The Government does not do anything for the hospitals, the handicapped or the children in institutions. Private agencies have to supply this type of relief."

Short Campaigns Best

Many persons have asked why the community campaign is so short Mr. Dana answered that question with these words:

"Because a reasonably well organized short campaign has always proved more successful than the awkward long campaign which is more difficult to organize. With so many things to say, so many things to do and so short a time in which to do it, we adopt brevity as a guiding principle in all our work."

The campaign goal is lower than it was last year. The directors of the deration, according to Mr. Dana, cided that it was better judgment fix the amount to be raised at an tainable level, even though less an the actual requirements, than fix it at a figure beyond the ca- city of the community to con- bute this year.

Must Better Last Year

We believe $3,750,000 can be raised," said, "but to raise it means that must better last year's figures by out $400,000. There are only two urces from which this additional oney can come, more contributors, d larger contributions. We expect have more contributors, but their fts are likely to be small. It will be possible to get the $400,000 addi- nal money from $5, $10 and $15 fts. If we are to reach our $3,750,- 0 goal, the large gifts of last year ust be still larger this year."

The campaign officially swings to action, Jan. 26-Feb. 10, with an ening night gathering at the Bos- n Opera House to be addressed by ayor Mansfield and Governor irley.

Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Finding on Parole Board Waits As Governor Requests Council To Postpone Action for Week

The official fate of the Massachusetts Parole Board members and of Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, who have hurled damaging charges and counter-charges at each other, will not be revealed until next week. Governor Curley requested the Executive Council to take their time to consider the charges.

The public hearing held before Governor Curley and the Council to air charges against the Parole Board, ended last night. Prison officials had declared the board responsible for "unrest" among the prisoners in Charlestown State Prison and the Concord Reformatory.

Parried Charges

The three members of the Parole Board, Richard P. Olney, chairman, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, fighting for their official existence, during yesterday's session parried all charges against them and placed the accusers on the defensive.

Denying the charge that their parole system was "hardboiled" and responsible for "unrest" in the prison, Mr. Gavin said, "Remove Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, and the unrest will cease."

Mr. Gavin maintained that Mr. Lyman's work as commissioner was inefficient, that he had gathered false information on his trips through the institutions and had sought to influence the board with this information.

As the result of Mr. Gavin's removal plea, it appears that Mr. Gavin or Mr. Lyman will be ousted by the Governor and Council. There is still a possibility that the entire parole board will be removed, despite their strong defense yesterday. Some politicians have declared from the start that, regardless of the parole board's defense, the present members "will walk the plank" so that more positions will be opened for the followers of Governor Curley.

Previous Records

The charges and counter-charges during the hearing revolve mainly around the parole board's system of giving great weight to the prisoners' previous criminal records in considering parole applications.

The opponents of the board's system, including Commissioner Lyman, Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the Concord Reformatory, and Francis J. W. Lannigan, warden of Charlestown State Prison, made the following charges:

1. Refusal to allow prisoners with perfect conduct records in prison to be released on parole at the end of two thirds of their minimum sentence, if their previous criminal records were lengthy.

Hardboiled Policy

2. Adoption of a "hardboiled" policy of setting criminals back to their sentences when their applications are refused, rather than give them hope of earlier release.

3. Refusal to consult with heads of the penal institutions in regard to the prison record of parole eligibles.

4. Adoption of a "hardboiled" parole policy which was responsible in part for the Charlestown Prison break, inasmuch as "unrest" had developed because paroles were refused to deserving prisoners.

5. Ignoring Warden Lannigan's warning of "unrest."

6. Refusal to release numerous perfect record prisoners at both Concord and Charlestown.

The board's opponents believed the parole system should be softer so that the inmate may receive some hope of reward for good behavior in prison. Without this hope, they said, the prisoners will not obey prison rules and will cause serious disciplinary trouble.

Board's Reply

During the Parole Board's turn on the stand, the members brought out the following points in reply to the charges against them:

1. The removal of Commissioner Lyman will smooth out the parole difficulties.

2. Massachusetts has not had a competent correction commissioner since the resignation of Sanford Bates in 1929.

3. Major Dee made untruthful statements when he said he was not called into conference with the Parole Board on various cases.

4. Prison heads are responsible for "unrest" when they exact "double punishment" for prison rule violations.

5. The parole board, contrary to charges, does consider the prisoner's record in connection with parole, but bases its decision on whether the man is ready to return to society as a useful member.

6. The records of parole under the 1932 board and the present board show the latter allowed almost as many releases at two-thirds of the minimum sentence as the 1932 board.

7. The present law provides that the minimum sentence is the reward for good behavior, that the two thirds of the minimum sentence provision provides for the release of those prisoners the board is certain will return to a normal, useful life.

During the hearing yesterday, Daniel H. Coakley, member of the council, did most of the questioning. He held to the theory that all prisoners with perfect prison records should be let out at the end of two-thirds of their sentence. The parole board members, however, said the desperate criminal is smart enough to obey the rules in order to obtain an earlier release.

after serving two ... minimum sentences.

court rendered no decision.

C. S. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Ouster Proceedings

The ouster proceedings launched by the Governor's Council against the Massachusetts Parole Board places one councilor in a difficult and uncomfortable position. The uncomfortable one is Frank A. Brooks of Waltham, former chairman of the Parole Board.

Since the move against the board, political circles have buzzed with the talk that Mr. Brooks might succeed Richard P. Olney as Parole Board chairman, if a sufficient case was built up against the board members. The report states the council has been unanimously in favor of Mr. Brooks' return to his old job, which he administered exceedingly well.

Gubernatorial Interference

There is no doubt that Mr. Brooks would enjoy the return. Penal work has been his forte. There is one obstacle, however, which Mr. Brooks feels he could not surmount—gubernatorial interference.

Mr. Brooks recently told the writer over a luncheon table that the Parole Board chairman, to be successful, must brook no interference from any person. And he cannot imagine Governor Curley holding his tongue or his hand in a case in which he is interested.

Free Hand Essential

The Republican Councilor even went so far as to say that he could not accept the position if it were offered, because he could not be certain of a free hand. In view of this statement it will be interesting to note whether the position is offered and whether Mr. Brooks accepts.

As for gubernatorial interference, every state department head must now contend with a certain measure of it. Governor Curley definitely has the departments more under his thumb than practically any previous Governor.

Governor Supreme

With a majority of the council ready to do his bidding, he can obtain the removal of any appointed official, if that official refuses to toe the line, whatever it may be.

Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, the only department head to defy the Governor and retain his official head, could not repeat the stunt now, with the complexion of the council changed from Republican to Democratic.

Of course, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, did weather a stormy session with the Governor, but politicians think there is a deep-seated political reason. Robert J. Watt, member of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, also was successful.

Watt's Position Secure

The latter appears to care little for his state job. He has stated that he will not allow Governor Curley or anyone else to use it as a check rein on his labor activities. With his lower salaried position as secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to fall back on, Mr. Watt will undoubtedly continue to oppose the Governor when necessary. He may get away with it, inasmuch as the Governor wishes to retain labor's favor.

But outside of these two officials, and perhaps one or two others, such as the powerfully backed Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, State Commissioner of Public Safety, no state official will dare to cross the Governor.

* * *

G. O. P. Victory Dinner

The Worcester Republican victory dinner last night in honor of Walter J. Cookson, Republican mayor inducted into office yesterday, provided a chance to size up the present popularity of the various Republican gubernatorial candidates.

All four were present and were introduced. Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, received the greatest ovation, with John W. Haigis of Greenfield, former state treasurer, running him a close second. Joseph E. Warner, former attorney general, was a good third, with Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County, a bad fourth.

To most political observers the ovation was a fairly true indication of the present strength of the candidates, although if the dinner had been held in western Massachusetts, there would have been no contest. Mr. Haigis would have walked off with the honors without a fight. The western section is definitely Haigis-minded.

* * *

Hurley for Auditor?

William E. Hurley, former "career-man" postmaster of Boston, who lost his job when President Roosevelt appointed Peter F. Tague, is being considered as a Republican candidate for state auditor. Mr. Hurley has numerous friends in Boston, and obtained a considerable statewide publicity as a result of his losing fight to retain his postmastership.

Edgar M. Mills

Farm Aid Urged By Textile Industry

THE farmer was not forgotten by Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, one of the chief foes of the AAA processing tax.

While he hailed the decision ending the levy as doubtlessly having "a stimulating effect upon employment," he also noted that "while the industry rejoices at this removal of a further major drag, it is not unmindful of the plight of the farmer and would suggest, as a possible means of farm relief, a broader basis of taxation than that constituted by processing taxes."

C. S. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Still No Snow Removal Kit As Inquiry Opens

Fin Com Seeks Facts Concerning the Award of City Contracts

Boston Today—*also sees*—Curley endorse new bonus payment measure—C. D. Parker surrender on secret indictment voted last March—Minimum wage boards in four industries named—Long-distance weather forecaster predict four cold winters ahead—Polymet case jury empaneled.

Snow—Fin Com Probes Removal Charges

Boston's Finance Commission today opened public hearings on the snow removal situation. The aspect interesting most Bostonians, namely, when is the city going to get the new equipment needed to keep streets open in case a heavy snow fall comes, was dodged by the commission.

In a seven-page preliminary explanation of the hearing, Chairman E. Mark Sullivan said they wanted to discover reasons why Mayor Mansfield made an effort to "obstruct and withhold" information concerning "amazing tales of graft" in connection with last year's snow removal contracts. Mr. Sullivan also charged that "politicians and even members of the Mayor's family participated in the snow removal contracts."

From this statement it was gathered that the commission intended to attack Mayor Mansfield rather than encourage reorganization of the snow-fighting forces and equipment before present clear weather turns into the 20 inches of snow, normal during January. The commission, a majority of whose members were appointed by Governor Curley, has issued some 20 reports adverse to the Mansfield Administration within the last 12 months.

Bonus—Curley Indorses Veterans' Bill

"Of course I will endorse that plan," said Governor Curley today when representatives of several

Continued

veterans' groups appeared at his office to ask his support of the United Veterans bonus bill now pending in Congress which provides for the immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Stating that he was glad "to see you all together," the Governor welcomed John H. Walsh, state commander of the American Legion, Frederick T. Openshaw, state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and E. J. Walsh, state commander of the Disabled American Veterans. Governor Curley and the veterans have been working hand in glove during the course of his administration.

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Boston, Mass.
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NURSES NOT COVERED BY STATE LAW

Can Draw No Benefit Under New Job Insurance

Nurses, policemen, firemen, teachers, mailmen—none of these are protected by the provisions of the unemployment compensation law, either the State law or the corresponding federal law.

Failure to protect nurses won the sympathy of Governor Curley, and in his message to the Legislature on New Year's he suggested the law be amended in some way to include the nurses and similar workers. At present the Unemployment Compensation Commission is considering and shaping several amendments, one of which may cover this phase.

MORE STUDY NEEDED

Most of the policemen, firemen and mailmen are placed on pension when they are retired. Yet in towns where policemen and firemen are not under civil service and where there are no retirement provisions, their situation is deserving of equal attention with the nurses. State and city employees, who are not eligible for pensions upon retiring, comprise another worthy case for study.

Closely following the letter of the Social Security Act, the State law eliminates from protection under the law, and also exempts from the payment of taxes under the law, persons employed "by any corporation, association or group organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, medical, scientific, literary or educational purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inure to the benefit of any shareholder or individual having a like interest."

Many nurses are employed in private hospitals, which are corporations, but there are but few, if any, hospitals in the State which can show a profit at the end of the year. They cannot exist without heavy donations. Even in private hospitals, the number of charitable cases often outstrips the number of cases from which the hospital does realize a profit. Added to this are the many cases, which are not strictly charitable cases, but in which the payments for hospital treatment, because of needy circumstances, are far below the ordinary payment.

Others Exempted

As a result, nearly all private hospitals end the year with heavy deficits, which must be made up from bequests and donations. In fact, the greater number of private hospitals are not organized for profit.

State and city employees are eliminated from protection since the law specifies that the term 'employment' shall not apply to employment by the federal or State government, or any sub-division or agency thereof." Cities and towns, of course, are sub-divisions of the State.

Others who are not protected by the unemployment compensation law, but who, as well, will not pay the employees' tax, are those employed as farm laborers, those employed in personal or domestic service in private homes, and those employed on any governmental relief project approved by the State commission.

Persons employed by concerns or establishments where there are less than eight individuals employed are also not covered, nor are persons who make more than $2500 a year. In New Hampshire, the State law is more inclusive, for all concerns where there are four individuals employed are covered.

Others who are not included in protection are those employed on a commission basis by one or more employers, in which the employees are masters of their own time and where the wages or compensation wholly depend on the amount of effort they choose to expend in the occupation, share fishermen, persons employed on their own time and persons employed as part time or casual workers.

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GOVERNOR TO ATTEND $50-A-PLATE DINNER

Governor Curley will lead a delegation of about 50 Massachusetts Democratic leaders to the $50-a-plate Jackson Day dinner, which will be held in Washington tomorrow night.

Planning to mix business with pleasure, the Governor will take along with him on the 5 o'clock train leaving here tonight, the financial officials of the State for the purpose of discussing the budget. They include Chairman Charles P. Howard of the Commission on Administration and Finance; Budget Commissioner Carl A. Raymond and Comptroller George E. Murphy.

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DISBARS ATTORNEY DOUGLAS

Counsel for Clark, Condemned Murderer, Penalized

George L. Douglas, whose last act as an attorney-at-law was to appear before Governor Curley yesterday noon in an attempt to save his client, Miller F. Clark, a condemned murderer of the 18-year-old Ethel Zuckerman, from the electric chair, was disbarred yesterday afternoon by Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court.

DOUGLAS NOT PRESENT

Douglas did not appear nor have anyone present in his behalf. He was charged among other things with having appropriated to himself more than $10,000, the bulk of the estate of Henry M. Nelson, an insane person now an inmate of the Grafton State Hospital, for whom Douglas was guardian.

Douglas, one of the first graduates of the Suffolk Law School, has had several cases which brought him before the public. Beside the Miller F. Clark case he was counsel for Norma Brighton Millen after that young woman's arrest together with her husband, Murton Millen, Irving Millen and Abraham Faber.

Heavy Inroads on Nelson's Cash

Douglas not only did not appear before the court yesterday to make any defence to the petition of the Bar Association of the City of Boston but did not appear before the grievance committee of the association when the matter was being considered there. Nor has he made any arrangement for restitution to the estate of his insane ward.

For several years, until about a year ago, Douglas was a lecturer at the Suffolk Law School and one of the cases preferred against him was given to him because he was attached to that school and the client had been a student there.

Statements from two Boston banks were shown to the judge indicating that Douglas had withdrawn after he had been appointed guardian for Nelson all the money from them with the exception in one case of $1.61 and in the other of $9.43. Nelson also had an account in the Weymouth Trust Company and closed this account out completely.

To account for these withdrawals totalling $11,061.41 it was shown that he paid but $917.14 to the Department of Mental Diseases for the care of his ward, Nelson, and that this money

Continued

court rendered no decision.

was turned over to the superintendent of the Grafton Hospital. Other bills totalling $651.45 for Nelson's care, it was testified, had been handed to Douglas from time to time but were not paid nor was the remaining indebtedness to the hospital included in the bills, the practice being, according to the superintendent of the hospital, to await the payment of a bill already rendered before sending others.

Gave $222, Got Back Only $100

Grant W. Beckwith of Dorchester testified that he owed his cousin, James T. Beckwith, on a note; that he had been a student at the Law School and became acquainted with Douglas. He procured a cashier's check for $222, gave it to Douglas with the request that he settle the note claim and obtain a release of the security, shares of the Wright Aeronautical Company. He said that he called Douglas up after a lapse of two or three months and was told that the lawyer was still working on the case. Another two or three months passed, he said, and he called again and was given the same answer. After a further lapse of time he instructed Douglas to drop the matter and return his money. He finally received $100 he said but no more.

His cousin also testified that he had not received anything from Douglas on the note which still remained unpaid.

The third case was that of Mrs. Evelyn R. Burke of Hampton Roads, Va., formerly of Washington street, Norwood. She said she paid Douglas $65 of an agreed price of $100 and expenses to handle her divorce case and that he kept the money and did not file any petition for divorce. She finally employed another lawyer and paid him a total of $115 to obtain a divorce for her. This was last March.

Concluded

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Gossip of the Town

LAUGH AND HOLLYWOOD LAUGHS WITH YOU: Some weeks ago Herbert L. Ohrenberger laughed himself into a lifetime pass to the South Station Theatre. The tale of his infectious laugh and its success with the theatre management got into the Post and then into newspapers all over the country and finally into the movie magazines. All he did for all this was merely to sit and be uproariously amused.

Imagine Ohrenberg's delight to discover he's just been offered a screen test by Columbia Pictures. That started him laughing all over again.

* * * *

LADIES' FURS, SEASON 1936: The minks and the caraculs with a touch of sable punctuate Boston's wintry landscape this year. Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller's form is wrapped in mink. Mrs. Mary Curley Donnelly, daughter of the Governor, is cloaked in pitch-black caracul. And her friend and sister-in-law, Miss Mayline Donnelly, defeats the ends of the New England climate in a Cossack Krimmer coat, gray with something of the sweep of the steppes in it. The mink cape Mary Young wears over her black caracul sets her apart from the rest of the furred and comely sisterhood. President Roosevelt's secretary, Marguerite Le Hand, as Bostonian as any of them, had her mink wrap done in straight line model. Which brings us to Mrs. Roosevelt whose ermine cape is the distinguishing note of her evening costume.

* * * *

TODAY'S UNKNOWN CELEBRITY: America's mightiest legal intellects have, in divers ways, conferred upon John J. McCarthy the most unique of all the honors in the gift of the Harvard Law School. Mr. McCarthy, in charge of the delivery desk at the school's law library—largest in the world—makes no pretentions to anything more than a grammar school education. He has such a complete mental inventory of every book in this enormous collection that callow lads since come to be members of the U. S. Supreme Court found him indispensable in their day. For 54 years he's seen an unending parade of youth and talent pass his desk and they say he never forgets a face or a name. Nobody forgets him. He's politely turned down all-expense-paid trips to Honolulu, gift dontions from graduates. Out of fondness for him "his boys" had him done in oils and put the portrat up in Langdell Hall along with those of: Oliver Wendell Holmes, Story, Austin, Langdell, Ames, Warren, Beal, Pound, Powell.

* * * *

OUT WHERE THE SOUTH WIND SEARS: Lawrence F. Coty who left Boston to become the U. S. vice-consul at Martinique, French West Indies, and has since taken an official post at Pernambuco, Brazil, is back after the years finding everything much changed here—except the limate. It's 120 degrees where he hangs his panama in the tropics and rarely below 80. Boston lost a lot of its picturesque character when it broadened its streets like the boulevards of Rio, and withal traffic doesn't seem to have loosened up any. Politics hereabouts gets curiously topsy-turvy which is something a little after the South American pattern—but maybe that's only a phase. Where he comes from the principal problem, political, social, economic, is the scorching heat. And for that, for some reason, the prevailing antidote is Scotch whiskey, which, depending on the individual, is taken with more or less moderation.

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Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

RULE TODAY UPON BOARD OF PAROLE

Governor and Council May Fire All or Comm. Lyman

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

An assertion that Arthur T. Lyman should be discharged as State commissioner of corrections because of his incompetency in that office was made by P. Emmett Gavin of the parole board yesterday as the proper way to put an end to the unrest in the State penal institutions and clear up the misunderstandings regarding the release of prisoners on parole.

The statement was made at the final public hearing before Governor Curley and the executive council in the drive to fix responsibility for the disturbances in the correctional institutions of the State.

The Governor and Council will take up the whole row over the parole situation at 1 o'clock totday, and the prediction was made last night that Mr. Gavin, if not the other two members of the Parole Board as well, may be given a walking ticket. In view of the situation which developed yesterday at the public hearing, it is regarded as practically certain that either Mr. Gavin or Commissioner Lyman will have to go.

Efforts were on foot last night to bring about a last-minute conference between the Governor and members of the Parole Board before the council goes into session today. At that conference, it is understood, an attempt will be made to have the board agree to change the attitude, which has been charged against them, of refusing to release prisoners who have completed two-thirds of their minimum sentences if they have any court record outside of that for which they are serving time.

Persons who are believed to be on the inside of the situation as it exists were of the opinion last night that no agreement could be reached with the Governor and Council, although it was learned that State Senators Edward C. Carroll and William F. Madden will make a personal appeal to the Governor to adjust the situation without the necessity for discharging any of the present officials involved.

Say Criticism Unjust

Failing to get an agreement to keep the entire board, last-minute efforts will be directed towards saving the political head of Richard Olney, chairman of the Parole Board, and that of Mathew [illegible] Bullock, another member.

Continued

The three members of the Parole Board refused to admit yesterday that their action in the granting of paroles has been hard-boiled. They insisted that they have judged each application on its merits, and asserted that the criticism of their work by Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of the State Prison, Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the reformatory at Concord and by Commissioner Lyman was not justified by the facts.

Mr. Gavin was the most outspoken in hitting back at the critics of the board.

He told the Governor and Council that there has been no efficient administration of the office of commissioner of correction since the days of Sanford Bates, now head of the Federal Prison Department. After a statement that the discharge of Commissioner Lyman would clear up the present trouble about paroles, Mr. Gavin, who has been in the correction service of the State since 1915, said the only cure for the present unrest and other troubles in the prisons is to "get a man who knows something about the prison business for commissioner."

Hits Other Appointments

Then, in turn, he discussed each of the commissioners who succeeded Sanford Bates. In reply to questions from Councillor Daniel H. Coakley about the others, Mr. Gavin said that Dr. A. Warren Stearns, who followed Mr. Bates, was "no good"; that Francis B. Sayre, now Assistant Secretary of State in Washington, the next appointee, "didn't know his business"; that Frederick J. Dillon, now judge of the Probate Court, was "no good as a commissioner," and Commissioner Lyman was also "no good as a commissioner."

Under further questioning by Councillor Coakley, Mr. Gavin recalled that Dr. Stearns was appointed by former Governor Allen and that former Governor Ely appointed the other three. He said that former Governor Ely "must have been misinformed about Sayre," but he agreed with Councillor Coakley that there shouldn't have been any misunderstanding by former Governor Ely about the appointment of Judge Dillon, because at the time of that appointment, Judge Dillon was an assistant secretary to the former Governor.

Mr. Gavin was most emphatic in his answers to the criticism of his board by Warden Francis J. W. Lanagan of the State prison, Superintendent Michael J. Dee of Concord reformatory and Dr. Miriam Van Waters of the women's reformatory at Sherborn, charging that these officials were largely responsible for the unrest in their own institutions.

"When Major Dee has the audacity to come here and say he was not called into the meetings of the Parole Board, he is not telling the truth," said Mr. Gavin. "When we were out there he cried like a baby and sulked in a corner and wouldn't come into the hearings unless he was called. When we were out there the last time, we let out 14 prisoners he had recommended for release.

"We asked him then if he had given us the complete list of those he believed were good subjects for release. He said he had done so, but later he submitted 25 additional names to Your Excellency and we asked Mr. Backus, your assistant secretary, not to recommend their release because they weren't fit to be let out on the community. After investigation Mr. Backus told us he believed we were right.

Refused Release of Alien

"Commissioner Lyman came into our office and got all burned up one day when he heard we would not favor the release of a man in order that he might be deported to Austria. I have taken the position that an alien serving in prison is not entitled to any more consideration than a citizen. That is another cause of trouble. On this case we found in the folder a memorandum from Judge Fosdick, stating that this man was a vicious killer and would be a menace to society. When he was arrested he had a .38-calibre revolver, to which had been attached a knife, so that he could kill with either.

"Now I have known Warden Lanagan for years. He has been a good friend of mine. He testified here the other day that the percentage of men paroled from State prison in 1935 and returned for violation of their paroles was less than five per cent. I looked up the records and I find that the number of prisoners returned in his own institution for the year 1935 was 26.74 per cent.

"At the Women's Reformatory at Sherborn, there are 75 inmates now out on indenture (placed out in private domestic employ). They have not been paroled, nor have they completed their sentences. I have here in my file the case of one woman, sentenced to Sherborn by the court, who has never served a day there. Never served a day. There are women indentured at Sherborn who are out on the streets. Don't you think that makes for unrest at the institution? Don't you know that such administration creates favoritism?"

Need of New Prison

Mr. Gavin called attention to the fact that the Governor and all the prison authorities for several years have advocated construction of a new State prison with a maximum efficiency section, similar to that of the federal government at Alcatraz. If there were such a prison, he said, a threat could be held over the incorrigible inmates that they would be sent there unless they behaved.

"But from the day he became commissioner, Mr. Lyman has done nothing about establishing such a prison," said Mr. Gavin. "He has done nothing about having a "good time" system adopted. We have it in our county institutions, but we do not have it in our State institutions. I say, and I do not want to be unkind to Mr. Lyman, that the department of correction has not been administered properly since he became its head. It hasn't been properly administered since the time of Sanford Bates.

"Mr. Lyman runs around and gets a lot of false information and then comes in and tries to get us to agree with him. When we refuse, then we're no good.

Had No Complaint

"He has upheld the federal parole system, stating that its record has been 97 per cent perfect and three per cent failure. I knew that figure was wrong, and I proved it to him. I talked with the same member of the federal parole system that he quoted here concerning indefinite setbacks. She told me that the indefinite setback was used by the federal authorities, not because it was best for the institutions themselves, but because of the geographical locations of the various federal prisons. She said the system we were using is the only one for Massachusetts, where frequent visits can be made to the prisons."

Reverting to Warden Lanagan of State Prison, Mr. Gavin said that within a month the warden had told the members of the Parole Board that he had no complaint against the action of the board. Mr. Gavin cited that as showing his belief that Warden Lanagan would be all right in his position if he didn't have to "kow-tow" to Commissioner Lyman.

Chairman Richard Olney of the Parole Board, the first witness at yesterday's hearing, disagreed with Commissioner Lyman's statement in favor of indefinite set-backs, instead of compelling them to serve their minimum or maximum sentences when they had bad records.

"The commissioner believes," said Chairman Olney, "that the indefinite set-back would create an element of hope for the inmates. I believe it would create only a false hope."

Chairman Olney denied criticism that his board had failed to co-operate with the prison authorities and said that at all times he and his associates had been willing to listen to the statements of the warden and superintendents.

Says He Has Done Duty

"A week before Thanksgiving," said Chairman Olney, "Commissioner Lyman and Warden Lanagan came into the Parole Board's office with four minimum cases. We felt there was some merit in two of them. On the other two we said we couldn't give favorable consideration and they both agreed with the board. We have always encouraged co-operation and have from time to time consulted with the prison officials regarding the release of men. I have done my duty as conscientiously as I know how."

"Regarding Concord, last December 65 cases were considered by the board and of that number six maximum sentences were voted, and there were various postponements of four, six or 12 months, and 24 were reserved for release. Of those 24 cases, 12 came from Major Dee. I think we granted all the requests made by Major Dee. I have told Major Dee time and time again to bring up all cases where two-thirds of the minimum sentence has been served and to instill hope in the hearts of the men.

"As to Sherborn, I didn't know anything about any trouble there six months ago. The information should have come to the board of parole, and it should not have been necessary for the commissioner to go out there and speak to the women. I don't know whether it was thought we didn't have enough appeal to straighten the matter out. The most humble women will get as much consideration from the board as any one else."

Commissioner Lyman was recalled to the witness stand and read a letter he received from former Warden James L. Hogsett of the State prison, in which the former warden also complained of the hard-boiled attitude of the present parole board, and suggested that it was disturbing to the morale of the inmates at that institution.

Olney Gives View

When Councillor Coakley sought to get Chairman Olney to say that he believed good conduct by a prisoner within an institution should outweigh any record the inmate might have had outside, that official said he believed the board should take into account the effect of the release of the person upon the community.

Mr. Coakley then read the case of a man named Walsh who, after being released from a long-term sentence on parole, was returned for being drunk and threatening to kill his father. Mr. Coakley said he was returned for 12 years merely because he got drunk, and asked Chairman Olney about it. The chairman made no reply, but Governor Curley interrupted to say:

"Of course it is no secret that many a Back Bay Brahmin goes to bed drunk at night."

Matthew W. Bullock, another member of the Parole Board, parried the thrusts of Councillor Coakley effectively during his time on the stand. He said that he has always given what he believed was due weight to the good conduct of an inmate in the prison, and cited the release of a prisoner only a short time ago, even though he didn't have a perfect record in the institution.

Reading from the records, Mr. Bullock told Councillor Coakley that in 1932 there were 23 men released on two-thirds of their minimum sentences and 19 on their maximum from State prison. That was before the board as at present constituted was in existence, and that in 1934, when the present board was functioning, 14 were released on their minimum and 31 on their maximum. He said the comparative figures would indicate that the present board is not tougher than the old board. He said also that the men set back to their

minimum sentences.

court rendered no decision.

maximum were those who had been out on parole, but had to be returned for violations.

Mr. Coakley got an admission from Mr. Bullock that the question has been asked by the board on occasion if the person whose release was requested by the warden was one of his "stool pigeons."

Mr. Bullock said that so far as his recollection went, the number of times Major Dee expressed disagreement with the parole board was negligible. He called attention to the testimony of Major Dee last Friday to the effect that there were upwards of 300 hardened offenders at Concord who should not be there.

"They are the ones who have been set back," said Mr. Bullock. "They are the parole violators, the ones who have been released, gone out and committed felonies and had to be returned. There has been a distinct understanding with Major Dee that those who have been marked maximum would be considered again when they completed the two-thirds."

Tells of Releases

Answering Major Dee's statement that the parole board, as at present constituted, refused to accept his recommendations for releases, Mr. Bullock showed by the records that in 1934 (the time about which Major Dee complained) 11 of the 13 recommended by the major in September were released; in October, 18 out of 19; in November, five out of eight, and in December, 11 out of 16. He also read a letter which the board sent to Major Dee in October of 1934, offering to co-operate with him and asking him to make recommendations from time to time.

When Mr. Coakley asked Mr. Bullock what weight should be given to the inmate's record in the institution as compared with his outside record, Mr. Bullock said he would have to decline to make a general statement, when each case should be considered on its merits.

"That's the bunk," said Mr. Coakley, but the board member insisted that he could not make general answers to specific cases.

Asked what he believed was the reason for the differences between the Parole Board and the institutional heads, Mr. Bullock replied:

"Well, I think one of the troubles, particularly at State prison, is that the lifers have been transferred to Norfolk. I believe that the lifers are the life of the prison, so to speak, for they are looking forward to getting a break, and when they are taken out it is just like cutting off a great nerve or sinew in the system.

All Want Freedom

"All prisoners are human. They naturally want to get out. You could lock me in a hotel room for a year and I would want to get out. When a new management comes in, the inmates try to find ways to impress that management to help men to get out. Of course, parole is one of the ways. Everyone who comes before the parole board wants to be released, and I wish I could parole everyone of them who come before us, but I can't.

"You may think I'm hard boiled, but I'm not. I was the one who put through that bill giving those serving life sentences automatic consideration when they have served 15 years.

"Then, I think, as another thing, that there is some personal feeling between those in the department of correction and the board of parole."

When Councillor Coakley again sought to bombard Mr. Bullock with questions relative to the respective weight attached to the institutional record of a prisoner and his outside record, Mr. Bullock stopped him with the reply:

"Now, Mr. Councillor, you're talking generally and you don't expect me to answer specifically."

Mr. Bullock admitted that the new board, because it had not had the long experience of the board under Frank A. Brooks, might be more liable to err than the old one.

Charles T. Judge, former superintendent for 12 years at Concord, also told the Governor and Council that he could not give any general answer to the question as to how much weight should be given to the institutional records as compared with the outside record, and he also insisted that each case should be considered by itself.

Lets Senators Speak

Although Governor Curley at first ruled that Senators Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, and William F. Madden of Roxbury, both defenders of the Parole Board, should not be allowed to speak, he later allowed them to speak briefly. Senator Carroll said that he was one of those who presented the bill under which Mr. Gavin had been appointed a member of the Parole Board.

"We believed that Mr. Gavin was well qualified by his years of experience," said the South Boston Senator, "and we still think so." He said he believed that the transfer of prisoners to Norfolk, which is comfortable and homey, caused many of those left behind at State prison, where conditions are not so pleasant, to be very much dissatisfied and therefore inclined to foment trouble.

Senator Madden said he was a co-petitioner of the bill to reorganize the Parole Board in 1934. He said investigations made by Senator Carroll and himself at Norfolk, Bridgewater and Sherborn convinced them that proper administration was lacking. He said he tried to get a legislative investigation, and was called in by former Governor Ely and they argued plenty for hours. He said former Governor Ely told him that those at the head of these institutions were his appointees.

Says "Stool Pigeons" Hated

"He told me to leave the matter with him," said Senator Madden. "He fired Sherman from Bridgewater and Gill from Norfolk and the matter stopped there."

Senator Madden said the parole board should not be blamed for the unrest. He added that the break at State Prison was scheduled for the morning before it happened, but one of the men got cold feet and quit.

"One of the others," Senator Madden said, "got a special pass from the warden, the deputy warden or whoever gives them out, to visit the man in his cell to find out why he wasn't on hand the morning before. While you have things like that going on, you can't help having unrest. You are going to have unrest as long as you have stool pigeons, for there is nothing a convict hates more than a stool pigeon. The board of parole is doing a good job, but it might be advisable to get rid of those who are writing up the case histories of prisoners and put someone in there who can write up case histories properly. These employees are under the commissioner of correction, and I think they are not the proper persons to be doing that work."

Concluded

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

BAY STATE DELIGHTED BY VERDICT

Cotton Centres Jubilant—Lower Food Prices Expected

A wave of jubilation swept over New England yesterday when the decision of the Supreme Court on the AAA became known.

It was most pronounced in cotton textile centres where leaders declared that the most formidable obstacle to the success of the industry here was demolished by the decision, and as the possibility of a sharp drop in food prices loomed stronger, the reaction included housewives and heads of families as well throughout this section.

SEE LOWER FOOD PRICES

A drop in the price of pork, pork products, flour and bread and tobacco was forecast by leaders in the food industry. Some of them declared that it would not show immediately, but should develop soon as a result of the decision. Millions of dollars in this area which would have gone toward processing taxes will be saved, it was believed, but the $90,000,000 which have gone out of New England in processing taxes in the last three years, are probably gone beyond recall.

Even if those who paid the taxes sue the government for recovery and obtain judgments, the funds can only be returned to them if Congress appropriates the money, which is not considered likely.

Large stocks of food which were purchased while they were still affected by the processing tax may prevent an immediate reduction in prices of food, it was stated by leaders, but the possibility of a price war may send the prices of those foods tumbling.

Great Relief to Bay State

What the decision means to Massachusettschusetts alone in processing taxes is indicated in the figures of the collector of internal revenue, which show that approximately $10,114,000 was paid in 1933 by Massachusetts firms; $21,332,000 in 1934, and $12,167,000 in 1935. It also means that at least $7,000,000, which was deposited under the jurisdiction of the courts awaiting the Supreme Court decision, will be returned to the industries of Massachusetts.

JAMES A. McDONOUGH
Co-receiver of the Hoosac Mills, which brought the action resulting in the Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA.

Approximately $900,000,000 has been collected in processing taxes throughout the country, according to the figures included in the government brief in the Hoosac case, and of this amount it is estimated that $90,000,000 came from New England, from the cotton textile industry and other enterprises.

The keynote of the New England business reaction to the decision was expressed by former Senator William M. Butler, who as a receiver for the Hoosac Mills, brought the case which was ruled on by the Supreme Court.

"The real value of the decision," he said, "is the effect it will have on stabilizing ideas. As far as the cotton textile industry in New England is concerned, the decision removes the greatest immediate obstacle to the industry. Japanese competition is not all-important. Of course, all foreign competition on the level of wages paid abroad is a serious thing to American industry.

"But it is not all-important. And the Southern competition is tending to adjust itself. The most important obstacle to the industry here was the processing tax. The decision breaks down a very vital element of loss in the industry, and leaves the business on a more normal basis of competition."

Helps New England, Says Curley

Governor Curley, one of the strongest supporters of the Roosevelt administration, hailed the decision as a benefit to New England, and only a temporary hardship, if any, on other parts of the country.

"The decision," he said, "must of necessity be beneficial to New England, through an ending of the processing tax. That it may work hardship to other parts of the nation is accepted, but in view of the crop conditions and prevailing prices for commodities it cannot be other than temporary in character.

"It is generally agreed that there was undue haste in the enactment of the legislation, much of which has been found unconstiutional, but conditions naturally made hasty action necessary for the preservation of the people and the nation. It is fortunate that the decision is rendered while Congress is in session, since opportunity is afforded to correct errors and if circumstances warrant to enact legislation essential to the public weal."

Loss to Tobacco Farmers

In two section of New England, however, there was bewilderment and even dismay. In the Connecticut Valley where tobacco is widely grown, it was believed that the decision would mean a considerable immediate loss of cash income to producers, but leaders were hopeful that the situation would not be greatly unsettled.

Fred B. Griffin, a leader in the Connecticut Valley Shade Growers' Association, was hopeful that the association, a voluntary organization, can continue to function without the licensing provisions of the act. Growers in that section have already received $1,750,000 in benefits under the AAA. A second payment, totaling $600,000, on the present contract, is placed in doubt.

Wessels S. Middaugh, administrator of the act for the Connecticut Valley, expressed doubt that there would be any immediate overproduction, as prices are not high enough to encourage increased production. The supply of tobacco on hand there is not back to normal and, unless there is a bumper crop, the market will not be unsettled.

The other section which suffered some bewilderment was the potato-growing area of Maine. Pending further information on the ruling, leaders of that industry were uncertain as to whether the Triple-A amendments, under which the potato control is functioning, were affected. Andrew J. Beck of Washburn, Me., a leader in that industry, declared that Maine growers felt it was necessary to have some control. He said that it was impossible to predict the effect in dollars and cents.

Mill Men Delighted

Joy at the Supreme Court decision was expressed here by James C. McDonough, co-receiver for the Hoosac Mills, and by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, as well as the National Economy League.

"I am delighted with the decision," Mr. McDonough said, "especially in regarding the processing tax. I have not had an opportunity to study the decision and, until such time, I cannot say anything further."

Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, gave out the following statement: "The Hoosac Mills decision is most welcome news.

"By invalidating the processing tax feature of the AAA, the Supreme Court has taken a step that will further hasten the stabilization of the cotton textile industry. The Hoosac Mills decision will have a benefical effect on employment levels in the industry. It marks the end of an iniquitous sales tax on the basic necessities of life, and elaborate 'soak the poor' tax."

The decision was hailed with glee in New Bedford by cotton manufacturers and labor leaders alike. An unofficial estimate was given that since the AAA went into effect, New Bedford mills have paid the government $2,000,000 in processing taxes.

Abraham Binns, secretary of the New Bedford Weavers' Union, and Frank J. Leary, industrial manager of the New Bedford Board of Commerce, praised the decision and looked hopefully on the effect it will have in this section.

See Lower Food Prices

Many Products Affected by AAA Control Plans Likely to Be Reduced in Price After a Time—Drop in Pork Likely to Be Slow

Reductions in the prices of commodities that have been subjected to the

continued

minimum sentences.

court rendered no decision.

triple A's processing taxes were forecast last night by leaders in the food industry as a result of the United States Supreme Court's decision against the whole AAA.

Pork and pork products, flour and bread, and tobacco are the chief items expected to be cut in price with the removal of the processing taxes.

Official statements from leaders of the industry are expected today, after they have had time to digest the entire court decision and to decide its effect upon their business. Merchants in general expressed hope that they will be allowed to sell present stocks which include the tax before price reductions start at retail.

That pork may be the last to come down was the opinion of a chain store executive who said that the supply is still short. Pork is lower now than it was in the fall when at times it reached nearly 30 cents a pound for roasting loins. A few years ago it reached a low of 12 cents.

In Massachusetts, it was stated, about $473,000 was paid out by the government to piggery men in 1934 who signed curtailment contracts. Last year, according to official estimate, about $189,000 was handed to the pig men. The programme for 1936 was just getting under way here when the court decision upset the whole AAA.

This year's programme, according to Professor Willard A. Munson of the State Agricultural College, was to have increased pig production to 90 per cent of the AAA's estimate of normal. He expressed the belief that there will be no immediate reduction in pork prices. Supplies are pretty well reduced, he said.

Milk Production Involved

At the request of farmers' organizations several years ago, the AAA imposed upon the market a federal milk license governing payments to the farmers and restricting the actions of dealers. It was immediately subjected to bitter attack and violation of its provisions, and was replaced by a marketing agreement and license.

This was overthrown last April when David Greer, attorney for two dairies, won a verdict in the U. S. District Court here in which Judge Elisha Brewster declared the instrument unconstitutional. Since then its provisions have been carried out by agreement among a majority of the farmers' cooperative organizations and the Greater Boston dealers. They have continued to pay the cost of the administrative office here and to support the federal milk administrator appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Joseph C. Cort, State milk administrator, issued a warning to milk dealers not to "kick over the traces" by cutting prices. Under an emergency law the State Milk Control Board has great power and can exert considerable control over intra-State milk, as well as over outside milk after it arrives here, he said.

New milk marketing agreements and orders were being prepared by the AAA not only for the Greater Boston market but for the secondary markets throughout the State.

Concluded

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

CURLEY TO RUSH NEW COURTHOUSE PROGRAM

Gov Curley announced yesterday that to prevent further delay in the construction of a new $5,000,000 Suffolk County courthouse, he will submit a special mesasge to the legislature asking that the structure be exempted as far as height, volume and setbacks are concerned from an existing statute giving Boston building commissioners supervision over the construction of county buildings.

The governor said he would submit the message on a recommendation of the courthouse commission which maintained that new legislation would be necessary in order to prevent a delay in allocation of federal funds for the project.

He said the message will point out that the commission has reached an agreement as to the apportioning of the cost as follows: $2,151,000 by the federal government, $1,994,300 by the City of Boston, and $854,700 by the state.

In pointing out that the new courthouse will be constructed on land owned by the Commonwealth and the county, the governor said the commission had shown "rare wisdom" in preventing the "grabbing and unloading of land onto the Commonwealth."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

OLNEY DEFENDS PAROLE BOARD

Defending the State Board of Parole, Chairman Richard Olney declared yesterday that his board has co-operated with prison officials, had favored many of their recommendations, and had secured positions for 18 inmates whose release had been delayed because of lack of propr jobs.

Olney, testifying before Gov. Curley and the Executive Council on the resumed public hearing on the penal system, took issue with Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman that the use of an indefinate "setback" for prisoners instead of forcing them to serve their minimum or maximum sentence, was advantageous.

"The commissioner believes," said Olney, "that the indefinite set back would create an element of hope for the inmates. I believe it would only create a false hope."

Olney declared that shortly after he took office he learned of unrest in state institutions and secured positions fo r18 men and then paroled them. Only one of the group, he said, "went wrong."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

TO DECIDE FATE OF CLARK TODAY

Decision as to whether Miller F. Clark, convicted murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, will be sent to the electric chair or will have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment will be made by Governor Curley today, it was learned yesterday.

Attorney George Douglas recently made a plea for commutation of sentence, and Governor Curley called for mental tests of the condemned man. Yesterday the Governor conferred with Douglas, Dr. Winfred Overholser, state commissioner of mental diseases, and John P. Feeney, noted criminal attorney.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Mayor Called Law Violator by Fin. Com.

Chairman Sullivan Opens Snow Removal Hearings with Attack on Mansfield

W. A. Reilly Resigns, J. E. Maguire Named

Curley Places His Former City Institutions Head on Finance Commission

The Finance Commission today charged Mayor Mansfield with having violated the law in refusing to give important information to the city council on the contemplated purchase of $675,000 worth of snow removal equipment and with having hampered the investigation of snow removal conducted by the commission.

Chairman E. Mark Sullivan made the charges in opening public hearings at the commission's School street headquarters, the full membership being present. The chairman announced that Alexander Wheeler of the commission did not vote to air the matters in public on the ground that the commission should first make a report on the case as it had developed to date.

Ater Chairman Sullivan had read his statement, W. Arthur Reilly announced his resignation from the committee. Shortly after, James E. Maguire of East Boston was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Curley and th eappointment was confirmed by the council under a suspension of the rules.

Maguire was institutions commissioner during Curley's last city administration.

Reilly was appointed last January with the understanding that he would serve only a year. As the period has almost elapsed, Reilly desired to quit public service, preferably at once, "since the commission is at present engaged in a public hearing of considerable importance and full membership should be maintained."

Reilly declared that his hesignation had nothing to do with the Finance Commission's activities, either in the bonding investigation or that of snow removal an dequipment. He had voted for public hearings on the present investigation, but had joined with a fellow member, Alexander Wheeler, against the public hearings on city bonding.

"Since the Finance Commission last January suggested to the City Council that it ought not to be left to guesswork to determine the approximate amount needed for snow equipment," Chairman Sullivan declared, "and further that the city authorities ought not to buy this large order without providing an efficient organization to make use of it, the Finance Commission has been hampered as far as it could be by the mayor of the city in doing the work for which it was created. Its motives have frequently been questioned. At times they have been openly charged with some ulterior purpose."

Chairman Sullivan referred to the law which imposes on the Finance Commission the duty to inquire into such matters and which gives the City Council the right to have such information either from the mayor himself or from a department head whom he may designate, and said:

"Mayor Mansfield clearly violated the law when he refused to give this important information to the City Council. He clearly attempted to obstruct the Finance Commission when he frightened city employees from telling the truth by insisting that they could only talk to the Finance Commission in the presence of his personal representative."

Charges City Unprepared

Almost a year ago, on the first occasion in two winters when the city was called upon to meet a heavy snowfall, the commission was shocked to discover that the city's facilities in both men and equipment for emergency snow removal work "had become hopelessly disorganized and inadequate," Sullivan said.

"Boston did not possess the modern machinery," he declared, "which other large cities possess. In the year that has elapsed the city escaped two or three storms and has been scarcely any better prepared. In the meantime there had been months of bickering between city councilors, and the mayor and public works and purchasing officials.

"When the Finance Commission tried to find why it cost almost $2,000,000 to remove the snow in only two storms last year, the mayor imposed the restriction that no records could be had or examined unless his personal representative sat in on the investigation.

Sees City Employees Intimidated

"This was plainly intended to be intimidation of city employees who might be inclined to give testimony that would verify the amazing tales of graft in connection with the payments that were a matter of common gossip. When a committee of the City Council, headed by Councilor Shattuck, attempted to find out what prices the city intended to pay and what trucks and equipment it intended to purchase, they were informed, in effect, by the mayor of this city that it was none of their business. Such high-handed determination to conceal from public bodies which are given rights by statute to obtain information was never before attempted by a mayor of Boston."

Chairman Sullivan declared that the Finance Commission would have preferred to make its inquiry by private investigation, but the mayor had made it necessary to use the public form of inquiry.

Accuses Mayor's Kin

"It has been charged to the Finance Commission that politicians and even members of the mayor's family participated improperly in the payments by the city for snow work last winter," Chairman Sullivan resumed.

"When the commission attempted privately to find the facts, it was condemned publicly by the mayor for so doing. Meanwhile, one contracting company summoned to produce books to reveal whether or not it had paid money to campaign managers or relatives of the mayor came in without them, first without explanation, and a week later came in and said that they had been stolen from an autombile two days after they were served with a subpoena and ordered to produce them.

"The commission will endeavor to check each statement made. It will endeavor to find out the basis for the charges that have been frequently made inside and outside the City Council that a sinister influence dominates certain of the activities of the city of Boston."

Works Commissioner Testifies

Christopher J. Carven, commissioner of public works, was interrogated by Chairman Sullivan on the recent award of contracts for snow removal. Since last winter the downtown section had been divided into four districts and the successful contractors, as a result of a second advertisement for bids, were Coleman Bros. Corporation, Hugh Nawn, Inc., Edward M. Matz and A. Singarella.

Chairman Sullivan vigorously pressed Commissioner Carven for his reasons in accepting bids in view of the differences in figures on first and second bidding, and the fact that such men as Maney, Tomasello and Coleman, experienced in such work, held out for higher figures. The chairman was fearful that the snow contracting work would fail.

Commissioner Carven, questioned concerning the trucks to be purchased by the city, did not know what make would be turned over to him.

Asked what new system if any, had been devised to make the work of snow removal free from suspicion of dishonest claims by contractors, the commissioner stated that he intended to install a time clock at the various dumping places, which would do away with false claims of the truck drivers as to the time of arrival at the dumps. As to a different control over the inspectors who check the loading of trucks on the streets and also at the dumps, nothing had been considered.

Carven said that he considers his inspectors are honest, despite the report of the Finance Commission several years ago of irregularities and the present gossip.

Chairman Sullivan informed Carven that if it had an appropriation large enough the commission would carry on another checking of snow removal work this winter and Carven replied that he would welcome such an investigation.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Will Decide Today About Parole Board

Governor Curley and the Executive Council this afternoon are expected to decide the fate of the three members of the State Parole Board, or possibly the removal from office of State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, suggested by the board yesterday in defending its policies and blaming current unrest in the prisons on the commissioner's administration.

Chairman Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, the three members of the board on trial for their jobs, defended themselves asserting that they have been humane to the prisoners and protective to the public, and blamed conditions on the "incompetency" of Commissioner Lyman and prison officials. Although the public hearing yesterday was presided over by Governor Curley, it was dominated by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley whose sharp examination of the parole board members failed to shake their direct testimony.

the nation. It is fortunate that the | ties that have been subjected to the |

minimum sentences.

court rendered no decision.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Proposers of Bonus Plan

(Transcript Photo by Frank E. Colby)

United Veterans Ask Governor's Approval

Left to Right: Edward J. Walsh, Commander of the Disabled Americans of the World War; John H. Walsh of the American Legion, and Frederick Openshaw of the Veterans of Foreign Wars

THE United Veterans Bonus Bill, now pending in Congress, and providing for immediate and full payment of the bonus, today was endorsed by Governor Curley on the recommendation of State commanders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans.

The request for the governor's support was made by Commanders John H. Walsh of the A. L., Fredeick T. Openshaw of the V. F. W., and E. J. Walsh of the D. A. V.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

ELY FOR THE SENATE?

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Former Governor Ely's statement that he will support the Hon. Alfred E. Smith for the presidency, if Mr. Smith chooses to run, is a remark packed with many eventualities which may well lead Mr. Ely on to a seat in the Senate and, eventually, the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1940.

Should Mr. Smith permit his name to be used in a contest for pledged delegates to the Democratic Convention in the presidential pre-primary here in Massachusetts, as opposed to a slate of Roosevelt-pledged delegates certain to be chosen by Mr. Curley, there is no doubt but what Mr. Ely's Smith-pledged delegates would repeat the primary victory enjoyed in the bitter fight of 1932. With the Massachusetts electorate already four to one opposed to the New Deal, and Mr. Curley's inability to make good his promises of "work and wages," no other alternative is offered than a vigorous and decisive rebuke to any candidate named by the Roosevelt-Curley group. While it is generally conceded that Mr. Smith has no chance of securing the presidential nomination, he and his host of conservative friends throughout the East could cause the President considerable embarrassment.

Mr. Ely, being an unwavering anti-New Dealer and from the very beginning of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration justifiably critical of all New Deal experiments, may find himself catapulted in a position where he might be "drafted" as a senatorial nominee next fall, to occupy Mr. Coolidge's seat. The latter, it is rumored, does not wish to afford the expense of a futile campaign. Being a staunch conservative, naturally Mr. Ely would have to run a campaign independent of the Roosevelt forces and the rest of the Democratic national ticket in this State, and if successful in such an independent campaign, Mr. Ely would find himself a figure of national prominence and in a strategical position for the Democratic nomination for the presidency four years later. JONATHAN ROGERS

Boston, Jan. 4

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Trustees of Massachusetts State College Confirmed

The governor reappointed today as trustees of Massachusetts State College, William C. Monahan and William Russell, both of Framingham. Rules also were suspended in confirming these appointments.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Execution of Clark in Week of Jan. 12

Governor Curley Announces That He Will Not Commute Murderer's Sentence

Miller F. Clark who was convicted of murdering Ethel Zuckerman, the bake shop girl, will be electrocuted in the week of Jan 12. Governor James M. Curley announced today that he has refused to commute the sentence, basing his decision on the fact that Clark's sanity never was questioned during the trial. The governor has had a report from the alienists, Dr. A. Warren Stearns and Dr. Harry C. Solomon.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Huge Low-Cost Apartment Project To Be Launched Soon in Brighton

Clay model of Boston's first "low-cost" FHA development. Commonwealth avenue, Brighton, is in the foreground, with Washington street at the left and Warren street at right. Note the open spaces, insisted upon by the government.

80 Per Cent. Federal Aid for $5,500,000 Development

By HAROLD BENNISON

With Uncle Sam practically "on the dotted line" to guarantee a 40-year mortgage of nearly three million dollars, a group of Boston men expect this month to start what will be the largest single apartment house development in this city. It will be located on the vacant land on Commonwealth avenue, between Warren and Washington streets, Brighton, will have 3665 rooms made into 985 apartments and will cost—for the first sections to be built—$3,700,393.

The entire project will cost about $5,500,000. The plant will be fireproof, vermin-proof and soundproof. It will be air-conditioned. It will give the city of Boston a chance to tax the land, which at present is tax-exempt, being owned by the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, a charitable organization.

WORK TO START SOON

Work may start any time now as final details have been ironed out almost completely. From a governmental viewpoint it is Boston's first experiment with what is called "low-cost housing" undertaken privately, but with Uncle Sam backing the mortgage up to 80 per cent. of its face value.

From a housing viewpoint the project embodies every new device on record. Not only will there be the usual mechanical ice refrigerators—which today are standard in most apartment houses—incineration, janitor service and all such, but will go far beyond any such ordinary advances as these.

The exact amount of sunlight which will stream into every room in the project has been predetermined. In fact one of the last of the details to be ironed out before Uncle Sam's federal housing administration would approve the mortgage was the change of a location of a unit so as not to keep the sun from shining on one of the streets in the development!

The buildings—some eight in the first section—will occupy but 25 per cent. of the total land. The rest will be used for streets, parks and open air spaces. The government insisted on that. Many apartment houses are of what is called the "ribbon" development; a straight line of houses on a main thoroughfare, with little attention paid to the view from the back piazzas. Uncle Sam, however, insisted as one of the terms of his guaranteeing the mortgage that every apartment must have a piazza, and that every piazza must overlook a beauty spot. Every apartment is on the "front" of the house. There is no back—from a scenic viewpoint.

COMMONWEALTH HEIGHTS

The name of the development is Commonwealth Heights. The rent is based on the number of rooms in each apartment. That figure is not yet definitely set but it will be between $12.50 and $15.80 a room. A two-room kitchenette apartment would cost between $25 and $31.60 a month. Uncle Sam must settle that point.

If the FHA officials decide that $15.80 per month per room is really "low-cost housing," that will be the figure and air-conditioning, with much free service—such as electricity, gas and such will be included. If Uncle Sam decides that the figure should be $12.50 a room a month, there possibly will not be air-conditioning.

The issue now is before the state housing board, but approval from that body is expected, for plans have been made and remade in order to conform with every last detail of the specifications set down by the government. These details even include the exact size of the kitchen sink.

Automobiles are cared for both an open parking space and by a street level 100-car garage on Commonwealth avenue. The land itself is on a ledge which sets well above street level. It is about 160 feet above sea level. A view of all of Greater Boston will be available to those on the top floors. Such details as the exact manner the shadow will fall from the trees in the morning, at noon and afternoon have all been worked out under what is called "orientation" of the plan.

LAND UTILIZATION

The project is technically called a land utilization. The apartments will be eight stories high. Each house will be a unit, and while the whole group will be operated as a unit, each house will be separate and distinct.

Old-fashioned blue print drawings are no longer sufficient to satisfy Uncle Sam, for he now insists on clay models of the whole project, produced to exact scale. Then by determining the points of the compass, the exact amount of sunshine and shadow can be determined in advance. Every room—Uncle Sam insists—must have maximum sunlight every day.

Such is the project. Opposition has arisen from other apartment

Continued

the nation. It is fortunate that the [illegible]

minimum sentences.

court rendered no decision.

Continued

house owners, for figures show that the rent proposed will be less than the prevailing prices for comparable houses. Political pressure has been exerted in an effort to halt the project. The garage plan, too, has called forth opposition from garage-owners in that neighborhood, but to most of this opposition, the government has replied that the public at large is to be considered and that progress must be made.

Atty. Charles H. McGlue, manager of Gov. Curley's campaign for Governor, is counsel for the group. The architects are Henry Richmond, George E. Robinson, and Kendall, Taylor & Co. Herbert J. Kellaway has been what is called "town planner."

Financially the project is interesting. The first units to be built will represent 60 per cent. of the proposed total. The cost of the first units will be $3,655,393. Working capital of $45,000 has been put up by the sale of common stock. Preferred stock has been sold to the amount of $755,393. The mortgage is 80 per cent. of the cost, namely $2,900,000.

The corporation is limited to dividends of 6 per cent. The mortgage must be amortized over the 40-year period. The government guarantees 80 per cent. of the face of the mortgage, the mortgagers taking the risk on the first 20 per cent.

The mortgage may be paid off in less than the 40 year term. The cost of rents may be found to be less, or more, than is now planned.

The city will gain some taxable property. Property owners in the vicinity have already protested. Some admit their buildings are not up-to-date and were built at prices which would not allow them to compete with the proposed apartment. Others say that the mortgage rate of 5 per cent. which the government guarantee makes possible is unfair.

PIAZZA FOR EVERY APARTMENT

General view of one of the units of the Commonwealth Heights F. H. A. project in Brighton. Every apartment must have a piazza and even the exact amount of sunlight for each room is determined in advance.

Condensed

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

ACTION ON PAROLE BOARD POSTPONED

Gov. Curley announced today that he would recommend to the executive council that it postpone until its next meeting any decision on the parole board.

He made the announcement shortly before the council was to meet in special session today to consider among other things the parole board situation as presented at recent hearings.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Court Aids in Fight for Auto Plates

Judge Edward P. Pierce of sup eme court today deeclined to dismiss a petition to compel Registrar Frank A. Goodwin to issue a certificate of registration and suitable number plate to Nicholas F. Mathey, Lynn business man, until Mathey is given opportunity to learn what Goodwin has to offer.

Mathey had the same number, 518, for six years before this year.

Roger Clapp, assistant attorney-general, announced Goodwin had offered to give a suitable number to Mathey, who says his usual number, 518, was withheld. Clapp said he couldn't see what difference it made what number a person had, but Judge Pierce said he thought there was a difference.

Harry T. Talty, counsel for Mathey, objected to dismissing the case until it had been learned what Goodwin regarded as a suitable number in place of 518. Mathey says his usual number was given this year to Charles Mannion, former chauffeur for Gov. Curley and now superintendent of the public works department garage.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Gov. Curley and Council May Decide As to Removal of Parole Board Today

Gavin's Attack on Lyman and Dee Features End of Hearing

A decision on the removal of members of the parole board was looked for some time today.

Gov. Curley and the executive council planned to consider the situation in an executive session today

ACCUSER BY GAVIN

The public hearing befor the council and Governor, held, it was said, to fix responsibility for disturbances in various correctional institutions of the state, ended yesterday when P. Emmett Gavin, oone of the members of the parole board, charged that Commissioner of correction Arthur T. Lyman was incompetent and that Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the state reformatory at Concord had testified falsely.

Today Commisioner Lyman refused to comment on Gavin's statements.

Chairman Richard Olney and Matthew P. Bullock, other members of the parole board, joined with Gavin in denying that Lyman had called to their attention written complaints against their policies sent by Supt. Dee and Warder Francis J. W. Lanagan of state prison.

Gavin, in answer to a question by Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, voiced the opinion that Massachusetts has been without an able commissioner of correction since the resignation of Sanford Bates in 1929.

Senators Edward C. Carroll of South Boston and William F. Madden of Roxbury, testified in behalf of the parole board members.

Commissioner Lyman and his institution heads had testified against the parole board members at the first session of the hearing Friday. They were in agreement that the refusal of the board to extend leniency in the granting of paroles to inmates at state prison and Concord was responsible for the threatening conditions prevailing and from which there is apprehension of serious trouble from convicts.

Yesterday's hearing brought prominently to the forefront the blazing hostility that has been existing between Commissioner Lyman and the parole board members. Hinted at in the past it was publicly admitted yesterday, particularly by Gavin, who insisted that a certain solution of present difficulties would come with the removal of Lyman.

SHARPLY QUESTIONED

Each of the three board members defended himself at yesterday's hearing and although each was sharply examined by Councillor Coakley, they could not be shaken from their direct testimony. Observers had been anticipating a furious clash between Coakley and Gavin, but their encounter proved to be relatively mild.

Although Gov. Curley presided at the hearing, it was dominated throughout its progress by Councillor Coakley.

Some observers predicted last night that the board members might succeed in weathering the storm at today's hearing, although the Governor indicated last night that the solution demanded either the ousting of the present board or the appointment of a new commissioner. Lyman's tenure expired five weeks ago and he is now serving as a holdover.

The chief protest against the board, as outlined by Councillor Coakley, was the alleged disposition of the parole board members to be harsh in their attitude toward prison inmates eligible for release on parole after serving two thirds of their minimum sentences.

Coakley took the position that they should be released automatically after serving two-thirds of the minimum sentence, provided their conduct in prison has been good. The parole board members have insisted that each case must be settled on its individual merits with consideration being given to the record of the convict before his sentence.

GAVIN'S STATEMENT

In his attack on Lyman and Dee, Gavin said:

"While serving as commissioner, Lyman has done nothing about establishing a prison system similar to that outlined by the Governor in his legislative messages. He has done nothing about having a 'good time' law adopted here, a system that operates with considerable success in New York.

"Since Mr. Lyman has been in office, and I don't want to be too unkind to him, the department of correction has not been properly administered. It hasn't been properly administered since the time of Sanford Bates.

"Lyman runs around and gets a lot of false and misinformation and they come to us and want us to agree with him. We refuse and then we are no good.

"He has upheld the federal parole system with a statement that its record has been 97 per cent. perfect and 3 per cent. failures of those released. I knew that figure was incorrect when he cited it and I proved it to him. I talked with the same member of the federal parole board whom he quoted here concerning indefinite set-backs. She was really a pschyatrist, since removed from the service. She advised me that the system was used only because of the geographical locations of the federal penetentiaries and not for the good of the institutions. She said our system was the best for Massachusetts with its periodic visits to the prisons.

CAUSE OF UNREST

"Double punishment is another cause for unrest. The prison heads punish a man for stealing a cookie out of the kitchen or for smoking a cigarette on the sly or for hiding a newspaper under a bed and then they come to use and want us to punish them again for the same offense. That has been the cause of trouble at Concord, where Dee has taken marks away from inmates on his merit system. Men have been given marks for these trivial violations. The officials themselves are not giving the men a square deal.

"And when Maj. Dee has the audacity to stand up here and say he was not called into meetings of the parole he was not telling the truth to your excellency.

"When we were at Concord he cried like a baby, sulked in corner and wouldn't come into the board meetings unless we sent for him, all because we rejected some of his recommendations.

"The last time out there we let out 14 on his recommendations for release and we asked him if there were any other good prisoners ready for release and he said there were no others. And then what did he do? He came in here and submitted 25 additional names to your excellency and we urged Mr. Backus (Asst.-Secy. John H. Backus) not to recommend their release because they were not fit to be let out and after investigation Mr. Backus told us we were right and that Dee was wrong.

SAYS LYMAN 'BURNED UP'

"Lyman came into our office and got burned up one day when the board would not favor the release of a man that he might be deported to Austria. I have taken the position that an alien convict is not entitled to any more consideration than an American citizen.

"That was another cause of trouble. In this case we found in the man's folder a memorandum from Judge Fosdick stating that the man was not a vicious killer but that he probably would be a menace to society. When he was arrested he had a 38-calibre revolver to which had been attached a knife so that he could stab or shoot.

"As for the unrest at Sherborn, I think I can cite one case to account for that. There are 75 women out on indenture, that is, released with the approval of the commissioner without recourse to the parole board. One of these on indenture is a girl who never served a single day of her sentence in the reformatory, being indentured out into domestic service at once. Don't you suppose that causes unrest among the others?"

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Reilly Resigns Fin Com; Sullivan Scores Mayor

Gov. Curley today nominated James E. Maguire, East Boston newspaper publisher, vigorous critic of Mayor Mansfield, and former Boston penal institutions commissioner, to succeed William Arthur Reilly on the finance commission.

The resignation of William Arthur Reilly as a member of the Boston finance commission was announced today by Chairman E. Mark Sullivan just as the latter opened a hearing on the costs for snow removal and charged that Mayor Mansfield had not provided "an extra plow or wheel despite a lot of talk."

Sullivan also charged that the finance commission was hampered by Mayor Mansfield for "doing the work for which it was created."

Sullivan also charged that one contracting company had failed to produce books and records. He said that the company in question first failed to explain their failure to produce the books and later said the records had been stolen after they had been served with a subpoena.

Sullivan said:

"When the finance commissioner tried to find out why it cost the city of Boston $2,000,000 to remove snow as the result of two storms last year it was stated that the records were not available unless a representative of the mayor sat in on the investigation.

"It is for the purpose of attempting to find out the reasons back of this evident attempt to obstruct and withhold that the finance commission has decided upon this public hearing. The commission has tried by other means within its power to arrive fairly at the facts. It has found enough to warrant further diligent inquiry.

"It would have preferred to make this inquiry by private investigation, until the gossip and rumors could have been sifted and only the truth revealed to the public, but the mayor of this city has made it necessary to use this public form of inquiry. Ordinarily the commission uses this method only infrequently and only when it believes that the facts can be obtained and given fairly to the public in no other way.

"In a message to the city council on Dec. 2, which was a month after bids had been received for snow equipment, the mayor replied to the city council's request of Nov. 15 for information relating to the bids that he feels that no useful purpose would be served by giving this information.

"City Councillor Wilson, in the council meeting of Dec. 11, stated that the mayor's statement, 'that the expert commission which surveyed the snow removal situation had found that $675,000 was necessary for new equipment,' was a falsehood. He quoted the survey commission as having informed the city council that they did not either select the trucks to be purchased or the amount of money needed to buy them, yet the public had been led to believe that the survey commission's report was the basis for the request for a $675,000 loan. Councillor Shattuck reported at the same meeting that 'we have endeavored to get all the information available. We have sent for the purchasing agent, but he had been tongue-tied, apparently under orders from the mayor.'

"Councillor Norton quoted the General Motors Company to the effect that there was 20 per cent. off the list price available to the city, but stated that he had been unable to find out from the mayor whether or not the city was going to get the benefit of this discount.

"It has been charged to the finance commission that politicians and even members of the mayor's family participated improperly in the payments to the city for snow work last winter. When the commission attempted privately to find the facts, it was condemned publicly by the mayor for so doing. Meanwhile, one contracting company summoned to produce books to reveal whether or not it had paid money to campaign managers or relatives of the mayor came in without them, first without explanation, and a week later came in and said that they had been stolen from an automobile two days after they were served with a subpoena and ordered to produce them.

"Because there has been so much gossip about graft in last year's payments; because there was an obvious attempt to play favorites again this winter in the first award of contracts for snow work; because the present city officials have unconscionably delayed the task of acquiring facilities for snow removal work until the snow is on our streets; and because the mayor of Boston has persistently sought to belittle the finance commission in the public mind when the finance commission has sought only to perform the work that chapter 486 of the acts of 1909 compels the finance commission to do, the finance commission has decided to hold this public hearing and offer any who may have information the opportunity to make their charges of graft and inefficiency publicly. The commission will endeavor to check each statement made. The commission will also endeavor to find out the basis for the charges that have been frequently made inside and outside the city council that a sinister influence dominates certain of the activities of the city of Boston."

At the time that Railly took the position as a member of the finance commission he agreed to serve for one year, and the year is nearly finished.

CARVEN QUESTIONED

The only witness of the morning was Christopher J. Carven, commissioner of public works. With him was Assistant Corporation Counsel Rudolph Robinson. Carven was questioned by Chairman Sullivan as to the reasons for awarding snow removal contracts, one contract to the Matz Company, which submitted a bid of 40 cents a cubic yard, and another to the Nawn Company which bid 48 cents a cubic yard. Discussion arose over the qualifications of the two companies, and it was brought out that the Matz Company was regarded as responsible and had been given another contract for snow removal in district 3.

The proposed purchase of snow removal equipment was gone into and Carven said that to improve methods a system of time clocks would be installed. The idea, it was brought out, was to avoid a repetition of controversies which arose last year. Carven said that because watches were not synchronized, records of last year appeared to show that trucks were dumped before they could have been loaded.

Other records appeared to show trucks arrived at the dumping grounds at the moment when actually they were being loaded. Chairman Sullivan cited the fact that in one case trucks, according to the records, were loaded, driven quarter of a mile and dumped and returned, completing the operation in 11 minutes. Carven said: "If they say they did it, they did it." He said a five-ton truck could be loaded, driven a quarter of a mile to the lumping grounds and back in 11 minutes. Chairman Sullivan asked if the department had an appropriation, it could put checkers on every contractor. Carven thought it a good idea.

Continued

QUIZZED AT FIN COM PROBE

Christopher J. Carven, public works commissioner, testifying today at "Fin Com" hearing on snow removal.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

SEEK PAROLE LAW REPEAL

Gov. Curley and the Governor's council today, in connection with their consideration of the parole situation in Massachusetts, voted to recommend to the Legislature the repeal of a 1933 law which had the effect of doing away with the minimum sentences for prisoners because it allowed the parole board to hold a man beyond the minimum entence, even though he had behaved himself in prison.

Councillor Frank A. Brooks, Republican, a former parole board chairman, said he would support the proposed repeal measure, as he had never favored the 1933 law which had been sponsored by Francis B. Sayre, then commissioner of correction.

The council discussed the parole situation in general today, and especially a long letter from one of the prison inmates, but then, on the request of Gov. Curley, any further consideration of the matter was put over to next week's council meeting.

Before 1933 the parole board had to release the men when they served their minimum sentences.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Justice, in Mathey Auto Plate Case, Sees Difference Between 610,400 and 25

The question of just what "a suitable number" might be, today blocked an attempt by the Commonwealth to kill the court proceeding by which Nicholas W. Mathey of 541 Commonwealth avenue seeks to have restored to him the low automobile registration number he had used for six years.

Several days ago counsel for Mathey, who is a Lynn manufacturer, filed with the Supreme Judicial Court a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel Registrar Frank A. Goodwin to turn over to the plaintiff registration N. 518, which Mathey says he applied for in the prescribed manner and was assured he would receive. Instead, after some delay, he found his cherished number in possession of Charles Mannion, formerly chauffeur for Governor Curley, now connected with the motor equipment department of the State Department of Public Works.

Subsequently, Mr. Mathey was offered registration No. 36,518, but being "funny that way" he held out for what he considers his right. Hearing on his petition was set for today. Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp appeared on behalf of the registrar and told Justice Edward P. Pierce that, as Mr. Goodwin is willing to issue to Mr. Mathey a suitable registration number, he requested that the petition be dismissed.

When Harry H. Talty, counsel for Mathey, objected to such procedure, and asked that determination be made of Goodwin's idea of a number suitable under the circumstances, Mr. Clapp argued that he could not see what difference it made.

This caused Judge Pierce to remark, "I can see considerable difference between 610,400 and 25."

He then declared that the matter will stand until some information is forthcoming as to what number the registrar plans to issue. It is said that Mr. Mathey has set aside $2000 with which to fight the case.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

CURLEY TO HELP STUDY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

U. S. Atty.-Gen. Cummings yesterday asked Gov. Curley to cooperate with the department of justice in a proposed nation-wide study of the administration of criminal law throughout the country, WPA funds to pay expenses.

The study, according to Atty.-Gen. Cummings, would include pardon, probation, commutation, suspended sentences and similar subjects.

Gov. Curley pledged co-operation and notified Cummings he would visit the department of justice in Washington, Thursday, to help to promote the proposed investigation.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Curley Denies Clark's Plea to Escape Chair

Gov. Curley today denied the petition of Miller F. Clark for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, and Clark will go to the electric chair next week for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman.

Commutation had been asked on the grounds of insanity. The Governor had Clark examined by the state department of mental diseases and Drs. A. Warren Stearns and Harry C. Solomon, acting for the department, reported that Clark is feeble-minded and has a nervous system impaired by disease, but is not insane. His judgment has been materially impaired, they reported.

The Governor conferred yesterday with George Douglas, counsel for the condemned man, and today announced:

"I have weighed the facts as presented by the attorney for Mr. Clark and have examined the decision of the Supreme Court in the case, and I find that the question of the sanity of Mr. Clark was not raised at any time during the progress of the trial. Under the circumstances, I have decided to refuse commutation."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.
TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

James Roosevelt Jackson Day Speaker

James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, will make the principal address at the Jackson Day dinner to be given tomorrow night at 7.15 o'clock in the Copley-Plaza Hotel by the Young Democrats of Massachusetts.

Other speakers will be Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port of Boston; Daniel J. Driscoll, Jr., of Lynn, president of the sponsoring group, and Mary G. Moran of Brighton, chairman of the dinner committee.

The speaking program will be prior to the broadcast of President Roosevelt's speech at the $50-a-plate Jackson Day dinner in Washington.

Fifty Massachusetts Democrats, headed by Governor James M. Curley, will attend the Washington dinner, the party including Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, and Chairman Joseph McGrath of the Democratic State committee.

A table also will be occupied by Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge and the Massachusetts Democratic members of the House.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 7 1936

Clark Loses Appeal to Escape Chair

Although six psychiatrists reported that Miller F. Clark, convicted killer of Ethel Zuckerman, was wholly irresponsible and suffering from a severe brain disease, Gov. Curley refused a plea for commutation today, and Clark is scheduled to die in the electric chair next week.

The Governor, it is understood, concluded, after a review of the facts, that the murder was atrocious, and despite Clark's severe brain disease, did not feel commutation proper. Dr. A. Warren Stearns and Harry Solomon, of the department of mental diseases, said Clark is feeble-minded and that his nervous system is impaired by disease, but declared him sane. Clark's judgement, they reported, has been materially impaired.

The Governor conferred yesterday with George Douglas, counsel for the condemned man, and today announced:

"I have weighed the facts as presented by the attorney for Mr. Clark and have examined the decision of the Supreme Court in the case, and I find that the question of the sanity of Mr. Clark was not raised at any time during the progress of the trial. Under the circumstances, I have decided to refuse commutation."

VOLUME

252

CHRONICLE
Athol, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

State Clubwomen Score Evacuation of CCC Camp

DEANE REGRETS CLOSING, HINTS AT REOPENING

To Empty Buildings By Sunday

FORESTERS STAY

Stoves, Fuel Are Left Behind

Almost simultaneously with the departure for Ft. Devens last night of 90 of the Athol CCC camps 170 enrolees came a protest from Mrs. Thomas Walker of Whitinsville, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Woman's Clubs on behalf of the federation's executive board, and Mrs. Clyde Swan of Barre, chairman of the federation's conservation department, both of whom stressed the value of the camp to a wide area in this section.

The Athol chamber of commerce and businessmen who sent a total of 32 telegrams to United States Senator David I. Walsh and to the state conservation department asking the retention of the camp today received letters from the commissioner of conservation saying that the closing of the camp is inevitable, but that efforts will be made to reopen it in the near future.

Federation Protest

The following night letter was sent to Senator Walsh and Governor James M. Curley by Mrs. Walker:

"The executive board of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's clubs, consisting of 53,000 women respectfully urge you to use all your influence to keep the CCC camp in Athol, Mass.

"Men at this camp are doing valuable work in eradication of the Gypsy moth pest at the forest in Petersham of 1,000 acres presented by this organization to our commonwealth. The discontinuance of this camp and its work may prevent future gifts of land to the state."

Mrs. Swan said "The division of conservation of the federation has worked very hard to keep the CCC camp with its 190 members in the town of Athol.

"The forest that bears the name of the organization it represents is certainly worthy of continued work. The three months' work on the eradication of this pest will go for naught of not continued."

Deane Letter

From Ernest J. Deane, newly appointed state commissioner of conservation came the following letter to Athol businessmen and chamber of commerce members:

"Your telegram of Jan. 4 has been received.

"I, too, am very sorry that the Athol CCC camp is to be discontinued. The decision as to the abandonment of a number of the CCC camps and the selection of the specific camps to be discontinued is not under my control. That decision has been made in Washington. Your appeal, therefore, should be made to the Washington authorities. "I am requesting that the camp buildings be kept intact and I very much hope that it may be possible to reoccupy them sometime in the near future."

90 Leave Camp

Ninety enrolees of the 1142nd company were moved from the camp to the concentration point at Ft. Devens yesterday evening, and the remainder is scheduled to leave next Sunday.

All equipment except stoves and their supply of coal will be removed with the final evacuation of the camp, it was revealed this morning by George Hoey, state forester attached to the 1142nd unit.

The exception made in the case of heating equipment and fuel is believed locally to be due to a protest mentioned in Deane's letter, and the possibility that the camp may be reopened later.

Although the official staff and enrollees, all of whom are under orders from the War department will be gone Sunday, the forest service group, under the control of the state department of conservation, will remain for the present, having as yet received no instructions to vacate the camp.

RESS CLIPPING SERVICE
2 Park Square
OSTON MASS.

CHRONICLE
Athol, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Cooke Favors Kenney Petition

(Special to The Daily News)

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 7—Rep. Charles H. Cooke of Athol has signed a petition to be given Governor James M. Curley requesting reappointment of Raymond F. Kenney of Belmont as director of fish and game division of the state department of Conservation.

The petition is being circulated by Rep. O. D. MacLellan of Belmont.

CHRONICLE News
Athol, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

SCHUSTER CHALLENGES CURLEY TO BATTLE IN LIBEL COURTS

'For Vindication From Democrats'

(Special to the Daily News)

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 8, —Calling on Governor James M. Curley to carry through his threat against those who may libel him, Councilor Winfield A. Schuster this evening challenged the Governor to enter the courts and get "vindication from Democrats as well as Republicans."

The fiery council member charged that the chief executive should "get it from upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism which has been levelled against you by Republicans."

"I predict you that you lack the moral courage and intestinal fortitude to make such a test because you know in advance what the decision will be," Schuster twitted as he attacked the Governor over the state air lanes this evening.

NEWS
Bangor, Maine
JAN 8 1936

CURLEY REFUSES CLEMENCY TO GIRL SLAYER

BOSTON, Jan. 7—(AP)—The electric chair was brought closer to Miller Frank Clark, 57, condemned murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, 18, by refusal of Governor James M. Curley today to extend executive clemency.

Clark is under sentence to die during the week of Jan. 12 for murdering the girl, an employe of a Boston bakery.

COMMERCIAL
Bangor, Me.
JAN 8 1936

Mass. Solons Give Communist Cold Shoulder

Order Him From Hearing On Bonus When He Volunteers Support

Boston, Jan. 8—(AP)—A Communist who appeared before a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to favor payment of the Veterans bonus was denied the right to speak today.

Philip Frankfeld of Boston, who said he represented 150 World War Veterans who were Communists and would pledge support of the Communist party, was told by Senator Thomas Burke of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Law, that he would be ejected if he attempted to speak.

Burke, whose committee was conducting a hearing on a petition to memoralize Congress in favor of the United Veterans' Bill for cash payment of the bonus, said he would not recognize the Communist party or its representatives.

Represenative Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere, clerk of the committee, precipitated the issue by refusing to record Frankfelds t stimony and threatening to resign as clerk if asked to do so.

He said the party advocated overthrow of the government and should not be heard.

Governor James M. Curley yesterday announced his support of the United Veterans' bill.

After hearing several members of veterans 'organizations favoring the petition to Congress in favor of the measure ,the hearing was adjourned.

Reintsein, who was late in reaching the hearing room, was told by Chairman Burke to record the name and address of Frankfeld. When he learned who he was he said, "I'll not make any notes on what the Communist party has to say. If you make me, I'll resign as clerk. You'll have to get another clerk."

The first knowledge the committee had that Frankfeld was present came from Harold P. Redden, adjutant of the State Department of the American Legion, Reddin said he understood Communists were present and asserted the Legion did not want the aid of the communist party.

Frankfeld, who described himself as an organizer for the party,, was able to say before Reinstein entered the room, "we have the interests of the veterans at heart, and we can pledge the veterans our wholehearted support."

As soon as Reinstein discovered Frankfeld's affiliation he made his threat to resign, declaring "the "Communist party wants to overthrow the American government by force and I will have nothing to do with them. They shouldn't be recognized here."

After hearing Reinstein's threat to resign as committee clerk, Senator Burke agreed with Reinstein that he would not recognize the Communist. Frankfeld and his companion attempted to remonstrate and Burke then threatened to have them ejected.

"There will be no interruptions, Burke warned them. "I told you I wouldn't recognize the Communist party or its representatives and if you continue to interrupt, you will have to leave the room.

"If you interrupt again, I'll put you out of the room, myself, do you understand that?"

A state house officer was summoned and conferred with Burke but the two men left the committee room before any attempt was made to eject them.

Enterprise
Brockton, Mass.
JAN 8 1936
Date

Middleboro

M'GLUE TO BE CHIEF TALKER

MIDDLEBORO, Jan. 8.—The Middleboro Junior Democratic Crusaders will hold a meeting in the American Legion Hall Thursday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the State ballot law commission, honorary president of the Junior Democratic Crusaders of Massachusetts; four times chairman of the democratic State committee and campaign manager of Gov. Curley, will be the leading speaker. John H. McAuliffe, State organizer of the Junior Democratic Crusaders, will also speak.

Dancing will follow the meeting. The Middleboro Crusaders have shown rapid growth and President William A. Blanchette extends an invitation to the men and women of Plymouth county between the ages of 17 and 30 to attend.

TIMES
Beverly, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Up With The Times

By L. R. H.

BLIND FLIGHT—A host of local friends of Paul S. Bauer of Lynn, manager of the North Shore News Co. and circulation manager of the Beverly Evening Times, were relieved and gratified when word came from Washington Sunday that he had completed a successful "blind flight" from Boston to the Capital in 5 hours and 25 minutes.

Bauer, who has owned and piloted his own plane for about four years, was accompanied by John S. Shobe, Boston test pilot. Except for a half-hour stop for gasoline in Camden, N. J., the trip was uninterrupted and uneventful.

Bauer, a son of former Mayor Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, undertook the flight, he said, to support his contention that private planes should have the same right to use regulated airways as transport ships.

"There is a movement under way to confine official airways solely to commerical planes," he added, "and I wanted to show the authorities that there is as much safety for me flying by instruments as there is for commercial or transport pilots."

Congratulations, Paul, and the same good luck whenever you "take the air!"

L.—R.—H.

GROWING — Year-end report from Manchester, claiming that the shoe output for New Hampshire will approximate 30,000,000 pairs in 1935, a gain of about 17 percent over 1934, shows where a substantial part of Massachusetts shoe business has gone. Radical trade union tactics can justly be blamed for most of this loss, a substantial part of which can be chalked up to Essex county.

L.—R.—H.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK—January 2 has come and gone, and the prospects of a return to sanity and employment in Haverhill shoe factories seems now assured through the Boot and Shoe Workers union. The snipers and smoke-screen creators in the old setup may be hard to convince that they are beaten, but events of the past few days are surely encouraging for an eventual accomplishment of peace and prosperity in our city. With the honest cooperation of workers, employers and the municipal government there is no reason why our hopes, long deferred, will not be at last realized through indusrial peace.—Haverhill Sunday Record Jan. 5.

L.—R.—H.

By direction of the Governor another renegade Republican in the person of former State Treasurer Fred J. Burrell of Medford has been appointed a deputy assessor of income taxes at a $2500 salary. What a chance to get back at his enemies!

L.—R.—H.

SANITY WILL WIN—The Hartford Courant predicts that common sense will prevail in the disposition of such political problems as the Townsend plan, when it says:

Although it is as difficult to argue with those who have been "hipped" by Townsendism as it was to argue with the Greenbackers and the Populists of other days, it is not to be forgotten that far more than a modicum of common sense resides in the American people, which will assert itself with increasing force now that the Old-Age Revolving Pension has become a political issue. Those Congressmen and candidates for Congress who, to gain votes, have been willing to play on the credulity of the Townsendites are likely to look pretty sick before election day rolls around. Lincoln's remark, also attributed to P. T. Barnum, that you cannot fool all the people all the time still holds good.

L.—R.—H.

ANOTHER MESS—As I expected, state A. F. of L. officers are not pleased at the Governor's and Frank Goodwin's interference in the Haverhill labor situation, where the Boot and Shoe Workers union is in a fair way to rescue the shoe industry from its threatened complete extermination.

Following the surrender of the Governor to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles on the question of the latter's mixing in the shoe trade unions' scrap in Haverhill, Robert J. Watt, Curley lieutenant and recent appointee on the unemployment compensation commission, jumps into the fight with a sizzling attack on Goodwin and a backhanded slap at the Governor.

The Boot and Shoe is an American Federation affiliate. Brockton district for years was its stronghold in the East, until Goodwin mixed in and helped to drive it out by means of his independent "Brotherhood," now trying to mess things up in Haverhill as the B. and S. corrals practically every-employed shoe worker in 90 percent of the Haverhill factories.

L.—R.—H.

NEUTRAL OMISSIONS—I hope you get a good laugh, as I did, out of this peace of brilliant sarcasm in the "Topics of the Times" column in the Sunday New York Times:

For a Presidential year the new Neutrality Bill has some startling omissions. There is nothing in the bill which compels the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System to lay an air embargo againt Democratic and Republican belligerents alike. As the Presidential campaign gets hotter and hotter there is nothing in the Neutrality Bill to prevent the sale to belligerents of the essential war commodities so picturesquely named by Alfred E. Smith, boloney and banana oil.

Neither is there any provision enforcing 100 percent neutrality in the matter of postcard polls, college alumni canvasses, groundhog phenomena, goosebone prophecies and other vaticinations. They all infallibly predict the outcome of the election next November and consequently exert an enormous influence on the bandwagon vote.

L.—R.—H.

Deploring the rapid increase in motor car fatalities, Governor Lehman of New York, in his annual message wisely said: "Any approach to a solution of this problem requires consideration of the driver, the vehicle, the rate of speed, safety education and the need of traffic regulation."

L.—R.—H.

PROGRESS—I was gratified and pleased this week to learn that the High school gymnasium will soon be equipped with a modern and efficient amplifying system, thanks to the wisdom of the School Board and the cooperation of principal Pierce and the trade school heads.

With an appropriation of $75 by the Board for the purchase of equipment and parts, the students are constructing an amplifier and loud speakers which will enable everyone who attends a banquet in the Gym to hear plainly the speakers at the head table.

This is what I call commendable co-operation and progress.

L.—R.—H.

If the country could feel assured that new raids on the Treasury, such as demands for cash payment of the bonus, would be warded off, and Federal relief costs reduced to

continued

the minimum comparable with irreducible needs, industry would forge ahead faster. And this would automatically reduce the relief problem by the provision of those permanent jobs which alone represent real employment gains.—Washington Post.

L.—R.—H.

"WHY FARLEY GRINS"—This is the heading of a recent editorial in the Boston American which says:

A promise was made to the American people by Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1932 to reduce expenses and lop off unnecessary bureaus.

Here are the results of that promise only three short years afterward:

Federal pay checks totalling $5,387,555,364 are being handed out. And 9,047,956 persons are on the payrolls, divided as follows:

WPA and PWA	2,975,000
AAA payments	3,430.000
Regular employes	796.297
Veterans' aid	860,000
CCC	539,000
Student aid	109,000
Military	281,654
Civil pensions	50,000
Legislative and judicial	7,005
Total	9,047,956

There were ONLY 2,150,835 persons on the government rolls when the PROMISE was made.

These figures have been compiled by the "United States News," of Washington, D. C., which adds this startling comment:

"THEY INDICATE THAT NEARLY ONE-FOURTH OF THE VOTING POPULATION IS ON THE PAYROLL AND THAT MORE PERSONS ARE RECEIVING MONTHLY CHECKS FROM THE GOVERNMENT THAN ARE EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING IN THIS COUNTRY AND NEARLY AS MANY AS ARE EMPLOYED ON FARMS."

These figures are EXCLUSIVE of the millions on relief in this country.

With ONE-FOURTH of the voting population on the payrolls is it any wonder the administration is careless of its promises, and Farley boasts he will carry Pennsylvania for his chief?

Enterprise
Brockton, Mass.
JAN 8 1936
Date

'REDS' CREATE FLURRY OVER BONUS RESOLVE

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—(UP)—Appearance of two communists disrupted a legislative hearing to-day on a resolve to memorialize Congress in favor of the United Veterans' bill for payment of the soldiers' bonus.

The pair left voluntarily after Sen. Burke, democrat, Boston, chairman of the committee on constitutional law, threatened to "throw them out."

Philip Frankfeld of Boston arose to speak in favor of the resolve. "We have the interests of the veterans at heart," he said, "and we can pledge the veterans our whole-hearted support."

"Do you represent any party?" Burke asked. Frankfeld said he was an organizer for the communist party and was acting "on instructions of the 150 veterans who are members of our party and who believe in our political views."

Rep. Reinstein, republican, Revere, committee clerk, arose in protest. "The communist party wants to overthrow the American government by force," he said, "and I will have nothing to do with them. They shouldn't be recognized here I'll not take any notes on what the communist party has to say. If you make me, I'll resign. You'll have to get a new clerk."

State Adjutant Harold P. Redden of the American Legion supported Reinstein. "The American Legion doesn't want the aid of the communist party," he said.

Burke restored order, then ruled: "I believe like the clerk, that the party has been formed to overthrow the government by force. I will rule that I will not recognize them here."

The men turned and left the room. Then the committee took the resolve under advisement and went into executive session. Earlier, Rep. Downey, democrat, Brockton, and several other legislators had spoken in favor of the measure.

The resolve was drafted by the State department of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled Veterans and has been indorsed by Gov. Curley.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Advocate Payment Of Bonus

Appearance of Communists Disrupts Legislative Committee Hearing.

BULLETIN

BOSTON, Jan. 8, (AP)—The Massachusetts House of Representatives today adopted a resolution to memoralize Congress in favor of immediate cash payment of the bonus to war veterans. The resolution now goes to the State Senate which meets at 2 p. m. tomorrow to consider it.

BOSTON, Jan. 8, (UP)—The legislative Committee on Constitutional Law voted unanimously today to report favorably the resolve for the Massachusetts Legislature to memorialize Congress in favor of immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Appearance of two Communists disrupted a legislative hearing being given by the committee.

The pair left voluntarily after Senator Burke (D) Boston, chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Law, threatened to "throw them out."

Favors Resolve

Philip Frankfeld of Boston arose to speak in favor of the resolve.

"We have the interests of the veterans at heart," he said, "and we can pledge the veterans our wholehearted support."

"Do you represent any party?" Burke asked.

Frankfeld said he was an organizer for the Communist party and was acting "on instructions of the 150 veterans who are members of our party and who believe in our political views."

Representative Reinstein (R) Revere, committee clerk, rose in protest.

"The Communist party wants to overthrow the American government by force," he said, "and I will have nothing to do with them. They shouldn't be recognized here. I'll not make any notes on what the Communist party has to say. If you make me, I'll resign. You'll have to get a new clerk."

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"The American Legion doesn't want the aid of the Communist party," he said.

Burke restored order, then ruled: "I believe like the clerk, that the party has been formed to overthrow the government by force. I will rule that I will not recognize them here."

Continued

Frankfeld and his unidentified companion began to talk, both at once.

"I'll throw you out," stormed Burke.

The men turned and left the room. Then the committee took the resolve under advisement and went into executive session. Earlier, Representative Downey Democrat, Brockton and several other legislators had spoken in favor of the measure.

The resolve was drafted by the State Department of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled Veterans, and has been endorsed by Governor Curley.

Con Bradlee

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Hurley To Speak At Hub Jackson Dinner

Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley will address the Jackson Day dinner of the Young Democrats in Boston tonight. He has cancelled plans to attend the dinner in Washington in order to represent Gov. Curley in Boston.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Political Grab Bag

—By Thomas K. Brindley—

Democrats Observe Jackson Day to Eat, Hear Roosevelt Talk, and—Creditors Hope—Get Money to Pay Overdue Bills.

This is Jackson Day.

In observance of the occasion, Democrats will gather about banquet tables tonight and eat $1 dinners for which they will pay anywhere from $1.25 to $50, the top price being asked for the affair in the nation's capital.

While to all and sundry, it may appear the principal purpose of tonight's gatherings is for the Democrats to demonstrate their abilities as epicures, such is not the case.

They are eating and paying pretty high prices for the privilege for the following reasons:

1—Because they are Democrats.

2—Because the President thinks it's a good idea.

3—Because the President is going to deliver another early campaign address.

4—Because the Democrats have a lot of bills to pay from the the last campaign.

* * * * * *

Of course, the Democrats are not the only ones who stage affairs of this nature to wheedle money out of loyal party men. The Republicans do it too, but by a stroke of luck the G. O. P. happens to be out of the "red" at this particular time.

Whether it will be after the wild and wooly campaign that is ahead remains to be seen.

Very likely both major parties will be very much in the crimson a year hence, but that will be a source of concern only to the people to whom they owe the money.

The reasons that the Democrats are dining tonight are set forth above, although it is quite likely various orators will remember to mention that Jackson Day is celebrated because it is the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. That skirmisn was staged in the War of 1812, in case any speakers at nearby banquets tonight have forgotten to brush up on their history.

No doubt, boys and girls in high school know more about Andrew Jackson than the politicians who will try to talk about him tonight. He won great fame in the Revolutionary War although only a boy when it was fought. He served in both branches of Congress and was an unsuccessful candidate for President against John Quincy Adams.

He gained his greatest prominence during the War of 1812, when he conducted a successful campaign against the Creek Indians in addition to defending New Orleans against the British invaders.

Eventually, he served two terms as President during which he showed himself to be stern, uncompromising, and determined.

* * * * * *

But he couldn't have been too much of a politician—as that species goes today—because Edward C. Smith, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Political Science in New York University, writes of him:

"His honesty, his fearlessness, and his constant efforts in behalf of the people endeared him to all classes and made him a popular hero such as perhaps no other President ever became."

But if we keep up this account of Mr. Jackson, the politicians who will address the Democrats while awaiting the President's speech tonight, won't have much left to say about the man who is supposed to be honored on this day.

Of course, most of the politicians will devote their time to doing the following:

1—Telling what great fellows they are.

2—Telling how lucky the State is to have a Democratic admin-

istration.

3—Again reminding the audiences how great they are.

4—Reminding the Democrats that they have a loyal party man in the White House.

5—And urging their auditors not to forget that while they are hurling bouquets hither and yon, that they are pretty good fellows themselves!

Andrew Jackson is quite likely to be forgotten.

In fact, if any of the current crop of politicians finds out that the gentleman's "constant efforts" were directed in behalf of the public, instead of himself, they are likely to disown him.

* * * * * *

But no matter how much attention is paid tonight to the real reason for observing Jackson Day, there is one important result anticipated by certain persons throughout the United States.

We refer to the creditors of the Democratic party.

They are due to get paid.

Take the word of Postmaster-General James A. Farley, who triples in politics as Postmaster-General, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, for that. He has said the proceeds from tonight's numerous banquets are to be devoted to paying back bills.

That is why a number of local men went about the streets today with smiles on their faces.

After having been given the well known "run-around" from the Governor's office to Chairman Joseph McGrath of the Democratic State Committee to his predecessor, Charles H. McGlue, to former City Treasurer Edmund Dolan of Boston and to sundry other party leaders before being edged back into the Governor's outer office, these men anticipate collecting what is due them.

They contributed services, material and halls for the 1934 campaign.

They have been waiting since to collect these long overdue obligations and see a ray of hope in tonight's eatfest.

Not that they are interested in what any politicians have to say!

Their interest is in how much money the Democrats will have to pay the back bills after the oratory and the eating are ended.

* * * * * *

Next year, it may be the Republicans whom they will be dunning.

One never knows!

Boston Mass.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Sue Democratic Attackers, Schuster Advises Curley

BOSTON, Jan. 7, (AP)—Executive Councillor Winfield A. Schuster, Republican, today awaited Governor Curley's answer to his challenge to the Governor to include "Democratic foes," in his threat to take legal action against his detractors.

"The truth is," the councillor from Douglas said last night in an address, "that the hostility to Governor Curley has spread from the Republican party until it now is general without regard to party politics.

"The Governor owes it to himself to protect his character against any false allegations," Mr. Schuster declared, challenging Mr. Curley to get vindication from "these upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism x x x leveled against you by Republicans."

Among the "upstanding Democrats" named by Mr. Schuster as the Governor's critics, were former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, former Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

Angered by charges he sponsored an institutions building program solely for the benefit of contractors, the Governor threatened last Saturday to sue his detractors for libel, accusing specifically Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and "the royal purple group of the Republican party and flunkies."

SENTINEL
Fitchburg, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Jackson Day Dinner Calls Many to D. C.

Noted Party Chiefs Will Be Absent, However, As Roosevelt Drive Begins

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Democratic party leaders converged on Washington from all over the country today to help President Roosevelt formally launch his campaign for re-election tonight at the national Jackson day dinner.

As he addresses similar gatherings from coast to coast from the banquet table at 10 p. m. (est), the president will be surrounded by his cabinet, most Democratic members of the Senate and House, members of the national committee and other prominent party officials.

But almost as conspicuous as the list of guests will be the names of absentees. Alfred E. Smith, once the Democratic presidential candidate, will not be there. Probably John W. Davis, another one-time party nominee, will not. Missing will be other names that have figured prominently at former Jackson day dinners.

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—That $50-a-plate Jackson day dinner in Washington tonight will attract 50 Massachusetts Democrats willing to contribute four-fifths of the price of the meal toward the national party deficit.

They will pay a total of $2500, of which $2000 will be applied on the Democratic committee deficit of approximately $500,000.

Gov. James M. Curley heads a large list of Democratic state officials who will attend.

A number of women prominent in the party in the state also have reservations, including Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, vice chairman of the state committee; Mrs. Grace Howe of Fall River, secretary of the committee; Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan, also of Fall River, and Miss Mary Ward of Boston, immigration commissioner.

The Roosevelt family will be well represented at the Jackson day dinner of Massachusetts Democrats here tonight.

James Roosevelt, eldest son of the president, heads the list of speakers and John Roosevelt, the president's youngest son and a Harvard student, leads the ushers' list.

While Gov. Curley attends the dinner in Washington, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley will be the ranking officer of the commonwealth in attendance. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will be Boston's leading Democrat present.

More than 1000 are expected to attend.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Goodwin Must Give Lynn Motorist Registration Plates That Satisfy

State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin is expected to make known today or in the near future the registration number he is willing to give Nichols W. Mathey of Lynn.

Until he issues registration plates suitable to Mr. Mathey, Supreme Court Justice Edward P. Pierce will not dismiss a petition aimed at compelling Mr. Goodwin to do that.

Mr. Mathey contends he had a low number for years, until 1936 when it was assigned to Charles Manion, former chauffeur for Governor Curley. Counsel for Mr. Goodwin said a satisfactory number would be substituted, and Judge Pierce ruled the petition would not be dismissed until Mr. Mathey was advised what plates were available.

Boston Mass.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

In taking it all back, Governor Curley makes it clear that the blast he aimed at Registrar Goodwin was only a whiff of hot air.

SENTINEL
Fitchburg, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Communist Speaker Barred By Legislators

State Senate Committee Head Refuses to Hear Talk Favoring Bonus

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — A communist who appeared before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to favor payment of the veterans' bonus was denied the right to speak today.

Philip Frankfeld of Boston, who said he represented 150 World war veterans who were communists and could pledge support of the Communist party, was told by Senator Thomas Burke of Boston, chairman of the committee on constitutional law, that he would be ejected if he attempted to speak.

Burke, whose committee was conducting a hearing on a petition to memorialize Congress in favor of the United Veterans' bill for cash payment of the bonus, said he would not recognize the Communist party or it representatives.

Clerk Raised Issue

Rep. Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere, clerk of the committee, precipitated the issue by refusing to record Frankfeld's testimony and threatening to resign as clerk if asked to do so.

He said the party advocated overthrow of the government and should not be heard.

Gov. James M. Curley yesterday announced his support of the United Veterans' bill.

After hearing several members of veterans' organizations favoring the petition to Congress in favor of the measure, the hearing was adjourned.

Reinstein, who was late in reaching the hearing room, was told by Chairman Burke to record the name and address of Frankfeld. When he learned who he was he said, "I'll not make any notes on what the Communist party has to say. If you make me, I'll resign as clerk. You'll have to get another clerk."

Redden Speaks for Legion

The first knowledge the committee had that Frankfeld was present came from Harold P. Redden, adjutant of the state department of the American Legion. Redden said he understood communists were present and asserted the Legion did not want the aid of the Communist party.

Frankfeld, who described himself as an organizer for the party, was able to say before Reinstein entered the room, "We have the interests of the veterans at heart, and we can pledge the veterans our wholehearted support."

As soon as Reinstein discovered Frankfeld's affiliation he made his threat to resign, declaring "the Communist party wants to overthow the American government by force and I will have nothing to do with them. They shouldn't be recognized here."

Threatened With Ejection

After hearing Reinstein's threat to resign as committee clerk, Senator Burke agreed with Reinstein that he would not recognize the communist. Frankfeld and his companion attempted to remonstrate and Burke then threatened to have them ejected.

"There will be no interruptions," Burke warned them. "I told you I wouldn't recognize the Communist party or is representatives and if you continue to interrupt, you will have to leave the room.

"If you interrupt again, I'll put you out of the room, myself. Do you understand that?"

A State House officer was summoned and conferred with Burke, but the two men left the committee room before any attempt was made to eject them.

RECORDER
Greenfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

The Horses Have Us

(The Holyoke Transcript)

Gox. Curley suggests that there be an increase on the tax for dog races. He could extend that to horse racing and get something. No one knows how much they bet on horse races in New York State last year, but outside of New York, Massachusetts bet more at the races than any other state save only Illinois and there the difference wasn't very great.

Massachusetts horse race betting totalled $34,500,000 last year. In Illinois the total betting was $35,000,000. For the other states, where the counted leagalized betting is reported, was that Kentuckians bet $10,250,000; visitors to Florida, excluding those at the current meeting at Tropical Park, wagered $20,000,000; Californians bet more than $30,000,000; $27,000,000 was bet in Maryland, $35,000,000 in Illinois, $8,000,000 in Rhode Island, $8,000,000 in New Hampshire, $7,000,000 in Ohio and $2,000,000 in Louisiana.

In addition it is estimated that more than $11,000,000 was bet in Michigan and $15,000,000 in Texas. More millions were bet in Washington, Oregon, West Virginia, South Dakota, Nebraska and Nevada.

In New York the betting probably exceeded a quarter of a billion dollars. Of course no such sum as that would have been wagered there if the mutuels were used, because there would be fewer large bets, the students of the machines realizing that large bets would diminish the odds on the horses they backed.

The attendance at almost all of the tracks in 1935 was much larger than in 1934. In New York 1,135,000 persons visited the various tracks. This was 137,000 more than the previous year. In Massachusetts 2,144,000 watched the races.

That is larger than in any of the states. Almost twice as big a figure as New York shows. This means that horse racing and what it means has gotten across to more people in Massachusetts than in any other of the states. It is something for a rich state that see itself losing its great manufacturing industries to be thinking about.

It isn't that 2,144,000 afternoons were spared by that many people to watch horses or rather to watch the betting dial, and that they poured $34,500,000 around to each other and somebody else, but that the appeal of the gambling instincts is being cultivated on a large scale.

In California where there are not so many people, but where the people live out of doors and are more committed to sport than we are, 1,250,000 visited the tracks. In Rhode Island 750,000 were at Narragansett Park, and a like number visited the course in New Hampshire.

The attendance in Illiniois was 902,000, and, excluding the present meeting at Tropical Park 660,000 visited the Florida tracks.

Men who have studied the attendance figures at all the courses in the country say they were certain more than fifteen million persons witnessed a horse race during the year.

And 1935 wasn't an over opulent year at that.

—o—

The demagogue must have the faculty of making great masses of people believe that he is in earnest, that he sees quite clearly the ends which he would secure, and that he will not flinch from a fight when the time for fighting comes.

get vindication from these up-to-date party and flunkies.

NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

SELECTMEN HEAR PLEA

The Selectmen's Association has voted in annual meeting by a vote of 52 to 25 in favor of biennial sessions of the legislature. They heard Governor Curley plead with them to support his recommendations for additional taxation because there can be no reduction, he said, in governmental expenses for a long time. He needs more taxes to meet increasing expenses of his government.

If his financial recommendations are accepted, the governor declared, it will be possible to end the state tax and reduce the municipal tax rates by $2 on the $1000 of valuation. He outlined his program for additional revenues, including the two-cent cigaret tax, continuation of the extra-cent gasoline tax, the alcohol tax, and others, and contended the recommendations are reasonable and would bring relief to the home-owner, but are being opposed by organized money that brought about creation of the state tax appeals board and has prevented legislation for home-owner relief.

Securing of new revenue is the only salvation of municipalities until prosperity has returned, he said, and called upon selectmen, taxpayers' associations and like bodies to unite for the battle, otherwise it would be impossible for him to succeed in his endeavor.

Every town official is hunting for additional revenue but there will be quite a few of them who will object both to the demand for so much additional as the governor asks and who will doubt the need of growing extravagance. Some even believe there could be a reduction in expenses.

attend.

NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

UNDER THE STATE HOUSE DOME

The Council yesterday endorsed Fred Burrell, former state treasurer, as deputy assessor for the department of taxation and corporations. The vote was on party lines.

Governor Curley left yesterday for Washington to attend the $50-a-plate Jackson day dinner and to stir up federal authorities in one of his numerous efforts to get more funds for the state. The Jackson Day dinner in Boston costs only $10 a plate.

A Warner-for-governor committee filed organization papers yesterday with Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook. The committee is to support Joseph E. Warner in his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor and among its purposes are found listed work for social justice, to guarantee Massachusetts citizens first consideration on state contracts and to see that each contract is "honestly awarded"; a fair share of Federal money for Massachusetts, fairness in civil service, to prevent denial of relief from public funds because of political belief, to prevent diversion of motor vehicle funds for other than road purposes and a drive against crime.

A bill to abolish guest liability in automobile cases, thereby eliminating the $6.50 boost in guest coverage rates after a recent Supreme Court decision which held that gross negligence need not be proved, was filed in the Senate this afternoon by Sen. William A. Davenport of Greenfield.

Hotels with 20 rooms or more would be exempted from the provisions of any referendum which might ban the sale of alcoholic beverages to be consumed on the premises or restrict such sales to wine and beer under a bill filed by Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield in behalf of Arthur L. Race, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association.

GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Marshall Lashes Out At Sliding Scale Rates—434 Bills Filed at State House

STATE HOUSE, Boston—Lashing out at the projected establishment of the sliding scale method of fixing gas and electric rates in Massachusetts, Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown rate expert, yesterday filed a bill prohibiting the use of that system which he described as "impracticable, contrary to fundamental principles of Massachusetts law, gravely inequitable and unconstitutional.

The sliding scale plan has been studied by Gov. Curley's special utility brain trust committee, which is expected to report in favor of it.

The total of bills filed in the House of Representatives yesterday hit 434 for the current session, 43 behind the figure a year ago. There were 52 introduced yesterday. On the Senate side, 131 bills have been filed to date.

Among the petitions was a bill of Representative Johnson of Brockton to jack up the state's share of the pari-mutuel handle at horse tracks to 14 per cent. The state's assessment is now 3½ per cent. The Johnson bill would allow the track 6 per cent for expenses and profit, instead of the existing 6½ per cent. The money would go to an old-age assistance fund.

Representative Johnson also filed a bill requiring district attorneys in districts composed of more than one county to appoint his assistants with regard to representation of the counties served, and to prevent the assistants from acting as private counsel in any criminal court.

Repeal of the dog racing law is sought by Representative Shea of Cambridge.

A number of measures were filed by Representative Sawyer of Ware for Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the state Socialist party. These would make school military drill optional instead of compulsory, increase the state income tax from 6 to 20 per cent, to memorialize Congress in favor of federal uniform labor laws and public ownership of utilities, banks and natural resources, also memorials advocating a 30-hour week with no reduction in pay and for graduated taxes on incomes, legacies and successions.

A bill asking that no contracts for more than $1000 be let by the city of Somerville without bids was introduced by Representative Sherman of that city on behalf of John F. Foster.

Reduction of the 70-year age limit to 65 was sought by Representative Johnson and to 60 by Representative Sawyer on Lewis' petition.

Exemption of veterans of the Spanish war, Philippine insurrection or the China relief expedition from Civil Service requirements is asked in a bill of Representative Connelly of Wakefield.

Horse racing would be forbidden on Monday and dog racing on Saturday, under a proposal of Representative Flaherty of Charlestown, who also filed a bill to have the tracks pay off to nickles, instead of dimes as at present, and to give unclaimed money set aside for pari-mutuel pay-offs to the state treasury.

Penalty...ure on an employer to report an injury to an employe to the state industrial accident board would be punished by a $50 fine for the first offense and $100 for subsequent offenses, under a bill offered by Representative Honan of Winthrop on petition of Chairman Joseph A. Parks of the board. The measure would allow a fine for each time a request by the board for a report went unheeded.

Cities of 50,000 population or more would go under civil service labor laws, under the bill of Representative Lunney of Holyoke, asked by A. C. Moriarty, present of the state, city and town employes.

Senator Cavanagh of Cambridge, East Cambridge District court clerk, filed a petition for an increase in salary of his assistant clerks.

The so-called practice of "scalping" railroad tickets would be made a crime punishable to a fine up to $500 or a year's imprisonment under a measure filed by Senator Hurley of Holyoke for Arthur P. Russell, vice president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Another of Russell's bills would give the railroad, street railway and steamboat special police the status in court of regular police.

Senator Langone of Boston filed a bill requiring that all welfare aid be given to recipients in the form of cash. He also seeks a law allowing the establishment of state or municipal banks, publicly owned.

Hotels with 20 or more rooms would be allowed to sell liquor in "dry" cities and towns, under a bill filed by Senator Putnam of Westfield for Arthur L. Race, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association.

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. would be given back the exemption from jury service they once enjoyed, under the petition of Senator Nicholson of Wareham.

Senator McKeown of Springfield filed a measure for establishment of a commission to negotiate with surrounding states for the development and improvement of rivers flowing through Massachusetts, on petition of Leo S. Greenwood, secretary of the Connecticut Valley council.

A bill requiring that the Boston metropolitan district exercise its option on the purchase of the Boston Elevated Railway was offered by Representative Welsh of Hyde Park.

Trucks which are required to stop along the roadside after dark would have to display red signal flares to passing motorists under a bill filed by Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill.

Continued

Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield filed a bill to prohibit the "sale as pure milk of the combination of milk fat, with milk cream or skimmed milk, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered, dried or dessicated."

Establishment of a commission to negotiate treaties with surrounding states regarding the development and improvement of rivers flowing through Massachusetts and the construction of public works along their banks is sought in a bill filed by Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield on petition of L. S. Greenwood, secretary of the Connecticut Valley council.

Concluded

TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

CHALLENGES CURLEY TO TAKE ACTION

BOSTON, Jan. 7. (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley was challenged tonight by Winfield A. Schuster, a member of the executive council, to include his "Democratic foes" in his threats to bring to court those making false charges against him.

"The truth is," the Republican councillor from Douglass said in an address, "that the hostility of Governor Curley has spread from the Republican party ···til it now is general without regard to party politics." The address was broadcast.

"Come on, Governor," Schuster urged, "as a test to your genuineness, proceed with your threats. Go into the courts and get vindication and get it from the Democrats as well as from the Republicans. Get it from these upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism that has been levelled against you by Republicans."

The governor, angered by charges he sponsored an institutions building program solely for the benefit of contractors, threatened Saturday to sue his critics for libel. He specifically accused Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House of Representatives, and "the Royal Purple group of the Republican party and flunkies."

Schuster publicly called on the governor to make his threat retroactive and to "apply it to his critics in the Democratic party . . . such as Alfred E. Smith (former governor of New York), former Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield . . and others."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Times
Hartford, Ct.
JAN 8 1936

Curley Challenged To 'Gag' Democrats

Boston—(AP)—Executive Councillor Winfield A. Schuster, Republican, today awaited Governor James M. Curley's answer to his challenge to the governor to include "Democratic foes" in his threat to take legal action against his detractors.

"The truth is," the councillor from Douglas said last night in an address, "that the hostility to Governor Curley has spread from the Republican party until it now is general without regard to party politics.

Schuster declared "These upstanding Democrats have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism . . . levelled against you by Republicans."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

SUN
Lewiston Me.
JAN 8 1936

GOV. CURLEY REFUSES TO COMMUTE CLARK SENTENCE

SAYS QUESTION OF SANITY NOT RAISED DURING PROGRESS OF MURDER TRIAL

Boston, Jan. 7—(AP)—The electric chair was brought closer to Miller Frank Clark, 57, condemned murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, 18, by refusal of Governor James M. Curley today to extend executive clemency.

Clark is under sentence to die during the week of Jan. 12 for murdering the girl, an employe of a Boston bakery.

Two State psychiatrists, Dr. A. Warren Stearns and Harry C. Colomon, reported Clark feeble-minded, and that his judgment and control had been impaired by disease.

In refusing to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment, the Governor said he was doing so because the question of Clark's sanity "was not raised at any time during the progress of his trial."

ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

STATE HOUSE NEWS IN BRIEF

Sen. Davenport Files Bill to Abolish Guest Liability.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Sen. William A. Davenport, of Greenfield, yesterday filed a bill in the Senate to abolish guest liability in automobile cases thereby eliminating the $6.50 increase in guest coverage rates, following a decision by the Supreme Court that gross negligence need not be proved.

The Supreme Court's recent decision ruled that a violation of the road was sufficient grounds for recovery, although it had been assumed generally that gross negligence must be proved for a guest rider to recover. The rates were raised but Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles declared there would be a refund if the law on which the court decision was based is repealed.

On petition of Arthur L. Race, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Men's Association, Sen. Harry P. Putnam, of Westfield, filed a bill yesterday, under the provisions of which, regardless of the vote of a city or town on liquor at a biennial state election, hotels of more than 20 rooms would be exempt from a no-license decision.

Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan yesterday branded as "untrue" charges made on the floor of the Senate Monday, by Sen. Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston, that his department tried to award the state's granite curbing contract to the Fletcher Granite Co., of Milford, N. H. He also said, in reply to Langone, that he would welcome an investigation of his department in connection with pier leases, after Sen. Langone was quoted as saying he understood that people were not paying rent for the property. Commissioner Callahan said that the lessees are paying rent, but that a few may be in arrears.

At noon today, for the first time since 1861, the state celebrated New Orleans day, as directed by the Legislature. At noon a salute of guns was fired on Boston Common and following this, Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley was introduced by Col. Frederick Gilbert Bauer, of Weymouth, and then delivered a radio address.

Gov. Curley yesterday said: "I would be delighted to have the convention here if the money could be raised," when speaking relative to the matter of having the Democratic

Continued

get vindication from these up- can party and flunkies.

attend.

convention in Boston; but he said he did not consider the matter seriously because it would be too difficult to raise the necessary $250,000 for that purpose. He said it would be "lovely" if the Democrats decided to have it in the Hub.

Rep. Rufus H. Bond, of Medford, filed petitions yesterday that would allow co-operative banks to sell shares to the Home Loan Owners' Corporation would provide for issuance of optional savings shares of the ultimate value of $200, would establish the reserve requirements of co-operative banks at 10 per cent of their total share liabilities, exclusive of unmatured shares, would establish the reserve requirements of co-operative banks at 3 per cent of their total resources, and would authorize co-operative banks to borrow for the purpose of making real estate loans.

Rep. Adolph Johnson, of Brockton, filed another banking bill, under the provisions of which the amount of taxation to be assessed on and paid semi-annually by banks and trust companies would not be less than one-eighth of one per cent of the deposits.

He would also distribute one-half of the receipts from the gasoline tax to the cities and towns in proportion to the registration of motor vehicles.

Rep. Johnson would also prevent assistant district attorneys from acting as private counsel in the criminal side of any court. In another bill, Rep. Johnson would seek an increase from 10 to 20 per cent the race track receipts on wagered money, of which sum 14 per cent would be turned over to the state which is 10½ per cent more than it now receives.

Rep. Edward J. Connelly, of Wakefield, has filed a bill with the Legislature, under the provisions of which would be exempted veterans of the Spanish war, the Philippine Insurrection and the Chinese relief expedition from Civil Service requirements, a bill that has been vetoed annually for several years.

Sen. William Davenport, of Greenfield, has filed a bill to prohibit the sale, as "pure milk," of the combination of milk fat with milk cream or skimmed milk, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered or dried.

Under the provisions of a bill proposed on petition of the State Industrial Accident Board, employers who continue to refuse or fail to report injuries of their employes to the board, after a first fine of $50, would be fined $100.

Yesterday the Warner-for-Governor committee filed organization papers with Sec. of State Frederic W. Cook. This committee will support Joseph E. Warner, former attorney general as candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The Senate is to meet tomorrow and then adjourn until Monday.

Concluded

COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

CURLEY LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

Many New Bills Filed in Legislature—Council Holds Brief Session—No Discussion of Parole Board Policy—Governor Endorses Bonus Bill—Clark Refused Commutation.

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Distribution of one-half of the gasoline tax to the cities and towns, in proportion to the registration of motor vehicles was proposed in a bill filed in the House today.

The measure, filed by Representative Adolph Johnson of Brockton, was one of a widely diversified avalanche of new measures which brought to 600 the new bills filed to date.

Governor James M. Curley put in a very busy day at the State House. He left late in the day for Washington to attend the Jackson day dinner tomorrow accompanied by a corps of budget experts, including Charles P. Howard, chairman of the administration and Finance commission.

Curley also presided at a brief session of the executive council, which confirmed his appointment of a new trustee of the Massachusetts State college, and the reappointment of a present trustee.

Postpone Parole Board Discussion.

The controversial matter of Parole board policy was postponed by the council at the suggestion of Curley, who said it would be "hardly fair" for the council to act on testimony of members of the Parole board and officers of penal institutions for another week.

Two other actions of the governor during the day were his refusal to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, convicted of slaying Ethel Zuckerman in a Boston bakery shop two years ago; and his endorsement of the bonus bill now pending in Congress.

While the House did not meet, the Senate did so briefly, and heard a plea from Senator Thomas M. Burke of Boston that the recess commission reports on biennial sessions and taxation be taken up immediately. It then adjourned.

Much New Legislation.

Bills proposing new legislation continued to pour in, bringing the number now before the two houses for consideration to more than 600.

Among these proposals was one to empower the state or cities to enter the banking business, filed by Senator Joseph A. Langone jr., of Boston, and another, offered by Representative Rufus H. Bond of Milford, to allow co-operative banks to sell shares to the Home Owners Loan Corp.

New bills to increase the percentage of the take of the state from horse and dog racing, and to reduce from 70 to 65 the age requirement for those who receive old age assistance, also were filed.

Representative Roland Sawyer of Ware sought in another bill to increase on a graduated scale, the rate of taxation of legacies and successions.

Two bills affecting railroads were filed by Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke. One on petition of the New Haven railroad, would provide prison sentences of a year for the "scalping" of railroad tickets; and the other would give railroad police the status of regular police officers.

Employers who continue to refuse or neglect to report injuries to their employees to the State Industrial Accident board, after a first fine of $50, would be fined $100, under another bill proposed, on petition of the accident board.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

SUN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Legislators Bar Red Spokesman

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—A Communist who appeared before a committee of the Massachusetts legislature to favor payment of the veterans bonus, was denied the right to speak today.

Philip Frankfeld of Boston, who said he represented 150 World war veterans who were Communists and could pledge support of the Communist party, was told by Senator Thomas Burke of Boston, chairman of the committee on constitutional law, that he would be ejected if he attempted to speak.

Burke, whose committee was conducting a hearing on a petition to memorialize congress in favor of the United Veterans bill for cash payment of the bonus, said he would not recognize the Communist party or its representatives.

Rep. Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere, clerk of the committee, precipitated the issue by refusing to record Frankfeld's testimony and threatening to resign as clerk if asked to do so.

He said the party advocated overthrow of the government and should not be heard.

Governor James M. Curley yesterday announced his support of the United Veterans bill.

After hearing several members of veterans organizations favoring the petition to congress in favor of the measure, the hearing was adjourned.

ITEM
Lynn, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

BONUS HEARING AT STATE HOUSE IS IN AN UPROAR

Two Communists Ordered Out of Room After Revere Solon Threatens to Resign

SUPPORT NOT DESIRED

They Leave Before Arrival of State House Officer. Lynn Solon Favors Resolution

Representative Charles V. Hogan, of Lynn, appeared before the legislative committee on constitutional law this morning in favor of the adoption by the Massachusetts General Court of resolutions memorializing Congress in favor of the payment of the soldiers' bonus.

The hearing was thrown into an uproar with threats of Representative Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere to resign as clerk of the committee and a warning of Senator Thomas Burke of Dorchester, committee chairman, that he would bodily "throw out" two representatives of the communist party.

Burke said he would not recognize the Communist party or its representatives.

Representative Reinstein of Revere said the party advocated overthrow of the government and should not be heard.

Curley in Favor.

Governor James M. Curley yesterday announced his support of the United Veterans' bill.

After hearing several members of veterans' organizations favoring the petition to Congress in favor of the measure, the hearing was adjourned.

Reinstein, who was late in reaching the hearing room, was told by Chairman Burke to record the name and address of Frankfeld. When he learned who he was, he said: "I'll not make any notes on what the Communist party has to say. If you make me I'll resign as clerk. You'll have to get another clerk."

The first knowledge the committee had that Frankfeld was present came from Harold P. Redden, adjutant of the State Department of the American Legion. Redden said he understood Communists were present and asserted the Legion did not want the aid of the Communist party.

Frankfeld, who described himself as an organizer for the party, was able to say before Reinstein entered the room, "We have the interests of the veterans at heart, and we can pledge the veterans our wholehearted support."

No Recognition.

As soon as Reinstein discovered Frankfeld's affiliation he made his tthreat to resign, declaring "the Communist party wants to overthrow the American governmen by force and I will have nothing to do with them. They shouldn't be recognized here."

Ater fhearing Reinstein's threat to resign as committee clerk, Senator Burke agreed with Reinstein that he would not recognize the Communist. Frankfeld and his companion attempted to remonstrate and Burke then threatened to have them ejected.

"There will be no inerruptions," Burke warned them. "I told you I wouldn't recognize the Communist party or its representatives and if you continue to interrupt, you will have to leave the room.

"If you interrupt again, I'll put you out of the room, myself, do you understand that?"

A State House officer was summoned and conferred with Burke but the two men left the committee room before any attempt was made to eject them.

ITEM
Lynn, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

GAROFANO HEADS BARBERS BOARD

Local Man Elected Chairman of State Commission; Opens Special Drive

Tony A. Garofano of Saugus and Lynn today was reelected chairman of the State Board Registration of Barbering. He was recently appointed to the board by Gov. Curley.

TONY A. GAROFANO,
Reelected Chairman State Board Registration in Barbering.

Chairman Garofano announced that inspectors of the board will start a tour of the state, checking up on barbers who have failed to renew their annual registrations.

There are approximately 10,000 barbers coming within the provision of the law and of these 2000 have not registered.

Registration is required before Jan. 1.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

Leader
Manchester, N. H.
JAN 8 1936

TWO ROOSEVELTS AT JACKSON DAY DINNER

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—(A.P.)—The Roosevelt family will be well represented at the Jackson Day dinner of Massachusetts Democrats here tonight.

James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, heads the list of speakers and John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son and a Harvard student, leads the ushers' list.

While Gov. James M. Curley attends the dinner in Washington, Lt. Governor Joseph L. Hurley will be the ranking officer of the commonwealth in attendance.

More than 1,000 are expected to attend.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
Boston Mass.

NEWS
Milford, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Schuster Dares Curley to Sue

Boston, Jan. 8—The recent statement by Gov. James M. Curley that every charge "without basis and libelous" made against him would be taken to the courts was answered by Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas in a radio address last night.

Councillor Schuster called upon the governor to make "his threat retroactive and apply it to his critics in the Democratic party", and he named former Governor Ely, Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, Alfred E. Smith, Mayor Mansfield of Boston, a Boston newspaper and "a few others owing their political allegiance to the party of which he is the titular leader."

TRANSCRIPT
North Adams, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

REQUEST MADE BY COMMUNIST BRINGS DENIAL

World War Veteran Who is Member of Party, Not Allowed to Speak on Bonus at Boston.

Boston, Jan. 8—(A.P.)—A communist who appeared before a committee of the Massachusetts legislature to favor payment of the veterans' bonus was denied the right to speak today.

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Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT
North Adams, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Roosevelt to Open Fight At Jackson Dinner Tonight

(By Nathan Robertson—Associated Press Staff Writer)

Washington, Jan. 8—(A.P.)—Democratic party leaders converged on Washington from all over the country today to help President Roosevelt formally launch his campaign for re-election tonight at the national Jackson day dinner.

As he addresses similar gatherings from coast to coast from the banquet table here at 10 p. m. (E. S. T.), the President will be surrounded by his cabinet, most Democratic members of the Senate and House, members of the national committee and other prominent party officials.

But almost as conspicuous as the list of guests will be the names of absentees. Alfred E. Smith, once the Democratic presidential candidate, will not be there. Probably John W. Davis, another one-time party nominee, will not. Missing will be other names that have figured prominently at former Jackson day dinners.

50 Attend From Massachusetts

Boston, Jan. 8—(A.P.)—That $50-a-plate Jackson day dinner in Washington tonight will attract 50 Massachusetts Democrats willing to contribute four-fifths of the price of the meal toward the national party deficit.

They will pay a total of $2,500, of which $2,000 will be applied on the Democratic committee deficit of approximately $500,000.

Governor James M. Curley heads a large list of Democratic state officials who will attend.

A number of women prominent in the party in the state also have reservations, including Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, vice chairman of the state committee; Mrs. Grace Howe of Fall River, secretary of the committee; Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan, also of Fall River, and Miss Mary Ward of Boston, immigration commissioner.

TRANSCRIPT
North Adams, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

SCHUSTER AWAITS CURLEY'S ANSWER

Governor Challenged to Include "Democratic Foes" in Threat to Take Legal Action.

Boston, Jan. 8.—(A.P.)—Executive Councillor Winfield A Schuster, Republican, today awaited Governor James M. Curley's answer to his challenge to the governor to include "Democratic foes," in his threat to take legal action against his detractors.

"The truth is," the councillor from Douglass said last night in an address, "that the hostility to Governor Curley has spread from the Republican party until it now is general without regard to party politics.

"The governor owes it to himself to protect his character against any false allegations," Schuster declared, challenging Curley to get vindication from "these upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism . . . levelled against you by Republicans."

Angered by charges he sponsored an institutions building program solely for the benefit of contractors the governor threatened last Saturday to sue his detractors for libel, accusing specifically Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the state house o representatives, and "The roya purple group of the Republican part and flunkies."

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

CRITIC AWAITS CURLEY REPLY TO CHALLENGE

Schuster Urges Governor Include Democratic Foes in Threat

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"The truth is," the Republican Councillor from Douglas said in an address, "that the hostility to Governor Curley has spread from the Republican party until it now is general without regard to party politics."

"Come on, Governor," Schuster urged, "as a test to your genuineness, proceed with your threats. Go into the courts and get vindication and get it from the Democrats as well as from the Republicans. Get it from these upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism that has been levelled against you by Republicans."

Among the "upstanding Democrats" named by Schuster as the Governor's critics, were former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, former Governor Ely of Massachusetts, and Mayor Mansfield of Boston.

Quoting Democrats, Schuster said:

"Mayor Mansfield said of Mr. Curley on Sept. 14: 'For the first time in its long and honorable history Massachusetts has a Governor who is not only ruthless but wholly unscrupulous. This is shown by the public record that he has made since he assumed office. It is the duty of us all to see that he shall never again be elected to represent the people of Massachusetts in any office whatever. I am committed to a campaign to terminate his political career.' Does Mayor Mansfield belong to the Royal Purple group of the Republican party, Governor?

"Joseph B. Ely, the former Governor and one of the finest men the Democratic party has produced in our generation, standing on the platform of Tremont Temple in Boston on the night of Sept. 18, 1934, publicly divested himself of all protection of the courts and uttered this forthright challenge, 'I demand that Mr. Curley, in keeping with the principle laid down by President Roosevelt, explain how he lives on a scale far beyond his visible sources of income.' In other words, 'Where did you get it, Jim?' Is Mr. Ely of the Royal Purple group of the Republican party?"

Angered by charges he sponsored an institutions building program solely for the benefit of contractors, The Governor threatened to sue his detractors for libel, accusing specifically Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and "The Royal Purple group of the Republican Party and flunkies."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

GAS TAX SHARE TO CITIES URGED

Brockton Legislator's Bill Would Distribute Half of Funds

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STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

FALMOUTH MAN SEES GOVERNOR ON POST

Special to Standard-Times

BOSTON, Jan. 8 — Thomas A Barnes of Falmouth and Patrick W. Hehir of Worcester, both candidates for the position of director of the state division of fisheries and game, now held by Raymond J. Kenney, were among those who conferred with Governor Curley before he left for Washington, late yesterday afternoon.

The visitors stated that they had informed the Chief Executive that whichever of the two was selected for the position would be satisfactory to the other. "We told the governor it was about time that a real sportsman was appointed as head of the division," the candidates declared.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

CURLEY REFUSES CLARK CLEMENCY

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The electric chair was brought closer to Miller Frank Clark, 57, condemned murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, 18, by refusal of Governor James M. Curley today to extend executive clemency.

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...attend.

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Schuster Dares Governor To Proceed With Threats

Include 'Democratic Foes' in Court Action, He Suggests

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Governor James M. Curley was challenged tonight by Winfield A. Schuster, a member of the Executive Council, to include his "Democratic foes" in his threats to bring to court those making false charges against him.

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Schuster publicly called on the Governor to make his threat retroactive and to "apply it to his critics in the Democratic party * * * such as Alfred E. Smith (former governor of New York), former Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, * * * and others."

GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

F. D. R. LAUNCHES DRIVE TONIGHT

Party Leaders Gather for Jackson Day Dinner; Smith Is Absent

(By Nathan Robertson, Associated Press Staff Writer)

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Bay State Democrats Represented

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Boston to Have Dinner

The Roosevelt family will be well represented at the Jackson day dinner of Massachusetts Democrats here tonight.

James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, heads the list of speakers, and John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son and a Harvard student, leads the ushers' list.

While Gov. James M. Curley attends the dinner in Washington, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley will be the ranking officer of the commonwealth in attendance. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will be Boston's leading Democrat present.

More than 1,000 are expected to attend.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

MONAHAN APPROVED BY GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL AS M. S. C. TRUSTEE

Boston, Jan. 8.—(AP)—The executive council approved the appointment of William C. Monahan of Framingham, as a trustee of the Massachusetts State college and the reappointment of Nathaniel I. Bowditch as a trustee of the college yesterday.

The council also approved the nomination by Governor James M. Curley of James E. Maguire, East Boston publisher, as a member of the Boston finance commission succeeding William Arthur Reilly, who resigned yesterday.

Monahan succeeds Howard S Russell of Wayland, whose term expired.

STANDARD

Angered by charges he sponsored

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

State House Briefs

BOSTON, Jan. 8—While taking no action yesterday on the parole board situation the Executive Council did, however, vote to support a bill allowing a judge to fix a definite minimum and maximum sentence and to permit a prisoner to be released on his good behavior on completion of the minimum penalty.

A charge made on the floor of the Senate by Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., of Boston, that the State Department of Public Works wants to award a contract for sidewalk curbings to "a sweatshop granite concern," was denied as "untrue" by Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan. He said that it is the function of the Commissioner on Administration and Finance to award contracts for such materials. Further, he declared, that his department has not even gone so far as to recommend any bidder for the contract Langone has in mind.

In view of the fact that the Executive Council held a special meeting yesterday, there was no regular meeting today. The next Council session will be a week from Wednesday.

By action of the Senate the special recess commission investigating the advisability of establishing the sliding scale system of setting gas and electric rates in Massachusetts will have to report its findings not later than Jan. 15 Monday the commission was given a time extension to Feb. 1, but this was reconsidered yesterday and the time reduced to Jan. 15.

Hotels would be put into a privileged class with regard to liquor selling under the terms of the bill introduced by Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield. The measure filed at the request of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, would permit hotels to sell liquor even if a city or town voted "no license." The message specifically exempts hotels having 20 rooms or over from the vote of a city or town in the event that the voters in a biennial election declared to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages to be consumed on the premises or restricted such drinking to wine and beer.

Howard S. Russell of Wayland was yesterday displaced by Gov. Curley as a trustee of Massachusetts State College, the appointment of William C. Monahan of Framingham being submitted to the Council. The governor reappointed Nathaniel I. Bowditch, also of Framingham. Both these appointments were confirmed under suspension of rules. Russell is one of the best-known agriculturalists of the State, prominent in practically all of the farmers' organizations. James E. Magure of East Boston was appointed to the Boston finance commission, succeeding William Arthur Reilly, who resigned Monday. Magure's appointment was confirmed under suspension of rules.

On the recommendation of the leaders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans, Gov. Curley yesterday indorsed the united veterans bill now pending in Congress, which provides for the receipt of full payment of the veterans' bonus.

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

CURLEY URGED TO GO AHEAD

Schuster Challenges Him To Include Democratic Foes in Possible Suit

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley was challenged last night by Winfield A. Schuster, a member of the Executive Council, to include his "Democratic foes" in his threat to bring to court those making false charges against him.

"The truth is," the Republican Councilor from Douglas said in an address, "that the hostility to Gov. Curley has spread from the Republican party until it now is general without regard to party politics."

"Come on, Governor," Schuster urged, "As a test to your genuineness, proceed with your threats. Go into the courts and get vindication and get it from the Democrats as well as from the Republicans. Get it from these upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism that has been levelled against you by Republicans."

The Governor, angered by charges he sponsored an institution's building program solely for the benefit of contractors, threatened Saturday to sue his detractors for libel. He specifically accused Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House of Representatives, and "the royal purple group of the Republican party and flunkies."

Schuster publicly called on the Governor to make his threat retroactive and to "apply it to his critics in the Democratic party. . . such as Alfred E. Smith (former Governor of New York), former Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield (of Boston). . . and others."

Turning to Alfred E. Smith, Schuster quoted him as referring to Curley in 1932 as "a very tricky man."

"Is Mr. Smith of the royal purple of the Republican party?" Schuster asked.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Quincy, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Governor Signs Order For New Station Loan

(Special to The News)

State House, Boston—Governor James M. Curley has signed the Emergency Finance Board order permitting the Town of Weymouth to borrow $35,000 for the purpose of constructing a new police station adjacent to the present sit it has been announced.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Quincy, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Murphy Takes Oath

State House, Boston — William A. Murphy, of Boston, one time secretary to former Mayor Perley E. Barbour of Quincy today took his oath of office as social secretary of Governor James M. Curley.

Murphy replaces Joseph P. McAllister recently appointed assistant administrative secretary in the Department of Public Utilities.

NEWS
Quincy, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Morgan Berth Approved by Gov. Council

(Special to The News)

State House, Boston — Edward J. Morgan of 55 Dysart St., Quincy, was yesterday confirmed as a deputy assessor in the income tax division of the state department of corporations and taxation.

The new appointment was approved by the Governor's Council by a five to three vote, the members divided strictly along party lines.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD
Rutland, Vt.
JAN 8 1936

s the mob

CURLEY REFUSES CLARK CLEMENCY

Bay State Murderer Sought Commutation of Sentence.

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—The electric chair was brought closer to Miller Frank Clark, 57, condemned murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, 18, by refusal of Gov. James M. Curley today to extend executive clemency.

Clark is under sentence to die during the week of January 12 for murdering the girl, an employe of a Boston bakery.

Two state psychiatrists, Dr. A. Warren Stearns and Harry C. Solomon, reported Clark feeble-minded, and that his judgment and control had been impaired by disease.

NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Governor Refuses To Save Clark From The Electric Chair

Boston, Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. James M Curley declined today to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Miller Frank Clark, 57, convicted murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, 18 slain in a Boston bakeshop two years ago. Clark must die in the electric chair during the week of Jan. 12.

Curley said he would refuse clemency to Clark because the question of his sanity, on which the plea for commutation was based, "was not raised at any time during progress of his trial."

Clark was convicted of stabbing the Zuckerman girl, 18, bakeshop clerk, and pinning her body to the floor with a bread knife.

He testified he killed her because she had refused to marry him, and later retracted his statement.

NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Schuster Tells Gov. Democrats Are His Critics

As Well as the "Royal Purple Group of the Republican Party"; Own Party Members More Bitter

Boston, Jan. 8—Gov. Curley was challenged by Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas to proceed in the courts against his Democratic critics as well as "the royal purple group of Republican party" against whom the governor threatened libel last week.

Citing some of the critism that has been levelled at the governor by members of his own party, Schuster said it was much more bitter than the charges hurled at him by Republicans. Schuster predicted, in his radio address, that no such action would be taken. He said in part:

"Gov. Curley a few days ago publicly accused certain Massachusetts Republicans of laying false charges against him. In a bristling denunciation of this procedure he threatened to proceed against them in the courts. Thus far, no such action has been taken.

"I do not propose to discuss the fairness or the truthfulness of these statements. I do, however, propose here and now to challenge him to go one step further and include his Democratic foes in the fulfillment of this threat. I propose to demonstrate to the voters of Massachusetts that the denunciation of his practices has not been confined to Republicans and that the growing hostility to Curleyism is non-partisian.

"The statement by the governor was provoked by an admonition from B. Loring Young, former speaker of the House of Representatives, to profit from the divine injunctions 'Thou shalt not steal' and 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'

"Now, I publicly call on the governor to make this threat retroactive and to apply it to his critics in the Democratic party—such of his critics as former Gov. Ely, Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, Alfred E. Smith, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, the Boston Post and a few others owing their political allegiance to the party of which he is the titular leader. I propose to indict him before the bar of public opinion, not out of the lips of 'the Royal Purple group of the Republican party' but out of the lips of adherents of his own political faith.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

Getting to Be a Terrible Task; One Term Held Enough for Any Man.

To the Editor of The Union

Sir: One wonders what the reaction would be if the President should follow the example of his distinguished and devoted disciple, James M. Curley, and discover the state of his health would not stand the strain of another four years in the White House and decline to run for the Presidency this year. Such a decision on his part would not be at all unreasonable.

That he has been under a terrific strain during his term of office is perfectly apparent, notwithstanding his supreme confidence in his own omniscience and infallibility, and the next four years will be far worse.

During the first years of his reign he had pretty much his own way and had only to have the Brain Trust and their subordinates prepare the bills he wanted passed, mark them "Must" and by reason of the overwhelming majority of "Yes-men" in Congress they went through without reading or consideration. Straws afloat in the political stream seem to indicate conditions have changed somewhat.

In spite of the billions shoveled out of the Treasury to be gathered by eager hands, the majority of the people do not seem to be as much carried away by the New Deal as they were, and a constantly increasing number are beginning to realize that all this liberality must sometime be paid for by somebody, which means everybody alive at the time of payment.

The present Congress may approve bills, appropriate money for further experimentation, but it is my opinion it will not be so entirely without opposition, and the prospects are that the next House of Representatives will not be so overwhelming Democratic as the present.

Sharp criticism, whether "constructive" or otherwise, seems to irk the President, and effective opposition to any of his pet schemes would be very irritating.

Then, the conducting of a red-hot campaign such as the coming one is sure to be is a strain that will be hard to bear in addition to that involved in the regular duties of the Presidential office.

The President's health being none too robust to start with, it is wonderful that he has stood the strain so well as he has. Of course, his physician has to maintain he is in perfect condition, but his frequent week-ends at his home and short fishing-trips indicate that he is carrying about all the load he can stand.

The office of President is getting to be a terrible task for any man to undertake and is getting worse every term, and on general principles, without regard to politics, one term is all the country ought to ask of any man.

V. T. ESTEN.

Wilbraham, Jan. 6, 1936.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

A Current Episode

In 1934 Frank A. Goodwin favored Governor Curley by running as an independent but pretended Republican candidate for Governor. Governor Curley won and made Mr. Goodwin Registrar of Motor Vehicles in recognition of Goodwin's services, though some have been so uncharitable as to suggest that it was all a political prearrangement between the two, as if Governor Curley would be so unscrupulous as to be a party to such a deal. Very likely the suggestion came from some of President Roosevelt's "legionnaires of greed" in Massachusetts.

Now, Mr. Goodwin has always had a passion for public jobs and also a passion for butting into other jobs or the jobs of others. Apparently the Governor didn't mind the results till one day recently when Goodwin butted into a labor situation as a labor organizer. Goodwin might have been right or he might have been wrong in that venture but in any case he so displeased the Governor that he bluntly told Goodwin that he couldn't hold his job as Registrar of Motor Vehicles and offend certain organized labor at the same time.

Goodwin hotly retorted that he would do as he pleased and, according to the reports went straight to Governor Curley and told him so. According to reports also, the Governor completely backed down. Just what Goodwin said to the Governor may never be known but Goodwin is neither bounced from the job to which the Governor appointed him nor barred from butting into a labor situation or into anything else.

The latest development from this submission of the Governor to Goodwin is an open letter the latter from John F. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in which he informs the Registrar that he is going to request the Governor in the name of organized labor "to pitch" him (the said Goodwin) "bodily out of the public service as a discredited and disgraceful member of human society."

The inference appears to be that Gatelee is out of sympathy with Goodwin ventures in labor situations. The opportunity is open to Goodwin to tell Gatelee to go ahead and request the Governor to pitch him out—the same Governor who recently threatened to pitch him out but who took it all back after Goodwin's private conversation with him.

Some of the President's wicked 'legionnaires of greed" may be so wicked as now to suggest that the Governor would prefer to keep the Goodwin tongue tied as to certain phases of the campaign of 1934 — such public enemies are those "legionnaires of greed."

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

STATE HOUSE NOTES

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 7—Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan said today he would welcome legislative investigation of pier leases in his department, which is being sought by Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston. He said all persons or firms occupying pier or wharf space are paying rent, although some may be in arrears. Langone charged some were not paying for their quarters. Callahan said Langone's charge about a curbstone contract being awarded to the highest bidder was not true, and that the administration and finance commissioner awards contracts for such material. He said further his department has not even recommended a bidder for the contract Langone referred to.

Action On Parole Board Deferred

The governor's council today put off until next week action on the hearing to bring about removal of the parole board members. "It is hardly fair to act at once," Gov Curley explained.

Candidates for Kenney's Job

The governor thought it would be "lovely" to have the Democratic national convention held at Boston this year, but pointed out $250,000 must be raised for the purpose and he knows of no group which has that amount available, adding he would not like the task of raising it.

Bids were opened by the public works department this afternoon for highway construction on routes 5 and 10 in Greenfield, from the south end of the town to what it known as Cheapside bridge. A. Pandiscio of Fitchburg was lowest bidder with a price of $58,156.95. The Kelleher corporation of Turners Falls was second with $62,934.90, and third was D. O'Connell's Sons company of Holyoke, $64,631.62.

To Observe New Orleans Day

For the first time since 1861, the Commonwealth at noon tomorrow will observe New Orleans day, as directed by legislation passed during the last legislative session. At that hour, a salute of guns will be fired on Boston common, after which Acting-Gov Joseph L. Hurley will make a radio address.

Gov Curley this afternoon administered the oath of office to William A. Murphy of Boston, his new social secretary. Murphy sent several baskets of flowers he received to Miss Alice Ryan, a member of the governor's office staff who is ill with pneumonia at a Somerville hospital.

Curley Favors Bonus

Gov Curley today assured a group of war veterans that he indorses the United veterans' bonus bill, providing for immediate and full payment of the veterans' bonus. Veterans of various organizations called on him and asked his support. "Sure I'm with you," he told them. "I am glad to see you all together. Of course I will indorse that plan."

Movie Stars at State House

Jackie Coogan and Betty Grable, movie stars making personal appearance at a Boston theater, called on Gov Curley today. The governor asked about several other prominent movie people he met while on his trip to Hawaii and gave the visitors souvenir pamphlets.

Candidates for Kenney's Job See Gov

Thomas A. Barnes of Falmouth and Patrick W. Hehir of Worcester, both candidates for the directorship of the division of fisheries and game, now held by Raymond J. Kenney, conferred with Gov Curley this afternoon and declared "it is about time that a real sportsman is appointed head of the division." Curley said he would consider them, after they had told him that either would be satisfied if the other were chosen. It was claimed they had the backing of certain sportsmen's clubs in eastern and central massachusetts.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

GOV. CURLEY IS CHALLENGED BY SCHUSTER

Is Asked to Include His "Democratic Foes" in Threat to Bring Action for Alleged Libel

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley was challenged tonight by Winfield A. Schuster, a member of the Executive Council, to include his "Democratic foes" in his threat to bring to court those making false charges against him.

"The truth is," the Republican Councilor from Douglas said in an address, "that the hostility to Gov. Curley has spread from the Republican party until it now is general without regard to party politics."

"Come on, Governor," Schuster urged, "As a test to your genuineness, proceed with your threats. Go into the courts and get vindication and get it from the Democrats as well as from the Republicans. Get it from these upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism that has been levelled against you by Republicans."

The Governor, angered by charges he sponsored an institution's building program solely for the benefit of contractors, threatened Saturday to sue his detractors for libel. He specifically accused Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House of Representatives, and "the royal purple group of the Republican party and flunkies."

Schuster publicly called on the Governor to make his threat retroactive and to "apply it to his critics in the Democratic party....such as Alfred E. Smith (former Governor of New York), former Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield (of Boston)...and others."

Turning to Alfred E. Smith, Schuster quoted him as referring to Curley in 1932 as "a very tricky man."

"Is Mr. Smith of the royal purple of the Republican party?" Schuster asked.

Schuster asked.

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EVENING UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Hurley to Attend Burdick Banquet

Most of Governor's Official Family Expected Tomorrow

The general committee of the Hampden County Curley Club in charge of the testimonial banquet to Councilor Morton H. Burdick Thursday in Hotel Clinton met last night to complete arrangements. Chairman Thomas M. Phillips reported there will be a large attendance with additional reservations to come in Thursday.

CHARLES F. HURLEY
State Treasurer

With the acknowledgement from State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley that he will be one of the speakers, the entire group of state officials will address the gathering, Mr. Phillips announced. Headed by Gov. James M Curley the list will include Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, State Treasurer Hurley and Atty. Gen. Paul A. Dever.

The committee is attempting to make this gathering one of the largest rallies of Democrats in Western Massachusetts over a period of some time. It is expected several other members of the Governor's Council will attend.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

State House Briefs

By Donal F. MacPhee

Seek Kenney's Job

BOSTON, Jan. 7—Thomas A. Barnes of Falmouth and Patrick W. Hehir of Worcester, two of those who are gunning for Raymond J. Kenney's job as State director of fisheries and game, talked it over with Gov. Curley this afternoon but got no promises. They told the Governor, they said, that if he chose either it would be satisfactory to the other, adding that they had told the Chief Executive it was about time "a real sportsman" was appointed head of the division. They were accompanied by groups from sportsmen's clubs in Eastern and Central Massachusetts.

New M. S. C. Trustee

William C. Monahan of Framingham was named today by Gov. Curley to succeed Howard S. Russell as a trustee of the Massachusetts State College. At the same time the Governor reappointed Nathaniel J. Bowditch of Framingham as a trustee of the institution. Both appointments were confirmed by the Executive Council under suspension of the rules.

Council Session

In view of the fact that the Executive Council held a special meeting today, there will be no regular meeting tomorrow. The next Council session will be a week from Wednesday.

Goes to Washington

Gov. James M. Curley, delaying his departure for Washington until late this afternoon, said that he would remain over Thursday at the Capital and return to Boston Friday morning.

Would Speed Session

Jittery already at the bogey of a long legislative session, Sen. Thomas M. Burke of Boston today appealed to his fellow members of the upper house to take up reports of recess commissions at once as one means of getting down to business so that a prorogation would be possible this year before the end of May. Floor leader Nicholson lauded Burke's attitude and indorsed it with the hope that committee chairmen would act promptly on bills. The Senate then adopted an order to meet Thursday and adjourn until Monday.

Utility Rates

By action of the Senate the special recess commission investigating the advisibility of establishing the sliding scale system of setting gas and electric rates in Massachusetts will have to report its findings not later than Jan. 15. Yesterday the commission was given a time extension to Feb. 1, but this was reconsidered today and the time reduced to Jan. 15.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

STATE TREAS. HURLEY WILL BE SPEAKER

Sends Acceptance to Testimonial Banquet for Councilor Burdick

The general committee of the Hampden County Curley club in charge of the testimonial banquet to Councilor Morton H. Burdick tomorrow evening at the Hotel Clinton met last evening to make final arrangements for the affair. Chairman Thomas M. Phillips reported that there will be a large attendance with more reservations to come in by Thursday.

With the receipt of the acknowledgement from State Treasurer

CHARLES F. HURLEY

Charles F. Hurley who will be one of the speakers the entire group of state officials will address the gathering. Headed by Governor James M. Curley the list will include Lt. Governor Joseph L. Hurley; Thomas H. Buckley, state auditor; Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer; and Paul A. Dever, attorney general.

The committee in charge has endeavored to make this gathering one of the largest rallies of Democrats in Western Massachusetts for a long time and expects that the rank and file of the Democratic voters will be out in force.

Many members of the Governors council will be present to honor the councilor from this district. Great interest has been manifested in this banquet and many await with keen interest the remarks of Gov Curley who is now a candidate for the United States Senate.

EVENING UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Roosevelts Will Attend Dinner

James and John to Be Present at Jackson Day Event in Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Roosevelt family will be well represented at the Jackson Day dinner of Massachusetts Democrats here tonight.

James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, heads the list of speakers and John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son and a Harvard student, leads the ushers' list.

While Gov. Curley attends the dinner in Washington, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley will be the ranking officer of the Commonwealth in attendance. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will be Boston's leading Democrat present.

More than 1000 are expected to attend.

2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

TO TAKE UP FEDERAL PROJECT PAY SCALE

Gov Curley to Try to Get Higher Rate for Hampshire and Franklin Counties

From Our Special Reporter.

Boston, Jjan. 7—When Gov Curley went to Washington tonight, he had in mind a promise he made to Hampshire and Franklin citizens and legislators that he would take up with Federal Administrator Harry L. Hopkins the question of boosting the federal projects laborers' wages in Franklin and Hhampshire counties.

It seems that when the idea of federal aid was first broached to help unemployment, Franklin and Hampshire authorities felt they could get along on their own money, and thus fixed wages lower than nearby counties. When these counties came to accept federal aid, their wage scales were so low as to obtain from federal authorities a lower guaranteed wage scale; likewise, in Hampden county, for instance, greater credit was given welfare costs.

So Hampden county now pays its WPA laborers $52 minimum for a maximum employment of 112 hours a month, whereas Berkshire pays $48, and Hampshire and Franklin counties only $44.

Representatives Roland D. Sawyer of Ware and Michael T. O'Brien of Easthampton for Hampshire county, Atty Glassburg and Employment Director Ryan of Greenfield conferred with the governor before he departed and set their problem before him. He promised to try to seek rectification.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

NO COMMUTATION IN CLARK'S CASE

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 7—Miller F. Clark will die in the electric chair next week for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, young South end bakery employe.

This was made known today when Gov Curley announced that he had "decided to refuse commutationof sentence," sought by Clark's counsel. The decision was made as a result of the fact that Clark's sanity was never questioned at any point in the trial. Dr A. Warren Stearns and Dr Harry C. Solomon, who made a psychiatric examination of Clark, reported to the governor that although Clark was "not insane, his judgment and self-control are seriously impaired."

EVENING UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Gov. Curley Is Challenged

Is Asked to Include His "Democratic Foes" in Libel Threat Action

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley was challenged last night by Winfield A. Schuster, a member of the Executive Council. to include his "Democratic foes" in his threat to bring to court those making false charges against him.

"The truth is," the Republican Councilor from Douglas said in an address, "that the hostility to Gov. Curley has spread from the Republican party until it now is general without regard to party politics."

"Come on, Governor," Schuster urged, "As a test to your genuineness, proceed with your threats. Go into the courts and get vindication and get it from the Democrats as well as from the Republicans. Get it from these upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism that has been levelled against you by Republicans."

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Turning to Alfred E. Smith, Schuster quoted him as referring to Curley in 1932 as "a very tricky man."

"Is Mr. Smith of the royal purple of the Republican party?" Schuster asked.

pamphlets.

ster asked.

EVENING UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

$50 Dinner Draws 50 From State

Curley Heads Democratic Delegation at Affair in Washington

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—That $50-a-plate Jackson Day dinner in Washington tonight will attract 50 Massachusetts Democrats willing to contribute four-fifths of the price of the meal toward the national party deficit.

They will pay a total of $2500, of which $2000 will be applied on the Democratic Committee deficit of approximately $500,000.

Gov. James M. Curley heads a large list of Democratic state officials who will attend. A number of women prominent in the party in the state also have reservations, including Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, vice chairman of the State Committee; Mrs. Grace Howe of Fall River, secretary of the committee; Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan, also of Fall River, and Miss Mary Ward of Boston, Immigration Commissioner.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Hehir Confers With Governor

Wants Real Sportsman For State Job

(Special to The Post)

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 8—Thomas A. Barnes of Falmouth and Patrick W. Hehir of Worcester, both candidates for the position of director of the state division of fisheries and game, now held by Raymond J. Kenney, were among those who conferred with Gov. James M. Curley before he left for Washington, late yesterday afternoon.

Following the conference, the visitors stated that they had informed the chief executive that whichever of the two was selected for the position would be satisfactory to the other. They were accompanied by groups representing sportsmen clubs in eastern and central Massachusetts.

"We told the Governor it was about time that a real sportsman was appointed as head of the division," the candidates declared.

The Governor told his visitors he would give the matter further consideration.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Here are some of the leaders in the activities of the Union Agricultural meetings now being held in the Auditorium. Left to right—C. A. Purinton of South Easton, president of the Massachusetts Poultry Federation; W. R. Cole of Massachusetts State College, secretary of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association; George F. E. Story, manager of the Worcester County Extension Service; Dr. J. K. Shaw of the research department of Massachusetts State College; Charlie B. Jordan of Holden, president of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, and A. W. Lombard of Boston, general manager of the meetings.

Farmers of State In Session Here

Talks on Taxation and Farm Credit Heard at Auditorium

Hitting out at the heavy burden of taxation imposed by the Federal, state and city governments in the last few years, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and former secretary of the U. S. Treasury, gave a talk on "Taxation—What Can We Do About It?" before the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Association in one of the four morning sessions of the Union Agricultural meeting at the Auditorium today.

He called upon the federation to cooperate with the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to remedy the situation. Wadsworth said that taxation in Massachusetts is costing over $1,000,000 daily, and that this amount is "suicidal." He charged the special commission of Gov. James M. Curley, which last summer met to figure a way in which to raise revenue, as laboring and bringing forth a mouse."

He stated that Gov. Curley is recommending new taxes, especially on tobacco and acohol.

Erwin H. Forbush of the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, another speaker at the federation meeting today, paid a tribute to the Massachusetts Farm Bureau for its cooperation in getting the production credit system organized and operating in this state. His talk, "The Farmer and His Finances," explained the newest developments in farm credit.

The Farm Credit Administrations were are not loaning government funds, he stated; they are strictly cooperative, and every borrower is a stockholder.

He said that loans are made for any agricultural purpose.

It was announced today that Howard H. Murphy, newly appointed state commissioner of agriculture, would be one of the speakers at the annual banquet in the Hotel Bancroft tomorrow night.

Also meeting this morning was the Massachusetts Cattle Club. Following a business program and a discussion of matters of interest to Jersey breeders, George Sisson of Potsdam, N. Y., a veteran breeder, spoke on "The Jersey Cow."

Seven talks were given at the session of the New England Sheep and Wool Growers Association this forenoon. Among the speakers were James Rose, manager of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool, who spoke on "What Boston Has to Offer the Sheep Grower as an Outlet for His Products," and Milton C. Richardson of West Brookfield who spoke on "Massachusetts Wool Pool and Its Activities."

At the annual business meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, the following slate of officers was elected: President, Joseph Globus of Attleboro; vice president, Frank P. Crandon of Acushnet, and treasurer, Eugene Graves of Whately. Directors named were Fletcher Wason of Hingham and Don Crooks of North Brookfield. At a meeting of the directors, following the business session, Howard Whalen of Boston was renamed secretary for 1936.

Continued

REPUBLICAN
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Worcester, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Between ten and fifteen thousand persons are expected to attend the forty odd sessions of the 18th agricultural meetings, and the four evening banquets at the Municipal Auditorium and the Hotel Bancroft. The program opened at 10 a. m. today and will come to a close with a 1 o'clock afternoon session Friday.

Leading Figures

Many of the leading figures in the state agricultural picture will attend the meeting either in speaking capacities at business sessions or as banquet speakers in the evenings. Governor James M. Curley will attend the Union Agricultural banquet at the Hotel Bancroft Thursday night.

One of the chief topics of discussion at the three-day meeting will no doubt be the AAA and its recent demise, reports and opinions concerning it.

Of especial interest to this section were the talks this morning of James Rose, manager of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company of Boston, and Milton C. Richardson, manager, of West Brookfield. These talks were given at the session of the New England Sheep and Wool Growers Association, Rose's talk dealing with Boston as an outlet for sheep grower's products, and Richardson's with the Mass. Wool Pool.

Farmer and Finances

"The Farmer and His Finances" was the topic of Erwin H. Forbush of the Federal Land Bank in Springfield, at the forenoon session of the Mass. Farm Bureau Federation today. Also speaking at this meeting was the Hon. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and formerly assistant secretary of the U. S. Treasury. He spoke on "Taxation: What Can We Do About It?"

Listed for this afternoon were the meetings of the Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the New England Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, the Mass. Milk Inspectors' Association, the Mass. Fruit Growers' Association, the Mass. Veterinary Association, and that of livestock growers.

Three banquets will be held tonight. The Mass. Fruit Growers will hold its annual supper at the Auditorium, with John E. Rice of Marlboro, an after-dinner speaker, talking on "The Law and the Apple Growers." The Mass. Milk Inspectors' Association annual banquet will take place at the Bancroft Hotel, where Dr. R. S. Breed, guest speaker, will give an illustrated talk on "Agriculture and Home Life in Mediterranean Countries."

The 30th anniversary banquet of the Worcester County Poultry Association will be held at 6.30 o'clock tonight at Horticultural Hall.

Concluded

Schuster Awaiting Answer by Curley

Councilor Challenges Governor—Points to Critics In Democratic Party

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Executive Councillor Winfield A. Schuster, Republican, today awaited Gov. James M. Curley's answer to his challenge to the Governor to include "Democratic foes" in his threat to take legal action against his detractors.

"The truth is," the councillor from Douglas said last night in an address, "that the hostility to Gov. Curley has spread from the Republican party until it now is general without regard to party politics.

"The Governor owes it to himself to protect his character against any false allegations," Schuster declared, challenging Curley to get vindication from "these upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism * * * leveled against you by Republicans."

Among the "upstanding Democrats" named by Schuster as the Governor's critics, were former Gov. Alfred E. Smoith of New York, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

Angered by charges he sponsored an institutions building program solely for the benefit of contractors, the Governor threatened last Saturday to sue his detractors for libel, accusing specifically Leverett Saltonsstall, speaker of the state House of Representatives, and "the royal purple group of the Republican party and flunkies."

TELEGRAM
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SCHUSTER DARES CURLEY TO SUE

Advises Governor to Look To Own Party Critics

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 7. — The recent statement by Governor Curley that every charge "without basis and libelous" made against him would be taken to the courts was answered by Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas in a radio address tonight.

Councillor Schuster called upon the Governor to make "his threat retroactive and apply it to his critics in the Democratic party," and he named former Governor Ely, Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, Alfred E. Smith, Mayor Mansfield of Boston, a Boston newspaper and "a few others owing their political allegiance to the party of which he is the titular leader."

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

State House Briefs

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Governor Curley today refused to recommend clemency for Miller F. Clark, under death sentence for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, in Boston. Dr. A. Warren Stearns and Dr. Harry C. Solomon, who examined Clark, said he was not insane, but that his judgment and control were impaired. Clark is sentenced to die the week of Jan. 13.

With Councilor Morton Burdick of Easthampton, a Democrat, absent, the Democratic majority of the Council suspended rules on several occasions and confirmed appointments submitted by the Governor today.

Fred Burrell, former state treasurer whose similarity of names some years ago with another former treasurer stirred up political turmoil, was approved as a deputy assessors for the Department of Taxation and Corporations.

The vote on Burrell was 5 to 3, on straight party lines.

James E. Maguire of Boston, appointed to succeed Wiliam A. Reilly on the Boston Finance Commission, and Nathaniel J. Bowditch of Framingham, named a trustee of Massachusetts State College, were confirmed without a record vote. The vote confirming William C. Monahan of Framingham, as a trustee of the state college, succeeding Howard S. Russell was confirmed on straight party lines.

TIMES
Woburn, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

BANQUET MAY OVERFLOW THE STATE ARMORY

The possibility of overflow at the Mayor Edward W. Kenney banquet in the State Armory on January 21st loomed last night, as the committee reported at a regular meeting. The sale of tickets both in and out of Woburn, indicated the biggest dinner gathering ever to assemble in the city. The hall auditorium, laid out with round tables seating ten each, has been arranged to accommodate 792, and already more than 600 tickets have been disposed of. An alternative plan was presented last evening in event of a sell-out, was to place the orchestra in the balcony, and lay out a table accommodating 40 people on the stage of the Armory. The head table will be extended along the Myrtle Street side of the Armory.

The banquet will have considerable political significance, as well as a testimonial to Mayor Kenney. Democratic leaders of the state and county will be present, and it is likely some candidacies will be announced. Governor James M. Curley, reported as a candidate for the United States Senate, will be present, and Lt. Governor Joseph H. Hurley and State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, both candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The lieutenant governor's nomination is wide open, and there may be many who will announce their ambitions in that direction. John F. Malley, State Director of the Federal Housing Administration will be present to represent President Roosevelt's administration.

The developments in the local banquet have reached far beyond the expe tations of the committee. The demand for tickets has been so great, that an early closing date on the sale is necessary.

POST
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Roosevelt's Son Will Attend Hub Dinner

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Roosevelt family will be well represented at the Jackson Day dinner of Massachusetts Democrats here tonight.

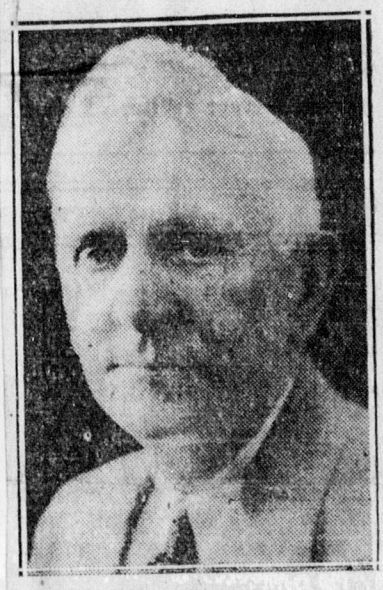
James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, heads the list of speakers and John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son and a Harvard student, leads the ushers' list.

While Gov. James M. Curley attends the dinner in Washington, Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley will be the ranking officer of the commonwealth in attendance. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will be Boston's leading Democrat present.

More than 1000 are expected to attend.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Urged as Trustee



THOMAS P. HIGGINS

Thomas J. Higgins, 29 Stoneland road, former principal of the Canterbury street school, is being urged for a place on the trustees of Worcester State Hospital to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George D. Morse, a few weeks ago.

Dr. Joseph P. McCooey, a member of the House of Representatives has written to Governor Curley, asking him to appoint Mr. Higgins and saying that the appointment would be extremely popular. Mr. Higgins, who retired some time ago from the school system, is one of the best known educators in Worcester.

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Bay State Democrats At Washington Dinner

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—That $50-a-plate Jackson Day dinner in Washington tonight will attract 50 Massachusetts Democrats willing to contribute four-fifths of the price of the meal toward the national party deficit.

They will pay a total of $2500, of which $2000 will be applied on the Democratic committee deficit of approximately $500,000.

Gov. James M. Curley heads a large list of Democratic state officials who will attend. A number of women prominent in the party in the state also have reservations, including Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, vice chairman of the state committee; Mrs. Grace Howe of Fall River, secretary of the committee; Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan, also of Fall River, and Miss Mary Ward of Boston, immigration commissioner.

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Governor Curley left for a Washington trip tonight and will not return to the State House until Friday. Attendance at the $50 per plate Jackson Day dinner is one object of the trip. Another is to stir up federal authorities for more Massachusetts funds. A $10 Jackson Day dinner will be held here.

It would be fine to hold the Democratic national convention in Boston and Governor Curley said today he was all for it. But, he reminded, somebody would have to raise two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He said he knew no group with that amount of money and wouldn't personally care to undertake the job of raising it.

The veterans' bonus measure, now pending in Congress, was indorsed by Governor Curley today. He gave his indorsement on recommendation of state commanders of veteran units.

With one appointment of a permanent clerk-stenographer to be made, the Civil Service Commission today certified to Water Commissioner Leon A. Goodale of Worcester the names of Ruby E. Lund of 12 Ludlow street, Ethel Baker of 773 Pleasant street and Irene L. Piper of 1 Sycamore street, all of Worcester.

The State Department of Labor and Industries announced today that four minimum wage boards have been formed to consider a minimum wage scale for men's clothing and raincoats, men's furnishings, toys, games and sporting goods and women's clothing.

CALL
Woonsocket, R. I.
JAN 8 1936

REACTIONS VARIED AS HIGH COURT VOIDS AAA

The Supreme Court decision outlawing the AAA evoked widely divergent reactions throughout the country as administration leaders conferred on future procedure. Edward A. O'Neal (left), president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, shook a militant finger as he declared of the decision: "This means fight." He wants a suitable substitute. But an Associated Press survey showed that farmers themselves were considering the result more calmly. At right a group meets at Olathe, Kas., to discuss the question. (Associated Press Photos)

Schuster Dares Curley To Bring Action In Court

Wants Governor To Sue Democrats Who Attack His Administration

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Governor Curley was challenged last night by Councilor Winfield A. Schuster, of East Douglas, to proceed in the courts against his Democratic critics as well as "the royal purple group of the Republican party" against whom the governor threatened libel suits last week.

Citing some of the criticism that has been levelled at the governor by members of his own party, Schuster said it was much more bitter than the charges hurled at him by Republicans. Schuster predicted, in his radio address, that no such action would be taken. He said, in part:

"Gov. Curley a few days ago publicly accused certain Massachusetts Republicans of laying false charges against him. In a bristling denunciation of this procedure he threatened to proceed against them in the courts. Thus far, no action has been taken.

Hostility Is Non-Partisan

"I do not propose to discuss the fairness or the truthfulness of these statements. I do, however, propose here and now to challenge him to go one step further and include his Democratic foes in the fulfillment of this threat. I propose to demonstrate to the voters of Massachusetts that the denunciation of his practices has not been confined to Republicans and that the growing hostility to Curleyism is non-partisan and bi-partisan as well as partisan.

"The statement by the governor was provoked by an admonition from B. Loring Young, former speaker of the House of Representatives, to profit from the divine injunctions 'Thou shalt not steal' and 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'

"Now, I publicly call on the governor to make this threat retroactive and to apply it to his critics in the Democratic party—such of his critics as former Gov. Ely, Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, Alfred E. Smith, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, the Boston Post and a few others owing their political allegiance to the party of which he is the titular leader. I propose to indict him before the bar of public opinion, not out of the lips of 'the Royal Purple group of the Republican party' but out of the lips of adherents of his own political faith.

What Mayor Mansfield Said

"Let us first of all turn to Mayor Mansfield, of whom Councilman Clement A. Norton, of Boston, said only Saturday, 'I am convinced that Mayor Mansfield is completely honest.' Mr. Norton, at the Democratic pre-primary convention in Worcester in 1934, cast his vote as a delegate for Mr. Curley for governor.

"Mayor Mansfield said of Mr. Curley on Sept. 14: 'For the first time in its long and honorable history Massachusetts has a governor who is not only ruthless but wholly unscrupulous. This is shown by the public record that he has made since he assumed office. It is the duty of us all to see that he shall never again be elected to represent the people of Massachusetts in any office whatever. I am committed to a campaign to terminate his political career.' Does Mayor Mansfield belong to the Royal Purple group of the 'Republican party, Governor?

"Joseph B. Ely, the former ernor and one of the finest mer Democratic party has produce our generation, standing on platform of Tremont Temple Boston on the night of Sept. 1934, publicly divested himsel all protection of the courts and tered this forthright challenge demand that Mr. Curley, in kee with the principle laid down President Roosevelt, explain hov lives on a scale far beyond his ible source of income.' In o words, 'Where did you get it, Ji is Mr. Ely of the Royal Pu group of the Republican party?

Scored By "Al" Smith

"Let us turn to the greatest ap le of Democracy in the nation, fred E. Smith. Early in 1932, qu ed by the accurate and unbia Associated Press, Mr. Smith s referring to the governor, 'He i tricky man.' Is Mr. Smith of Royal Purple of the Republi party.

"The truth is that the hostility Gov. Curley has spread from Republican party until it now general without regard to pa politics. Come on Governor. as test of your genuineness, proc with your threats. Go into courts and get vindication and it from the Democrats as well from the Republicans. Get it fr these upstanding Democrats w have assailed you in terms mu more bitter than the criticism t has been levelled against you Republicans. I predict that y lack the moral courage and int tinal fortitude to make such a t because you know in advance wh the decision would be."

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Roosevelt's Sons Guests at Dinner

James and John Roosevelt, eldest and youngest sons of the President, are to be at the Jackson Day Dinner this evening at the Copley-Plaza when the Bay State Democrats plan to launch their 1936 campaign.

Governor Curley, who will be in Washington attending the $50 plate festivities there is to be represented at the local funcion by Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley.

Mayor Mansfield will head the city's delegation to the dinner. Other mayors epected are Edward Keeney, of Woburn and John D. Lynch, of Cambridge.

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BIRTHDAY BALL PLANNED FOR GARDEN

Receiving whole-hearted support from every quarter, Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the President's Birthday Ball committee here, opened headquarters today in the Parker House.

The local ball is to be held on Thursday evening, January 30.

Chairman Maynard has been authorized to name an executive committee of 15 and Philip Stockton, president of the First National Bank of Boston, is to be its treasurer.

Last year's receipts were divided on a 70-30 ratio. The larger portion was retained locally to aid nearby hospitals and clinics care for infantile paralysis sufferers while the smaller amount was donated to universities conducting research in this field.

Governor James M. Curley, honorary chairman of the state committee, said:

"I urge the men and women of Massachusetts to join in the struggle against the dread scourge of infantile paralysis, by giving their support to and attending the Birthday Ball for the President at the Boston Garden on January 30, or the Birthday Ball for the President in their community."

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THE SENATOR SAYS:

Governor's Doctor Sticks Close to Medicine

One Seeking Political Favor Through Physician Learns Something

THE SENATOR:

He sees all and knows all that's going on in Massachusetts politics and most of it he finds amusing or amazing, or both. Best of all, he tells about it.

Meet him below and listen in with him regularly in the Boston Sunday Advertiser and Boston Evening American.

It is easy to see The Senator is in for quite a session because he takes off his hat and coat and Timmy right away orders Snowball to fill up the pickle bowl.

THE SENATOR

"Senator," says Timmy, "you are getting a little thinner."

"Thank you, Timmy," says The Senator, beaming. "An ale for me but give the boys anything they desire. I have not stepped on the scales lately."

"I mean on the top, Senator," says Timmy.

Well, this is a very delicate subject and all the boys are glad The Senator has already extended his invitation because The Senator does not like to be reminded that he is not only a little thin on the top and back of his nog but has no more hair than an Edam cheese in those spots.

"Timmy," say The Senator when he begins to feel better, "Phil Chapman of the Finance Commission, the former city purchasing agent, has turned down the offer of the state purchasing agent's job in which Major George Cronin is a holdover. Phil said he preferred to stick in the law business."

"Senator," says Timmy, "speaking of the Fin Com, I see you are three-quarters right in your prediction of a week ago. The Fin Com gets out the snow shovels, digs under the Nawn

contract and William Arthur Reilly resigns. But I do not see any Charlie Manser appointment."

"Timmy," says The Senator, "sometimes even you get too much vermouth in a Martini. Do not get the impression that Charlie is not a prominent person in this blizzard of charges. Anyway, the new Fin Com-er, Jimmy Maguire, is a very able and outspoken gentleman who is hard to fool, and he will lend a pleasant Harvard atmosphere to the goings on."

Fly Makes 3-Point Landing

It is just at this point that a fly takes off from the mirror, zooms over The Senator's nog, goes into a side slip and makes a landing on the top of his bald spot. The Senator is very much annoyed and gives his nog a little slap and the fly goes zzzzip down the back of his nog and is away.

"Speaking of appointments, Timmy," says The Senator, "I hear that a very distinguished professional man recently made a faux pas. This man contacted Dr. Martin J. English who is Governor Jim's family physician and close friend, and asked him to intercede with Governor Jim in behalf of another man who was a candidate for a state position. There was absolutely nothing wrong with this except that the professional man picked the wrong person. Dr. English's reply was, 'I'm a medical doctor, not a political doctor'."

It is just at this point that the fly is back and does a wing-over above The Senator's nog and with him is another fly and they both pancake to a landing in the middle of The Senator's bald spot. The Senator is very annoyed at this and pats his nog a little harder and when he does the flies go zzzzip down the back of his nog and are away.

"Timmy," says The Senator, "that reminds me of something. Frank Hawks' father, Chris, told me yesterday that John D. A. Bodfish, of Hyannis, may be a candidate for Congress in the 16th district with the backing of the Townsend planners . . . I have a lot of assorted news of this type. For instance I hear that a nationally distributed magazine in its February issue will print an article of a type that will arouse the ire of Governor Jim . . . I hear that Senator Joe Mulhern and Mayor Freddie have a mad on, and that Mayor Freddie and Councillor Henry Selvitella have patched up a two-year difference . . . This is said to be on account of the re-election of John I. Fitzgerald as the council president."

Doom for Rotch Near

It is just at this joint that the fly comes back and this time he has two other flies with him and they plunk right down on The Senator's bald nog without any preliminaries. The Senator is very much annoyed and he gives his nog quite a tap and as he does so the three flies go zzzzip over the top down the back of his nog and are away.

"I will use the bung starter next time, Senator," says Timmy, "only it looks as if they wouldn't be back because they are headed for the kitchen."

"Timmy," says The Senator, "do not be surprised if some day in the future Arthur G. Rotch relinquishes his position as WPA administrator. There is more going on toward this end than you have any imagination and it would appear his rope is getting short. The silent pressure since the Christmas pay break has been very heavy. Something in this connection may be done by Governor Jim while he is in Washington. Governor Jim's recent lack of criticism of the administrator merely is the ominous silence that presages the real storm."

Well, there is an ominous silence at this announcement and then sure enough there is distant noise like a storm coming up and it keeps getting closer and louder, and suddenly a very large cluster of flies comes zooming in from the kitchen in formation and the leader is heading right for The Senator's nog.

Quick as a flash The Senator clamps his hat on his head and starts sipping his ale very nonchalant, and the flies are very mad and buzzing all around, baffled.

"Senator," says Timmy, "that is rather a mean trick you have played on the flies on account of they did not mean a mite of harm and there is no snow. They were only coasting."

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PRIEST PLANS SUIT TO KILL RESERVE ACT

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—Father Charles E. Coughlin told reporters today he intended to file suit against the Federal Reserve Board attacking the constitutionality of the 1913 Federal Reserve Act and all its amendments.

The Detroit radio priest said he had two of the "best known men" in the country as attorneys. He declined to name them.

His statement was made shortly after he had talked with President Roosevelt in a 20-minute visit he described as "purely social."

"Congress has the right to coin and issue money," the priest told news men.

"I can't find anywhere in the Constitution that Congress may delegate that right without restrictions."

Coughlin said that 99 per cent of all money "is privately owned and controlled."

"Most people don't know that," he added.

His motive in filing the suit, he said, would be to "restore to Congress the control over money."

With the radio priest while he talked to newspapermen was Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts, here for the Jackson Day dinner.

When Father Coughlin said he had engaged two of the most prominent men in the United States to handle the suit, Curley put in:

"That sounds like Al Smith and President Roosevelt."

Father Coughlin later remarked that he had dinner last night with Senator Thomas (D., Okla.).

"He's a lawyer, you know," the priest added.

Senator Glass (D., Va), one of the framers of the federal reserve act, when informed of Father Coughlin's announcement, said:

"I don't care to take any notice of anything of that sort."

Father Coughlin said he did not "intend to keep aloof from the next political campaign," but

not asked.

termed the presidential campaign "secondary" to the congressional election.

The Supreme Court, the priest said, was "absolutely logical" in the AAA decision.

"The smart lawyers of the New Deal failed to argue on the basis of the general welfare clause," Father Coughlin said.

The only New Deal legislation that "stuck," he declared, was the gold devaluation act.

"The others are in the waste basket or will be," he said.

Father Coughlin criticized several plansk in the New Deal platform, inucluding some phases of the AAA. But he professed to be "neither a Democrat or a Republican."

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"The Kid" Here With Betty

COOGAN TALL, HANDSOME

By MARION FRENCH

Jackie Coogan, famous child film actor we all hold dear in our hearts for his interpretation of a pathetic child of the streets in "The Kid," one of Charles Chaplin's most famous pictures, arrived in Boston yesterday.

He came here for a personal appearance at the RKO Boston Theater on Thursday.

Betty Grable and her charming mother, Mrs. Lilian Grable, accompanied Mr. Coogan (we have to call him that now that he's six feet tall, dark and handsome). Betty, as you probably already know, is Jack's fiance.

After seeing her we know why he picked her as his best girl. She's blonde, beautiful and what's more, has a sense of humor, a trait necessary for marital happiness these days, they say.

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Clark, Doomed to Die, Still Hopes to Live

Miller Frank Clark, under sentence to die in the electric-chair next week for the death of Ethel Zuckerman in a South End bakery, December, 1933, continued to maintain a hopeful attitude today.

Although Governor Curley has announced he would not commute Clark's sentence, Warden Frank Lannigan revealed he had not yet informed the condemned man and will not do so until he receives the official communication to that effect.

Clark is scheduled to die in the electric-chair next Monday shortly after midnight.

Calls On Curley

Jack (he likes to be called that now that he's grown up) and Betty started their first day in Boston by calling on Governor Curley. The governor was glad to see "the kid" for sentimental reasons. Jackie and Governor Curley are old friends, having met ten years ago when Coogan, then 11 years old, came East in the interests of the Near East drive. So they had a lot of fun reminiscing together.

Miss Grable (she likes to be called that now that she's engaged) and Mr. Coogan walked up the 113 steps of the State House. They were greatly impressed by the greetings extended them by senators and representatives. Senator Moran and Representative "Joe" Kearns, among others, were on hand to welcome these charming youngsters to Massachusetts. Later they expect to explore more historical points of interest here, neither having had the opportunity to do so before.

Played Football

Jack confided in us his eagerness to visit Harvard University. He has completed all but one semester of a four-year course at the University of Southern California. He is sorry he couldn't be here in time for the football season. Jack played right end at the Santa Clara University when he attended that college, so his interest in this sport is most natural.

Mr. Coogan (he likes to be called that now that he's 21) said to me in confidence over a cocktail last night (his was pure fruit-juice):

"I like personal appearances an awful lot, but I do want to make pictures again." And he added, "Of course, I only want one leading lady, and that's Betty."

At these words the lovely Miss Grable was heard to sigh contentedly over her Sarsaparilla Float. And the sophisticated at surrounding tables audibly agreed with us that it must be grand to be so very young and in love.

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PAROLE BOARD OUSTER HINTED

Conflicting reports on the threatened ouster of the Parole Board were rife in political circles today.

Governor Curley, anxious to get away on his trip to Washington, postponed further hearing of evidence, discussion or a possible report by the governor's council until next Wednesday.

This gave rise to the report in some circles that one or more members of the board would be dropped, and that Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman would be reappointed.

On the other hand, however, was the report that the ouster proceedings were petering out, and that the differences of opinion between the governor and the members of the board would be patched up.

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live.

Early Motorists Enjoy View of First Full Moon of the New Year

Had Gov James M. Curley wakened out of his window at 6:45 this morning, he would have seen the most gorgeous spectacle of the New Year—a full moon, round and yellow as a Spanish doubloon, setting in mellow splendor behind the Brookline hills across Jamaica Pond.

Early-to-work motorists on the Jamaicaway slowed down to admire the picture in the half-light of the dawn and went on reassured that the moon, at least, is still on the gold standard.

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FIN COM ADVISES LOW BIDDER SUE

TWO STAR WITNESSES BEFORE FIN COM
Thomas Jenkins (left) who told of telephone calls, and his subordinate Daniel Finck, who represented low bidders

Contract Given Other Firm—Truck Official Tells Of Phone Calls Hinting He Could Get Award

As a result of sensational testimony introduced yesterday during the closing hour of the Boston Finance Commission's public hearing into various phases of Boston's snow removal program, some members of the commission took the unprecedented step of advising the low bidder, who lost the contract, to take steps to halt the awarding of the contracts, as already approved by Mayor Mansfield and City Purchasing Agent D. Frank Doherty, for the purchase of $675,000 worth of snow removal equipment for the Public Works Department.

Thomas E. Jenkins of Waban, New England manager of the truck division of the International Harvester Company, testified yesterday that although his company was low bidder on a contract for 52 2½-3½-ton dump trucks, he had been informed by Purchasing Agent Doherty that the contract has been awarded to another truck company whose bid was almost $30,000 higher for the 52 trucks and whose product, Jenkins said, did not meet the Public Works Department specifications as closely as his company's did.

Tells of Telephone Calls

Finance Commissioner Philip A. Chapman advised Jenkins to consult legal counsel with a view to bringing a taxpayer's suit against the city to prevent the award of the contract, and E. Mark Sullivan, Finance Commission chairman, suggested that if the truck company, which was awarded the contract, offered for sale trucks that did not meet the exact specifications set forth by the city, the award of the contract could be withheld and the contracts readvertised for new bids.

The sensation caused by Jenkins' testimony was heightened by his statement that twice within the past two weeks he had received telephone calls from an unidentified man, who said that he could introduce him to a man who would be of assistance in obtaining the city contract for the trucks.

Sullivan Attacks Mayor

Jenkins was the last witness called before the commission yesterday as it opened its public hearings in its headquarters at 24 School st.

His testimony climaxed a day that had produced a scathing attack upon the Mayor by Chairman Sullivan, an acrimonious and long drawn-out verbal duel between Commissioner of Public Works Christopher J. Carven and members of the commission, and, as if the day was not already full enough, the resignation of one member of the Finance Commission and the installation not four hours later of his successor.

W. Arthur Reilly, appointed to the commission by Gov Curley on Jan 13, 1935, tendered his resignation yesterday on the grounds that the year for which he had agreed to serve was up. He said that his resignation was in no way connected with the present public hearing on snow-removal contracts, for which he had voted.

James E. Maguire, of East Boston, a bitter critic of Mayor Mansfield, was named by Gov Curley to succeed Reilly and in the middle of the afternoon he took his seat with the other four members at the public hearing.

Carven Admits Splitting Job

From Public Works Commissioner Carven, who occupied the witness stand through the greater part of the day, the Finance Commission drew the admission that he had ordered B. N. Hanrahan, an East Boston contractor, to go to work on a paving job on the entrances to the Sumner Tunnel on the same day that he had forwarded the $1100 contract for the job to Mayor Mansfield for approval.

When the Mayor refused to sign the contract without first advertising for bids for the job, as is required ordinarily for all expenditures in excess of $1000, Carven admitted that he had ordered Hanrahan to do a portion of the job for $800. He denied that by giving an $800 job to Hanrahan he was "splitting a contract" in order to

Continued

circumvent the Mayor's refusal to approve the $1100 contract.

"Do you mean to tell me," Chairman Sullivan roared at Carvan, "that when the Mayor turned down the contract, you turned around and gave an order to Hanrahan for $800 worth of work?"

"Yes," said the witness.

Sullivan Voices Disbelief

"I'm sorry to say I don't believe you," said Sullivan. "If that is so, then I am shocked that things should be run so loosely at City Hall. . . . It seems to me, Mr Carven, that you must be an awfully influential and powerful man at City Hall in view of what I know of Mayors and the disposal of contracts. What made you believe that the contract would be acceptable to the Mayor—made you so sure of it that you had already ordered Hanrahan to start work?"

"Well," the Public Works Commissioner said, "I thought that it would because the Mayor has received a report from the engineers of the Holland Tunnel in New York recommending that the plaza at the East Boston end be widened before the second race meeting at Suffolk Downs. The Mayor had told me to 'get busy.'"

"Somebody else, acting as Vice Mayor, told you to set Hanrahan to work," Sullivan charged, "while you sent the letter and contract to the Mayor expecting his perfunctory signature. Who told you to do that?"

"No one," said Carven.

"You put an awful strain on your own credibility as a witness," Chairman Sullivan remarked. "Did Dave Shaw (former acting city purchasing agent, now election commissioner) or Ed Mansfield, the Mayor's brother, come to you about awarding these contracts to Nawn and Hanrahan?"

"No, sir."

Snow Contract Divided

Carven had previously been questioned at length regarding the granting of a snow removal contract to Hugh Nawn, Inc, on a bid of 48 cents per cubic yard of snow removed, when another contractor, Charles Matz, had bid 40 cents for the same district—District No. 2.

Matz, however, was awarded District 3 at the 40-cent rate. Carven said that he gave District 2 to Nawn because he regarded him as "better equipped" than Matz, but under questioning he admitted that he did not know what Nawn's equipment consisted of.

Members of the commission asked Carven repeatedly why, since Matz had offered bids of 40 cents for both District 2 and District 3, he had not been awarded contracts for both districts.

Carven insisted that he believed the better policy was to award not more than one district to a contractor. He admitted, however, that he had followed this same principle last year when there were 14 snow removal "districts," but had reached the conclusion that the 14 districts could be efficiently consolidated into four. He objected to further consolidation, however, he said.

Commissioner Carven was finally allowed to step down from the witness stand at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, although he was asked to be present again at 11 o'clock this morning, when the hearing will be resumed.

Low Bidder Takes Stand

The next witness called was Daniel A. Finck, of Kensington st, Brookline, employed as an agent of the International Motor Truck Company.

"We were low bidders," Finck told the Commission, "on a contract for 52 trucks of 2½ to 3½ tons capacity, to be equipped with hydraulic brakes and having a motor displacement of about 310 cubic inches. We entered a bid of $133,669 for the 52 trucks. I understand that the contract has been awarded to the White Company, which entered a bid of $163,660, almost $30,000 more than our bid.

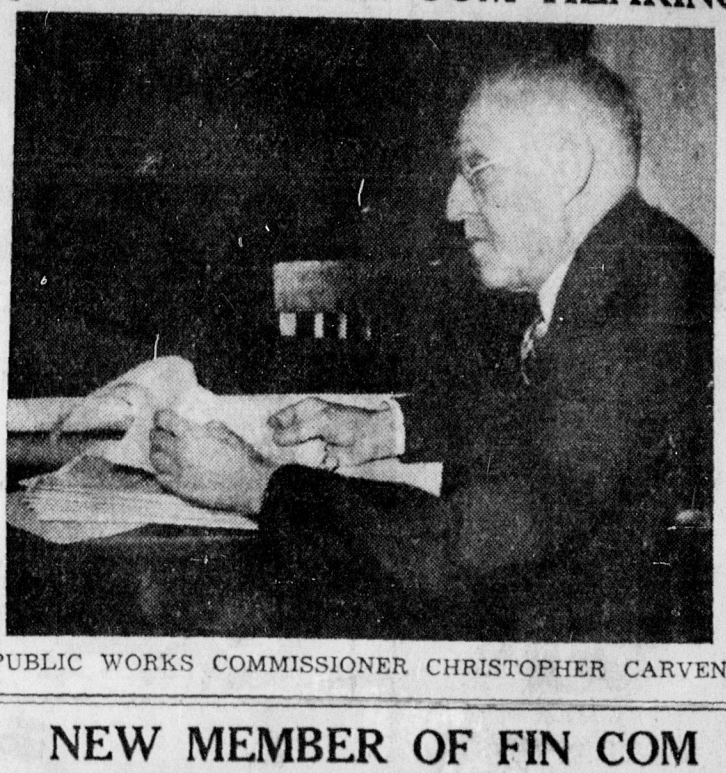
"I was present when the bids were opened and learned that we were the lowest bidders. Being the biggest manufacturers of trucks in the country and lowest bidder, we thought there could be no question of our getting the bid. About three weeks after the bids were opened, on Nov 8, I went to the Mayor's office.

"I told the Mayor that, being the lowest bidder, I thought we had certain rights to ask questions about the awarding of the contract. The Mayor said he did not know who was the lowest bidder, but he said he was very interested in having the city get the best equipment possible for the money spent.

"I asked if there was anything I could do to help out and he said that there was nothing at the time. He suggested that I attend a meeting of the special committee of experts on snow removal and asked his secretary to see that I was invited to the next meeting of the committee. I never heard anything more about it."

Jenkins, Finck's superior, was the final witness of the day. He said that he had heard on Monday from an-

QUIZZED AT FIN COM HEARING



PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSIONER CHRISTOPHER CARVEN

NEW MEMBER OF FIN COM

MANSFIELD CRITIC TAKES OATH

Within four hours of his appointment to the Boston Finance Commission to succeed W. Arthur Reilly, resigned, James E. Maguire was installed as a new commissioner. He is seen here (right) being administered the oath of office by Gov Curley.

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other truck dealer that the contracts had already been awarded by the Public Works Department. He related a conversation he had subsequently, when he telephoned purchasing agent Doherty to verify the report that the contracts had been let.

He said that Doherty had told him that the contract for 52 trucks had been let to the White Company and that another contract calling for 49 heavier trucks between 3½ and 5 tons' capacity, on which the International Company claimed also to be low bidder, had been split up, with 25 trucks ordered from the Mack Company, 10 from Autocar and 14 from Dodge.

Jenkins then said he had received two telephone calls about his bids for the city business in the past two weeks.

"The two calls," he said, "were to the effect that we were low bidders and that it could be arranged for us to get the business if I would meet some one at a hotel. I don't know the identity of the person who called, the person I was to meet or the name of the hotel."

Advised to File Suit

The truck firm manager, a serious young business executive, then expressed his surprise at a remark which had been made to him in the course of his telephone conversation on Monday with the city purchasing agent.

"Doherty said to me," Jenkins told the Fin Com, "'Did your representative tell you last week that in the event that anyone approached you, saying they were in this office or anyone endeavoring to chisel or horn in on graft, that they didn't represent me?'"

"Didn't it strike you odd," Chairman Sullivan asked him, "that Doherty made that statement to you inasmuch as the bids had been let?"

"Yes, it did, because it was unsolicited," he replied.

After Jenkins had pointed out that his company paid taxes amounting to $12,000 annually in Boston, Commissioner Chapman suggested that he ask his lawyer to bring a taxpayers' suit against the city immediately to prevent final award of the contract for the 52 trucks.

"I don't believe the contracts have actually been signed yet," he said. "So if you act quickly you may not be too late."

As a matter of fact, Mayor Mansfield told the Globe last night that the contracts had been forwarded to him by the purchasing agent for approval, and that he had approved them and returned them to the purchasing agent for final signatures. The contracts, he said, had not yet actually been signed.

Another method of holding up the award of the contracts, or upsetting an award if made, was suggested by Chairman Sullivan.

"I now, as chairman of the Finance Commission and speaking, I believe, for the full commission," he said, "say that this being a public hearing we have the right to assume that what has developed here will be brought to the Mayor's attention. If it appears that the award is being made in this case to bidders whose bids have not or do not comply or meet the specification, of course, such an award will be as invalid as if, in the first opening of bids for snow removal in District 2, the Mayor had persisted in his award to Mr Nawn. But in deference to the law, as it was stated by us and confirmed by the corporation counsel, the Mayor and the Public Works Commissioner withdrew the award to Mr Nawn and readvertised.

"So, all is not lost, Mr Jenkins, if you do not act instanter, as suggested by Mr Chapman."

The hearing had opened yesterday with a six-page statement attacking the Mayor, which Chairman Sullivan read. He charged the Mayor with unprecedented highhandedness in withholding information regarding municipal snow removal contracts from the Finance Commission.

Mayor Termed Highhanded

After pointing out that it was the duty of the Finance Commission to investigate such matters as purchases of snow removal equipment by the city, Chairman Sullivan said in part:

"The Finance Commission has been hampered as far as it could be by the Mayor of the city in doing the work for which it was created.

"Its motives have frequently been questioned; at times they have been openly charged with some ulterior purpose.

"When the Finance Commission tried to find out why it cost almost $2,000,000 to remove the snow in only two storms last year, an amount that is beyond understanding when compared with costs in other cities, the Mayor imposed the restriction that no records could be had or examined unless his personal representatives sat in on the investigation.

"This was plainly intended to be intimidation of city employes, who might be inclined to give testimony that would verify the amazing tales of graft in connection with the payments that were a matter of common gossip.

"Such highhanded determination to conceal from public bodies which are given the right by statute to obtain information was never before attempted by a Mayor of Boston. . . . Mayor Mansfield clearly violated the law when he refused this important information to the City Council. He clearly attempted to obstruct the Finance Commission when he frightened city employes from telling the truth by insisting that they could only talk to the Finance Commission in the presence of his representative."

Mansfield Hits Back

The Mayor last night issued the following statement in reply to Sullivan's attack:

"The intemperate tone of the statement of the Finance Commission makes it unnecessary for me to reply excepting to that part wherein I am accused of violating the law and of intimidating witnesses.

"I am advised by the corporation counsel that I was completely within my rights in declining to give in advance to the City Council information about snow removal equipment bids. Furthermore, Councilor Dowd in a speech to the Council upon that occasion stated that never since he had been a member of the Council had any such information been demanded of a Mayor and that unless the charter was changed that my position was entirely sound.

"The other statement that requires attention is that I imposed the restriction that no records of the city could be examined by the Finance Commission unless my 'personal representative sat in on the investigation' and that this was done to intimidate city employes. I never had a personal representative before any investigation of the Finance Commission. A member of the Law Department of the city of Boston was there in custody of the records. No one was intimidated nor was there any intention to intimidate anyone."

Concluded

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DEVER BUSY IN WASHINGTON

Confers With the Social Security Act Officials

Atty Gen Paul A. Dever, while in Washington to attend the Jackson Day dinner tonight, will also confer with counsel for the national social securities board in anticipation of the possibility that the Supreme Court may declare the Social Security Act unconstitutional.

It was learned at the State House that Gen Dever will confer with Washington officials today. Since the A. A. A. was abolished by the court, fear that the social security legislation might also be wiped out has been expressed both here and in Washington.

Such a decision would, incidentally, knock the chief plank out of Gov Curley's avowed platform on which he has said he will run for the United States Senate.

Accompanying Atty Gen Dever to Washington was Judge Emil Fuchs, chairman of the recently created State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Asst Atty Gen James J. Ronan said at the State House today that Atty Gen Dever would attempt to draw up amendments to the state law which was passed by the 1935 Legislature in the event that the Social Security act is found unconstitutional.

Ronan termed the act a "first cousin" of the Agricultural Administration act and said that at present it appeared inevitable that legislation would share the fate of Secretary Wallace's brain child.

"This is of major importance to Gov Curley," Ronan stated, "since he has announced his support of this program in connection with his plans for the future."

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SLIDING SCALE PLAN LASHED BY EXPERT

Marshall Files Bill to Prohibit Use of System—52 Petitions Submitted to Legislature

Lashing out at the projected establishment of the sliding scale method of fixing gas and electric rates in Massachusetts, Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown rate expert, yesterday filed a bill prohibiting the use of that system which he described as "impracticable, contrary to fundamental principles of Massachusetts law, gravely inequitable and unconstitutional.

"As a method of rate making and regulation, the sliding scale plan of rates is impracticable and inequitable in its effect on the consumers," he charged. "Within the past 25 years two special investigating commissions in Massachusetts have reported on it unfavorably. It is unsuited to the utility conditions in this state.

"Gross inlquities are inherent in this method, as experience under it for several years in Washington proves conclusively.

52 Bills Introduced

"Any benefit gained by the consumer has been at an unreasonable sacrifice in favor of a holding company. Protection and preservation of holding company interests in Massachusetts is the controlling reason for such a plan of rates," concuded Mr Marshall.

The sliding scale plan has been studied by Gov Curley's special utility brain trust committee, which is expected to report in favor of it.

The total of bills filed in the House of Representatives esterday hit 434 for the current session, 43 behind the figure a year ago. There were 52 introduced yesterday. On the Senate side, 131 bills have been filed to date.

Among the petitions was a bill of Representative Johnson of Brockton to jack up the state's share of the pari-mutuel handle at horse tracks to 14 percent. The state's assessment is now 3½ percent. The Johnson bill would allow the track 6 percent for expenses and profit, instead of the existing 6½ percent. The money would go to an old-age assistance fund.

Dog Racing Repeal Sought

Representative Johnson also filed a bill requiring district attorneys in districits composed of more than one county to appoint his assistants with regard to representation of the counties served, and to prevent the assistants from acting as private counsel in any criminal court.

Repeal of the Dog Racing law is sought by Representative Shea of Cambridge.

T number of measures were filed by Representative Sawyer of Ware for Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the state Socialist party. These would make school military drill optional instead of compulsory, increase the state income tax from 6 to 20 percent, to memorialize Congress in favor of Federal uniform labor laws and public ownership of utilities, banks and natural resources, also memorials advocating a 30-hour week with no reduction in pay and for graduated taxes on incomes, legacies and successions.

A bill asking that no contracts for more than $1000 be let by the city of Somerville without bids was introduced by Representative Sherman of that city on behalf of John F. Foster.

Reduction of the 70-year age limit to 65 was sought by Representative Johnson and to 60 by Representative Sawyer on Lewis' petition.

Exemption of veterans of the Spanish War, Philippine insurrection or the China relief expedition from Civil Service requirements is asked in a bill of Representative Connelly of Wakefield.

Breakage at Nickle Asked

Horse racing would be forbidden on Monday and dog racing on Saturday, under a proposal of Representative Flaherty of Charlestown, who also filed a bill to have the tracks pay off to nickles, instead of dimes as at present, and to give unclaimed money set aside for pari-mutuel payoffs to the state treasury.

Failure on an employer to report an injury to an employe to the State Industrial Accident Board would be punished by a $50 fine for the first offense and $100 for subsequent offenses, under a bill offered by Representative Honan of Winthrop on petition of Chairman Joseph A. Parks of the board. The measure would allow a fine for each time a request by the board for a report went unheeded.

Cities of 50,000 population or more would go under Civil Service labor laws, under the bill of Representative Lunney of Holyoke, asked by A. C. Moriarty, present of the state, city and town employes.

Cash Payment of Aid Urged

Senator Cavanagh of Cambridge, East Cambridge District Court clerk, filed a petition for an increase in salary of his assistant clerks.

The so-called practice of "scalping" railroad tickets would be made a crime punishable to a fine up to $500 or a year's imprisonment under a measure filed by Senator Hurley of Holyoke for Arthur P. Russell, vice president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Another of Russell's bills would give the railroad, street railway and steamboat special police the status in court of regular police.

Senator Langone of Boston filed a bill requiring that all welfare aid be given to recipients in the form of cash. He also seeks a law allowing the establishment of state or municipal banks, publicly owned.

Hotels with 20 or more rooms would be allowed to sell liquor in "dry" cities and town, under a bill filed by Senator Putnam of Westfield for Arthur L. Race, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association.

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company would be given back the exemption from jury service they once enjoyed, under the petition of Senator Nicholson of Wareham.

Senator McKeown of Springfield filed a measure for establishment of a commission to negotiate with surrounding states for the development and improvement of rivers flowing through Massachusetts, on petition of Leo S. Greenwood, secretary of the Connecticut Valley Council.

Walsh Favors "L" Purchase

A bill requiring that the Boston Metropolitan District exercise its option on the purchase of the Boston Elevated Railway was offered by Representative Welsh of Hyde Park.

Trucks which are required to stop along the roadside after dark would have to display red signal flares to passing motorists under a bill filed by Senator C harles A. P. McAree of Haverhill.

Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield filed a bill to prohibit the "sale as pure milk of the combination of milk fat, with milk cream or skimmed milk, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered, dried or dessicated."

The Boston Metropolitan District would be authorized to exercise its option to purchase the Boston Elevated Railway under a bill filed by Representative Patrick J. Welsh of Hyde Park.

Establishment of a commission to negotiate treaties with surrounding states regarding the development and improvement of rivers flowing through Massachusetts and the construction of public works along their banks is sought in a bill filed by Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield on petition of L. S. Greenwood, secretary of the Connecticut Valley Council.

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"EXORBITANT TAXES ARE DRIVING INDUSTRIES OUT"

Eliot Wadsworth Says Cost of Government in This State, $1,000,000 a Day, Must Be Reduced

WORCESTER, Jan 8 — Attacking both Gov Curley's tax recommendations and the report of a special commission recommending new taxes which might raise $17,000,000 for the state, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today told the 18th annual agricultural meeting that "exorbitant taxes in Massachusetts are seriously affecting every citizen by driving industries out of the state." The meeting, which opened this morning, is being held in the Worcester Memorial Auditorium.

Mr Wadsworth said that it is "rather shocking to realize what has happened" to Massachusetts real estate owners in six years of depression. Property, mainly real estate, has paid $21,000,000 more taxes in 1935 than in 1929, although at that time the tax burden on the property owner was "generally agreed to be crushing,' he said.

Government Cost Million a Day

"When Government carries on its work efficiently under proper control by tax payers, taxes should represent a benefit and not an evil," he said. "But there is a distinct limiting feature to beneficial taxes. If they impose too heavy a burden, they cease to be a benefit and become confiscation. When the Government collects taxes beyond the power of the individual to pay, then the community is living beyond its means and the capital of the individual is being taken away. It is clear that in Massachusetts the tax on real estate has taken way from the owner a large part of the value of his property."

Mr Wadsworth pointed out that there are other taxes taken from people so that "altogether government, state, county and local in Massachusetts, is costing over $1,000,000 a day. That is too much to take away from citizens today," he said.

"In considering state and local taxation, we must not forget that the Federal Government has long since taken over the most available means for collecting revenue," he said. "It imposes heavy taxes on corporations, graduated income taxes and an inheritance tax. Alcoholic drinks and tobacco are also taxes to the limit.

"The state and the cities and towns must find their revenue from what is left. The state takes a flat tax on incomes, gets something from corporations and inheritances, from gasoline and various licenses, but the Federal Government gets the cream and the state gets the skimmed milk in the general field of taxation.

"Real estate cannot be taxed by the Federal Government, with the result that the lion's share of the cost is collected by taxing land and buildings. This places the burden on a minority of the people. In Boston, only about 25 percent of the voters own real estate, yet real estate pays 70 percent of the cost of government.

Only Found $17,000,000 Source

"Great effort has been made to find new sources of revenue. A special commission sat all Summer and beat the bushes to find a new way of extracting money from the public. The result of this strenuous effort is a recommendation of new taxes, many quite impractical, which might raise $17,000,000 a year. The commission labored and brought forth a mouse.

"Now the Governor has recommended new taxes which might bring in $13,000,000. He particularly recommends special tobacco and alcohol taxes.

"Neither of the plans suggested could bring any real relief to real estate. Last year cities and towns spent $20,000,000 more than their income and borrowed to meet the deficit. Even if $17,000,000 of additional revenue had been available, as recommended by the Recess Commission, it would not have added enough income to meet the annual expense of Government. The borrowings would have been reduced to $3,000,000, but there would have been no reduction in the real estate tax.

Paying 1¼ Cents a Pound Taxes

"The manager of one of our oldest factories told me that on his product, which sells for 12 cents to 13 cents a pound, the local taxes amounted to 1¼ cents a pound, whereas in another plant operated by the same company in Pennsylvania, the item of taxes was only ¼ cent a pound. If you were managing that company, would you hesitate to concentrate activities in a plant when a cent a pound could be saved in taxes alone?

"Someone may say that closing mills does not affect Massachusetts farmers who are neither stockholders nor employes; but this is not so. The National Industrial Conference Board reported recently after careful study that of every payroll dollar 40 cents goes for food. The business of a farmer is to produce and sell food. Every thousand dollars of factory payroll that leaves the state takes away from the farmer a possible market for $400 of his product.

"The Boston Chamber of Commerce asks the cooperation of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation in its efforts to meet this situation. We want more business in the state, not less. We are convinced that to hold business here and get more there must be a cut in government expenses and lower taxes.

"Massachusetts is a competitor with other states for industry; factories and capital can move. They are moving out of the state and you as owners of farms are vitally interested in stopping that movement."

Forbush Discusses Farm Credit

"Adequate and suitable financing is the foundation of successful agriculture," said E. H. Forbush, secretary of the Production Credit Corporation, Springfield, speaking on farm credit problems at the union agricultural meeting here today.

Mr Forbush laid special emphasis on production credit which, in the past two years, has provided more than $3,000,000 to Massachusetts farmers to enable them to put their current operations on a cash basis. "Production credit is designed simply to supplement local credit sources to farmers can pay cash for their seed, fertilizer, equipment, and livestock instead of 'charging it' on the books of dealers, as so many of them have done in the past.

"Dealer credit has always cost much more than credit from regular lending agencies, because dealers are not bankers and when they extend credit they have to get a higher price.

Farmers Buy Most of Feed

"Particularly in the northeast, where large quantities of fertilizer are purchased and where dairymen and poultrymen have to buy most of the feed for their herds and flocks, the man who can operate his business on a cash basis has a distinct advantage over the individual who does not."

Referring to cooperative features of production credit, Mr Forbush said, "Many people do not yet understand that production credit associations are operating on a local basis and are not lending Government money even though they have federal charters and are units of the Farm Credit Administration."

Paying tribute to the services rendered and to the ability of local officials, the speaker said: "The four production credit associations in Massachusetts at Lowell, Taunton, Worcester, and Northampton are holding their second annual meetings in the near future," and urged farmers to attend the meetings and "at least learn what they are all about."

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PAROLE BOARD OUSTER FADES

Lyman's Security Doubted as Hearing Adjourns

Board's Removal Believed Idea of Brennan, Not Curley

A possibility that the differences between the Governor's Council and the members of the State Parole Board may be patched up without any of the latter three feeling the keen edge of Gov Curley's official ax was seen yesterday as the Executive Council adjourned without taking action on the informal request for the removal of the entire board put before the Council by Councilor Brennan of Somerville.

Postponing the entire disposition of the Parole Board case until next Wednesday, the Council ended a discussion of the evidence yesterday afternoon in an apparently friendly frame of mind toward Richard Olney, chairman; Mathew Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin, the Parole Board members. Only Councilor Brennan and one or two other individual mmebers evidenced any particular disposition to fire the board wholesale as has been predicted.

A rumor gained some circulation to the effect that Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman of the Correction Department, who is at swords' points with the Parole Board members, may be the one who will be fired after the parole agitation dies down. Lyman's term has already expired and he is a holdover in office. Gov Curley can replace him at will, without the formality of removing him.

Senators Help Board

Members of the Parole Board have influential friends in the Legislature, among them Senators Carroll of South Boston and Madden of Roxbury, who spoke on their behalf at the Council hearing on the parole situation, the only speakers at that session not directly connected with prison or parole administration.

These Senators continued their efforts on behalf of the board and were given credit in some quarters for gaining the week's postponement of a decision in the case.

It was the suggestion of Gov Curley, however, that the Council mull over the evidence in the case for a week that was responsible for the decision to postpone action.

This action lent color to earlier reports that the Governor had no quarrel with the Parole Board, did not seek the removal of any of the members, and that Councilor Brennan was the prime mover in the projected dismissal of the entire group.

Council to Support Reform

The Council yesterday agreed to support before the Legislature a bill to allow a court to fix a definite minimum and maximum sentence, which would allow a prisoner to be released on completion of his minimum term, if his prison behavior warranted his liberation. Prior to 1933, according to Executive Councilor Frank A. Brooks of Watertown, former Parole Board chairman and recognized expert on the subject, the board was required to release prisoners on their minimum, if their prison records were perfect.

In 1933, Councilor Brooks said, the word "shall" was changed to "may" in the regulations for release of prisoners. In his opinion the word "shall" should have remained on the statute books.

He explained that the change was recommended by Prof Francis B. Sayre, then Correction Commissioner, and that he (Brooks) had opposed it at that time.

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towns and wards under the name of Warner for Governor Club."

BARNES AND HELIER SEEK FISHERIES AND GAME POST

Thomas A. Barnes of Falmouth and Patrick W. Hehir of Worcester, both candidates for the position of director of the State Division of Fisheries and Game to succeed Raymond J. Kenney, were among Gov Curley's callers yesterday.

After the conference both men stated they had informed the Governor that if either was selected it would be satisfactory to the other. They were accompanied by groups representing sportsmens' clubs in eastern central Massachusetts.

The two men declared, "we told the Governor it was about time that a real sportsman was appointed as head of the division."

The Governor, according to the two men, said he would give the matter consideration. Director Kenney's term expired last month andthere has been much discussion as to whether he would be reappointed or his successor chosenbythe Governor.

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CURLEY SWEARS IN MURPHY AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY

William A. Murphy of Boston, successor to Joseph P. McAllister of Boston as Gov Curley's assistant secretary, was given the oath of office yesterday by the Governor.

Secretary Murphy sent several baskets of flowers which he received to Miss Alice Ryan, a member of the Executive Department secretarial staff. Miss Ryan is suffering with pneumonia at a Somerville hospital

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DEMOCRATS GATHER AT DINNER TONIGHT

James Roosevelt Coming to Jackson Day Function

Final arrangements were completed last night for the Jackson Day dinner to be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel tonight with James Roosevelt, Lieut Gov Joseph L. Hurley, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, and other prominent Democrats scheduled as speakers. A. Frank Reel of Cambridge, ex-president of the Young Democrats of Massachusetts, will preside.

In order to represent the Governor at the Boston dinner, Lieut Gov Hurley cancelled his trip to Washington. Joseph A. Maynard, honorary chairman of the Jackson Day Dinner Committee, talked with James Roosevelt, now in New York, over the telephone and received the assurance that he would arrive at the banquet between 8 and 8:30 tonight. Delegations will attend from Middlesex, Essex, Plymouth, Norfolk and Barnstable Counties.

The ushers' list is headed by John Roosevelt, son of the President, who is a student at Harvard.

Tables have been reserved by Mayor Edward Kenney of Woburn; Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston; Senator Joseph White of Jamaica Plain; Commissioner James Reardon; Commissioner William F. Callahan; Commissioner Thomas Green; Commissioner Eugene A. McSweeney; Registrar of Deeds, W. T. A. Fitzgerald; Mayor John D. Lynch of Cambridge; Representative Lawrence P. McHugh of Jamaica Plain; Commissioner James T. Moriarty; Attorney Henry Lawlor, Chairman James O'Brien of the Milk Control Board, and others.

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RECEPTION FRIDAY TO B. C. SENIORS

Governor to Be Philomatheia Club's Guest

Gov James M. Curley has accepted an invitation to attend the annual supper, dance and reception to be tendered by the Philomatheia Club to the senior class of Boston College Friday evening at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Executive Chairman Mrs Frank G. Sullivan announces the following committees are planning to make this mid-Winter festivity one of the most

MISS MARCELLA EHERLE

successful ever conducted by the club:

Frederick W. Roche, president, and Sydney Dunn, chairman for the senior class.

Mrs Vincent P. Roberts, the president, will welcome the senior members and guests. Miss Virginia Grimes, president of the Junior Philomatheia, will represent the junior group, assisted by Miss Marjorie Sullivan. Ushers will include the following graduates of Boston College: Daniel J. Holland Jr, Gregory Sullivan, Paul Dugan and John Kelly.

Floor marshals will be C. Desloge O'Malley and Charles McCarthy.

Included in the long list of patrons and patronesses are:

Mr and Mrs Vincent P. Roberts, Hon John F. Fitzgerald, Mrs Emile Coulon, Mrs Edward C. Donnelly, Mr George Dempsey, Mrs Henry S Fitzgerald, Mrs Charles J. O'Malley, Miss Marcella Eberle, Dr and Mrs William P. Haley, Dr Paul Jakmaun, Mrs Bernard Killion, Mrs John T. Manning, Mrs James Malley, Mrs Charles Murphy, Mrs Frank G. Sullivan, Mrs T. Robert Sullivan.

Mrs B. J. A'Hearn, Mrs James Bryan, Mrs William J. Bannan, Mrs James Carr, Miss Anna Doyle, Mrs George Flood, Mrs William Fouhy, Mrs Edward Gallagher, Miss Josephine Hartigan, Mrs Daniel J. Holland, Mrs David Gentles, Mrs Joseph N. Kirby, Mrs Frederick W. Mahony, Mrs Mary O'Leary Finucane.

Mrs M. J. McCarthy, Mrs M. J. McGuire, Mrs James P. McDonough, Miss Elizabeth Norton, Mrs Frank Regan, Mrs John Ryan, Mrs John J. Williams, Mrs Charles N. Winship.

Mrs Edward J. Downey is directing publicity.

For the monthly meeting to be held at the Philomatheia clubhouse tomorrow, Rev Terrence J. Connolly, S. J., of the Boston College Graduate School, will give an illustrated lecture on St Francis of Assisi.

Mrs Gertrude Burke will be soloist for the musical program accompanied by Mrs George Flood. Meeting will start at 2:30 p m.

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GOVERNOR IS MADE MEMBER

Honored by State Fish and Game Association

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Conservation Commissioner Ernest Dean, Fish & Game Director Raymond J. Kenney, the chiefs of fish and game administration in other New England States and Chief Ira N. Gabrielson of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey were also made members.

The former chief, J. N. ("Ding") Darling, and Dr Gardiner Bump of New York were also honored for their devotion to the cause of fish and game preservation and the sportsmen's interests.

Chairman Winslow Crowell of the inland fishing committee announced a membership of more than 300 in the association's Norfolk Trout Club venture where more than 8000 fat red-spots are awaiting the sportsmen when the ice breaks up in March. He announced that members, with their families and friends, are offered Winter skating privileges on the three ponds of the Norfolk preserve, where lunches and outdoor fireplaces are available for picnickers.

Albert J. Meserve of Brookline, Judge Albert L. Saunders of Medway and Maj F. H. Andres of Boston also reported for various committees, predicting new activities during the coming year.

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SCHUSTER DEFIES CURLEY THREATS

Foe Says Governor Lacks Courage to File Suit

Claims Even Many Democrats Now Hostile to Executive

Predicting that Gov Curley lacks the moral courage and intetinal fortitude to seek vindication in the courts for what members of his own party have said about him in the past, Executive Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas, in a radio address last night challenged the Governor to proceed with his threats.

Schuster's speech was prompted, according to his statement, by the Governor's threat that he would proceed in court against any member of the "Royal Purple group of the Republican party and flunkies" who might make libelous charges against him without basis. Political observers, however, saw in the address the opening of Schuster's own campaign for higher office. He is reported to be ready to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Schuster, sworn enemy of the Governor in the Council, was tendered a dinner by the Roosevelt Club (Robert Washburn's T. R. Club) in the first year of the Governor's term for his stand in the chamber against the Democratic chieftain.

The speaker last night, in quotations from Mayor Mansfield, former Gov Ely, Alfred E. Smith, Councilor Daniel H. Coakley and from a Democratic organ, offered to prove that the denunciation of the Governor's practices has not been confined to Republicans and that there is a growing hostility to Curley which is nonpartisan and bi-partisan as well as partisan.

"The truth is that the hostility to Gov Curley has spread from the Republican Party until it now is general without regard to party politics," said Schuster.

"Come on, now, Governor, as a test of your genuineness, proceed with your threats. Go into the courts and get vindication from those upstanding Democrats, who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism that has been levelled against you by Republicans. I predict that you lack the moral courage and intestinal fortitude to make such a test, because you know in advance what the decision would be."

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FRAMINGHAM

Marriage intentions have been filed at the office of Town Clerk William S. Walsh by John J. Galvani, postal employe, 646 Waverly st, and Helen Madeleine Bransfield, hotel clerk, 17 Brook st, Natick; Charles M. Dyer, shipper, 346 Concord st, and Florence Dale, stenographer, 41 Wendell Park, Milton.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, final arrangements were made for the general members meeting to be hld Tusday evening, Jan 21, when Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company will be the speaker. The committee voted to approve in principle the four points of the taxation platform of the Masaschusetts Real Estate Exchange.

Past Commander John J. Corley installed the officers of Fred S. Murphy Chapter, D. A. V., and Auxiliary at veterans quarters last night.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Methodist Church met with Mrs George Gilmore, Central st, this afternoon.

The Kroflites held the lead in the Country Club Women's bowling league at the Peerless alleys yesterday, although being held to a tie by the Silver Kings. The Colonel Clicks took second place by winning three from the Bullets, while the Hagens improved their standing with a three point win over the Dunlops.

The newly-elected officers of the Framingham Grange for the year include Charles D. Sanderson, M; Peter Tully, O; Marion Jolly, lect; Carl Hanson, S; Frank Tetreau, chaplain; Albert White, treas; Arthur Butler, sec; Gerald Jolly, G; Marian Sanderson, C; Irene Sweetser, P; Cassie Steele, F; Marion Hemple, L; Ella Gilliland, P.

The officers of Sherborn Grange for the year include Cecil E. Hamill, M; Elmer Murray, O; Bessie Edson lect; Edward N. Barber, S; Joseph Blanchard, AS; Sara L. Sparhawk, chaplain; Irving L. Smart, treas; Henry C. Goulding, sec; Elton Goulding, G; Sarah Whitman, C; Susan Philbrook, P; Leta Hildreth, F; Bernice Blanchard, LA.

The program for the open forum series to take place on six successive Wednesday evenings, starting Jan 15, has been completed as follows: Jan 15, James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; Jan 22, Tony Sender, political exile from Germany; Jan 29, Edward Berman of the University of Illinois economics department; Feb 5, Powers Hapgood of the Socialist party executive committee; Feb 12, Raymond Gram Swing, editor of the Nation; Feb 19, Harry W. Laidler of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Peter N. Gannon, Eden st, was drawn as a traverse juror for the February session of the Superior Court at East Cambridge, at a meeting of the Selectmen yesterday.

Nathaniel I. Bowditch was reappointed and William C. Monahan newly appointned trustees of the Massachusetts State College yesterday by Gov Curley. Mr Bowditch is chairman of the board of trustees there. He is a member of the Park Commission here, is tree warden, is a Middlesex County Commissioner, is president of the County Farm Bureau and is active in many other civic and public groups. Mr Monahan is a specialist in poultry and is a former professor at the State College at Amherst.

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VINSON-McCOMACK BILL INDORSED BY GOV CURLEY

Gov Curley yesterday indorsed the Vinson-McCormack bill for full payment of the veterans' bonus. Present when the Governor wrote his indorsement were the state commanders of the three veteran organizations, John H. Walsh of the American Legion, Frederick T. Openshaw of the Veterans of Foregin Wars, and Edward J. Walsh of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

All three told the Governor they expected to see the bill passed through Congress at the coming session. The Governor gave it as his opinion that the bonus should be paid.

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LEGAL TILT INITIATED FOR AUTO PLATES 518

Man Charges Ex-Chauffeur of Curley Was Favored

Seeking to regain registration plate "518," Nicholas W. Mathey, Lynn shoe manufacturer, yesterday appeared before Judge Edward P. Pierce in Supreme Court and asserted that Registrar Goodwin had refused him and given the plate to Charles Manion, Gov Curley's former chauffeur.

Asst Atty Gen Roger Clapp, who represented the registry, said that Mathey had since been offered a "suitable" number and requested the action be dismissed. Clapp declared he could not understand anyhow that it mattered much what number was given to Mathey.

Judge Pierce differed, however, saying he could see quite a difference between, for instance, 610,400 and 25.

Mathey's counsel, Henry H. Talty, argued that the court ought not to dismiss the proceeding until it becomes clear what number plate Mr Goodwin regards as "suitable" in lieu of the plate "518" which Mathey is contending for.

In the hearing, it came out that the registry is ready to offer Mathey the number plate "36,518." Gossip of the courtroom was that Mathey has put up $2000 to fight the case until he gets the "518" plate, or something nearly its equivalent.

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COMMUTATION IS REFUSED ZUCKERMAN GIRL'S SLAYER

Miller Clark of the South End, sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week of Jan 12, for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman in a South End bakery almost two years ago, was yesterday denied commutation of sentence by Gov James M. Curley.

Gov Curley in announcing his decision said that he had considered the opinion of the Supreme Court, the report of the Mental Diseases Department and had conferred with George Douglas, counsel for Clark.

The doctors reported that Clark was "a man of low intelligence, bordering on the feeble minded." They found that a disease had further impaired the man's mind, but that he was "not frankly insane, although his judgment was seriously impaired."

"And so," concluded the Governor, "I have decided not to commute his sentence."

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Thomas Jenkins, left, New England manager of the International Harvester Company, and Daniel A. Finck of the same company testifying at the finance commission hearing.

CHARGES CITY LOST $30,000

Witness Tells of 52 Snow Truck Order Not Given Lowest Bidder

MAYOR ANSWERS FIN COM CRITICISM

Testimony that the city recently bought 52 trucks at a cost $30,000 greater than the figure of the lowest bidder and that "some one" sought to "deal with" the low bidder by telephone before the award was made, was offered yesterday before the Boston finance commission at its open hearing on the cost of snow removal.

Earlier in the session, Chairman E. Mark Sullivan read a statement charging the commission had been hampered by Mayor Mansfield in doing the work for which it was created. The mayor later replied in a statement that he was within his rights and had been upheld in this belief.

Christopher J. Carven, city commissioner of public works, who testified at the finance commission hearing.

The hearing, taking up where it left off last week in an investigation of bonding practices, proceeded yesterday with a new member, James E. Maguire of East Boston, sitting in after he had been confirmed by the executive council. Maguire succeeded William Arthur Reilly, whose resignation was accepted by the Governor.

Continued

vance what the decision would be."

Thomas E. Jenkins of Waban, New England manager for the International Harvester Company, low bidder on several contracts for the city's purchase of motor trucks, testified to several telephone calls he received after the bids had been opened. The callers in ach cas sought a meeting with him, he said.

"Did you get any telephone calls or did you hear from any one who purported himself to be Mr. Doherty (D. Frank Doherty), purchasing agent for the city of Boston?" he was asked by Commissioner Robert Robinson.

"No, I couldn't say that. I had several telephone calls to the effect they understood we were the low bidders. In two different cases, I had telephone calls to the effect that we were low bidders and that we could arrange to get that business if I could arrange to meet them. In one particular case it was on Sunday afternoon and I was asked if I could come down to a hotel."

Q.—In one of your calls was something said about "chiselers?" A.—No, sir. That was yesterday. After I heard the bids had been awarded, I called Mr. Doherty and asked him if the bids had been awarded. He said, "Yes," they had all been awarded. I said, "On those 52 2½ to 3½ ton models—who were they awarded to?" He said to the White Company.

SIMPLY PLACED ORDERS

Q.—Was there anything else said? A.—I told him we were the lowest bidders, about $30.00 below the White bid and that our trucks were nearer the specifications than theirs. He went on to explain that he had nothing to do with allotting the business, that he simply placed the orders, that they had an expert committee which had investigated the various trucks, etc. He admitted he knew nothing about the truck business and I admitted the committee knew less.

Q.—You told him that? A.—I told him that.

Preceding Jenkins, Daniel A. Fink of Brookline, conducting a motor truck business in Cambridge, through whom the Harvester bids were placed, testified that he called on the mayor about three weeks after the bids had been opened as he had received no word, although his bid was the lowest.

The mayor told him, said the witness, he did not know who was the lowest bidder and that he was interested only in the city getting the best trucks and the best value. The mayor told him a committee of experts were to hold a meeting to consider the bids and instructed his secretary to have Fink notified when the meeting was to be held so he could attend, said Fink.

NEVER GOT WORD

He never received any word relative to the committee meeting and on Monday last was informed, indirectly, he said, the bids had been awarded.

Philip Chapman, one of the commissioners, suggested to Jenkins that he should get 10 citizens to sign a petition to stop the signing of the contract. Chairman Sullivan, however, expressed a different view.

"What has developed here may be brought to the mayor's attention," Sullivan said, "and if it appears an award is being made in this case to bidders whose trucks have not complied or do not comply or meet with the specifications, of course such an award will be as invalid as in the opening bids for snow removal in district No. 2, in which the city had persisted in its award to Mr. Nawn. In deference to the law as stated by us and later confirmed by the corporation counsel, the mayor had the public works departments withdraw the award to Mr. Nawn and readvertise."

The contract for repaving at the East Boston entrance to the Sumner tunnel last summer, which was aired at a previous finance commission hearing, was again the subject of questioning yesterday afternoon of Christopher J. Carven, public works commissioner.

From the testimony it appeared that Carven planned to have this and more work done by a contractor named Hanrahan, who was doing pavement laying under contract in East Boston at the time. The first estimate for this work, to be completed before Suffolk Downs opened its fall season, was between $1600 and $1700.

On the same day that he wrote the mayor, requesting to be permitted to give the contract to Hanrahar without advertising for bids, Carven instructed the contractor to start work, he admitted yesterday. Carven then went on vacation, he also admitted,d during which time the mayor declined to grant the request

When Carven returned, he said, he had Hanrahan do that part of the paving most necessary at a cost between $7 0 and $800. This was legal, he said, since the figure was under the $1000 limit for allotting work without advertising for bids. Carven denied that it was splitting a contract.

MAYOR'S STATEMENT

In answer to Sullivan's statement critical of him, Mayor Mansfield issued the following statement:

"The intemperate tone of the statement of the finance commission makes it unnecessary for me to reply, excepting to that part wherein I am accused of violating the law and of intimidating witnesses.

"I am advised by the corporation counsel that I was completely within my rights in declining to give in advance to the city council information about snow removal equipment bids. Furthermore, Councillor Dowd in a speech to the council upon that occasion stated that never since he had been a member of the council had any such information been demanded of a mayor and that unt. the charter was changed my position was entirely sound.

"The other statement that requires attention is that I imposed the restriction that no records of the clyt could be examined by the finance commission unless my 'personal representative sat in on the investigation' and that this was done to intimidate city employes. I never had a personal representative before any investigation of the finance commission. A member of the law department of the city of Boston was there in custody of the records. No one was intimidated nor was there any intention to intimidate any one."

Concluded

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TWO SEEK APPOINTMENT

Thomas A. Barnes of Falmouth and Patrick W. Hehir of Worcester presented themselves to Gov. Curley yesterday as candidates for the position of director of the state division of fisheries and game now held by Raymond J. Kenney. Appointment of either would be satisfactory to the other.

They were accompanied by groups representing sportsmen's clubs in eastern and central Massachusetts. "We told the governor it was about time that a real sportsman was appointed as head of the division," the candidates declared.

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COUNCIL ACTS ON SENTENCES

Would Let Courts Fix Definite Maximum and Minimum Prison Terms

The executive council yesterday voted to support a legislative petition to allow the courts to fix definite maximum and minimum prison sentences and also to provide for the automatic release of a good-behaving prisoner at the completion of his minimum sentence. Under existing statutes a penal institutions inmate whose conduct has been good during his incarceration may be released on parole after serving two-thirds of his minimum sentence, but the parole board has the right to deny his release until he has served his minimum sentence.

This has been one of the chief points of contention between the executive council and the state parole board in the current controversy.

Action on the status of the parole board members was deferred for one week at the recommendation of Gov Curley. These members, Richard Olney, chairman; Matthew W. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin, have been under investigation by the Governor and council, following complaints of severity in their attitude toward prisoners eligible for release.

Prior to 1933 the statutes made it mandatory for the parole board to release an inmate after he had completed his minimum sentence, provided his conduct had been good In 1933, at the recommendation of Prof. Francis B. Sayre, the correction commissioner, the mandatory clause was deleted from the statute.

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SCHUSTER HITS CURLEY THREAT

Challenges Governor to Sue Democrats Who Attacked Him

PROVES CRITICISM NOT ONLY BY G. O. P.

Gov. Curley was challenged last night by Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas to proceed in the courts against his Democratic critics as well as "the royal purple group of the Republican party" against whom the Governor threatened libel suits last week.

Citing some of the criticism that has been levelled at the Governor by members of his own party, Schuster said it was much more bitter than the charges hurled at him by Republicans. Schuster predicted, in his radio address, that no such action would be taken. He said in part:

"Gov. Curley a few days ago publicly accused certain Massachusetts Republicans of laying false charges against him. In a bristling denunciation of this procedure he threatened to proceed against them in the courts. Thus far, no such action has been taken.

ISSUES CHALLENGE

"I do not propose to discuss the fairness or the truthfulness of these statements. I do, however, propose here and now to challenge him to go one step further and include his Democratic foes in the fulfillment of this threat. I propose to demonstrate to the voters of Massachusetts that the denunciation of his practices has not been confined to Republicans and that the growing hostility to Curleyism is non-partisan and bi-partisan as well as partisan.

"The statement by the Governor was provoked by an admonition from B. Loring Young, former speaker of the House of Representatives, to profit from the divine injunctions 'Thou shalt not steal' and 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'

"Now, I publicly call on the Governor to make this threat retroactive and to apply it to his critics in the Democratic party—such of his critics as former Gov. Ely, Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, Alfred E. Smith, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, the Boston Post and a few others owing their political allegiance to the party of which he is the titular leader. I propose to indict him before the bar of public opinion, not out of the lips of 'the Royal Purple group of the Republican party' but out of the lips of adherents of his own political faith.

QUOTES NORTON

"Let us first of all turn to Mayor Mansfield, of whom Councilman Clement A. Norton of Boston said only Saturday, 'I am convinced that Mayor Mansfield is completely honest'. Mr. Norton, at the Democratic pre-primary convention in Worcester in 1934, cast his vote as a delegate for Mr. Curley for Governor.

"Mayor Mansfield said of Mr. Curley on Sept. 14: 'For the first time in its long and honorable history Massachusetts has a Governor who is not only ruthless but wholly unscrupulous. This is shown by the public record that he has made since he assumed office. It is the duty of us all to see that he shall never again be elected to represent the people of Massachustts in any office whatever. I am committed to a campaign to terminate his political career.' Does Mayor Mansfield belong to the Royal Purple group of the Republican party, Governor?

"Joseph B. Ely, the former Governor and one of the finest men the Democratic party has produced in our generation, standing on the platform of Tremont Temple in Boston on the night of Sept. 18, 1934, publicly divested himself of all protection of the courts and uttered this forthright challenge, 'I demand that Mr. Curley, in keeping with the principle laid down by President Roosevelt, explain how he lives on a scale far beyond his visible sources of income.' In other words, 'Where did you get it, Jim?' Is Mr. Ely of the Royal Purple group of the Republican party?

CALLED "TRICKY" BY SMITH

"Let us turn to the greatest apostle of Democracy in the nation, Alfred E. Smith. Early in 1932, quoted by the accurate and unbiased Associated Press, Mr. Smith said, referring to the Governor 'He is a tricky man.' Is Mr. Smith of the Royal Purple of the Republican party?

"The truth is that the hostility to Gov. Curley has spread from the Republican party until it now is general without regard to party politics. Come on, Governor, as a test of your genuineness, proceed with your threats. Go into the courts and get vindication and get it from the Democrats as well as from the Republicans. Get it from these upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism that has been levelled against you by Republicans. I predict that you lack the moral courage and intestinal fortitude to make such a test because you know in advance what the decision would be."

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CLARK MUST DIE

Gov. Curley yesterday refused to interfere with the death sentence imposed on Miller F. Clark, accordingly the murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, youthful South end bakeshop employe, will be executed in the electric chair at state prison some night next week.

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State House Briefs

By HENRY EHRLICH

William F. Callahan, public works commissioner, characterized as "untrue" yesterday the charges made on the floor of the Senate Monday by Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of the North End, that his department sought to award the state's granite curbing contract to the Fletcher Granite Company of Milford, N. H.

The commissioner, also in reply to Langone, said he would welcome an investigation of his department in connection with pier leases. "I understand," Langone declared, "that people are not paying rent for the use of said property." Callahan replied that all lessees are paying rent but a few may be in arrears.

Gov. Curley administered the oath of office to William A. Murphy, who succeeds Joseph P. McAllister as the Governor's social secretary. McAllister has taken a new position in the department of public utilities.

For the first time since 1861 the commonwealth, at noon today, will celebrate New Orleans Day, as directed by the Legislature. At noon a salute of guns will be fired on Boston Common, following which Lt.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley will deliver a radio address. Col. Frederick Gilbert Bauer of Weymouth will introduce the Lieutenant-Governor.

The unemployment compensation commission will move shortly into its new quarters at 13[illegible] Milk street.

Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission on administration and finance; Carl A. Raymond, state budget commissioner, and George E. Murphy, state comptroller, went as far as New York with Gov. Curley yesterday and then turned around and came back. The purpose of their trip was to afford Gov. Curley, en route to Washington, an opportunity to discuss with them the state budget for the coming year.

Gov. Curley said yesterday that it would be "lovely" if the Democrats should decide to hold their national convention in Boston, but he did not consider the proposition seriously because it would be too difficult to raise the necessary $250,000. "I would be delighted to have the convention here if the money could be raised," the Governor said.

Petitions filed yesterday by Representative Rufus H. Bond of Medford would allow cooperative banks to sell shares to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, would provide for the issuance of optional savings shares of the ultimate value of $200, would establish the reserve requirements of cooperative banks at 10 per cent. of their total share liability, exclusive of unmatured shares, would establish the reserve requirements of cooperative banks at 3 per cent. of their total resources, and would authorize cooperative banks to borrow for the purpose of making real estate loans.

The amount of taxation to be assessed on and paid semi-annually by banks and trust companies would not be less than ⅛ of 1 per cent. of the deposits according to a bill filed by Representative Adolph Johnson of Brockton.

Johnson also would distribute one-half of the receipts from the gasoline tax to the cities and towns in proportion to the registration of motor vehicles. He would further prevent assistant district attorneys from acting as private counsel in the criminal side of any court.

In another bill Johnson seeks to increase from 10 to 20 per cent. the race track receipts on wagered money. Of this sum, 14 per cent. would be turned over to the state, which is 10½ per cent. more than the state now receives.

The construction of a traffic circle at the Cambridge end of the Cottage farm bridge is asked in a bill filed by Representative Ralph N. Hamilton of Cambridge.

Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield filed a bill to prohibit the sale as "pure milk" of the combination of milk fat with milk cream or skimmed milk, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered or dried.

The commonwealth or any municipality would be empowered to set up, conduct and maintain banking facilities under a bill filed by Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr. of the North End.

An investigation by the metropolitan planning division into the advisability of constructing a tunnel either from the southerly terminus of the Washington street tunnel through Roxbury Crossing and Jamaica Plain, or from Copley Square to a point connecting with the New Haven railroad near Irvington street is asked by Representative Arthur E. Paul of Jamaica Plain. Recommendations would be filed for action by the next Legislature.

Hotels with 20 rooms or more would be exempted from the provisions of any referendum which might ban the sale of alcoholic beverages to be consumed on the premises or restrict such sales to wine and beer under a bill filed by Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield in behalf of Arthur L. Race, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association.

A bill to exempt veterans of the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection and the Chinese relief expedition from state civil service requirements was filed by Representative Edward J. Connelly of Wakefield. This bill has been vetoed annually for several years.

An employer who continues to refuse or neglect to report to the state industrial accidents board an injury to an employe would be fined $100 for each offense after the first under a bill filed by Representative Daniel J. Honan in behalf of Joseph A. Parks of the board.

A bill to include in the civil service labor laws cities of 50,000 population or more was filed by Representative William C. Lunney in behalf of the Federation of State, City and Town employes.

Senator Charles T. Cavanagh of Cambridge, clerk of the East Cambridge district court, filed a bill to increase the salaries of his two assistants to 75 per cent. of his own.

Next Wednesday has been set by the Senate as the filing date for the report of the recent commission established to investigating the sliding scale system of rate fixing.

The Senate will meet next tomorrow and will then adjourn until Monday.

HERALD

QUOTES NORTON

C. S. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
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Up and Down Beacon Hill

What Will Weeks Do?

The political silence of former Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton, since the election defeat of Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, the man he picked as his successor, indicates possible abandonment of his planned fight for the United States Senate post now held by Marcus A. Coolidge.

Beacon Hill commentators, with a careful eye on the political weather vane, predict Mr. Weeks will seek Representative Richard M. Russell's congressional seat instead. Behind their prediction lies considerable reasoning. Three points comprise the case.

Election Was Blow

First, and, some believe, the least important point is the reaction from the Newton election. The defeat of General Needham, in some respects, can be considered a slap at Mr. Weeks, although too much importance has been given to it by various political observers. Had Mr. Weeks himself run against Edwin O. Childs, the result might have been different, but he could not be expected absolutely to dictate the election of his successor.

Second, and a much more important point, is the activity of the forces of Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor.

Saltonstall's Stand

Reports are sifting through that the Saltonstall organization, ever watchful to protect its candidate's interests, has held several conferences with the Weeks group. The Saltonstall men pointed to the danger of having two candidates for major offices from the same city.

Representative Saltonstall and former Mayor Weeks are Newton citizens. The argument is that the pre-primary convention will refuse to favor both Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Weeks for Governor and Senator respectively, for that reason. Even if the convention did commit such a political "faux pas," the voters at the primary election would toss one or the other, or both, into the discard pile, the argument continues.

Nobility in Politics

The Saltonstall forces contend Representative Saltonstall is a declared candidate. Therefore, Mr. Weeks should do the "noble" thing and avoid an unpleasant situation by running for the U. S. House of Representatives instead of the Senate.

on the fallacy that planned economy must be politically planned and politically controlled.

Consumer co-operation, on the other hand, offers a program that can be put into operation by any group of people right where they are. No laws need be overthrown. No vast and intricate legislative action is necessary. The individual co-operative goes right to work in a community. If properly organized and run it immediately begins to readjust the distributive system for its members. Immediately those members find their incomes buying more and more of the products of the productive machine.

To Roots of Problem

Behind this practical workability lies the deep and constructive philosophy of the movement as a whole. In action it goes directly to the roots of our economic problem. The added buying power of the consumer's dollar must be reflected in greater productive activities. Which means that more and more people are called back to workshops and factories.

This is the way consumer co-operation works, without ballyhoo, without the exhibiting of spectacular plans, Therein lies its effectiveness. It begins at the bottom and works up, gradally changing systems and methods as it works. It declares its aims, the bringing in of a new economic order. But it does this in an evolutionary fashion, replacing instead of tearing down, rebuilding rather than destroying.

Alignment With Labor

In Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries where the movement is older we see consumer co-operation working with and supporting a strong labor movement. In America where the movement is by comparison in its infancy this alignment has not been made. At the present time such an alignment is needed.

Back of the present co-operative activity is the wider program of constructive action laid out by the present leaders of the movement. These co-operators are today approaching organized labor with a plan for closer co-operation and constructive action.

Way Out for Worker

The message which the co-operators bring to labor is clear and

C. S. Monitor
Boston, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Harshness No Help

ARE the chickens coming home to roost? Within the week a storm has broken over the prisons and prison machinery of Massachusetts. The parole board is under attack. Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden of the state prison at Charlestown, bluntly stated at a public hearing that he feared a major outbreak at his prison because of the despair engendered by the uncompromising policies of the parole board. Commissioner of Correction Lyman and Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the Concord reformatory, concurred.

Yet it was only two years ago that Norfolk Prison Colony and its superintendent, Howard Gill, were under fire for molly-coddling the prisoners. Politicians and newspapers called for sterner measures in dealing with prison inmates. Rehabilitative and enlightened penology were on the rack. There had been episodes at the Norfolk Prison Colony—some prisoners had reveled in their cells on New Year's Eve, some had tunneled under a wall but had been caught; some had radios in their cells.

A program of iron severity was demanded and apparently achieved. Under it, Charlestown Prison has witnessed one of the worst riots in the history of Massachusetts penology; there have been escapes and murders, and now the warden fears a major break. The happenings at Norfolk seem less sensational when contrasted with the more recent reports.

But a likelihood is that much of the criticism of the parole board is politically inspired by those who would expand the area of patronage and graft by ousting the board. If that be the case, the public should mark well the twistings and turnings of politicians. Two years ago the assault on Norfolk was full of angry fulminations against leniency. Today the very methods that the previous attack called for are used as a pretext for assaults on the parole board.

Two conclusions suggested are: When politicians attack a department of government which is being run along relatively scientific lines, it is usually safer to accept the testimony of the trained man. And the weight of evidence indicates that there is more danger to the public in harsh and unyielding penology than in that which is rehabilitative and merciful. During the Norfolk episode, the Monitor argued for faith in modern prison methods. Subsequent events have appeared to justify that position.

POST
Boston, Mass.
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FIN. COM. IN NEW DRIVE ON MAYOR

Tries to Pin Alleged Irregularities on City Hall Subordinates in making of Contracts

An alleged attempted "shakedown" of an official of a prominent motor truck concern by persons who claimed they could arrange to have him given the city of Boston contract for the purchase of a large fleet of trucks, was disclosed yesterday before the Boston Finance Commission as that body aired charges of inefficiency and graft in the city government.

MAYOR NOT DISTURBED

The climax of the hearing came when Chairman E. Mark Sullivan and Philip A. Chapman of the Finance Commission advised officials of the International Harvester Company, truck manufacturing concern, to take court action to restrain city authorities from awarding contracts for the purchase of trucks to companies which bid thousands of dollars higher than the International Harvester Company.

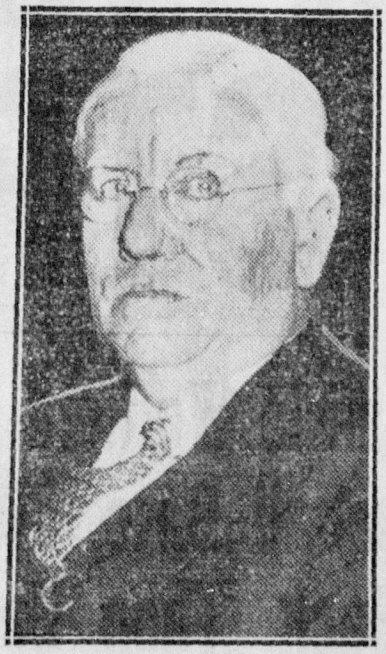
Mayor Mansfield last night declined to comment on the threatened court action. "If such a suit is brought I will answer it in court," he stated.

Thomas E. Jenkins of Newton, New England manager of the International Harvester Company, told members of the Finance Commission that he received two telephone calls from persons who informed him that they could arrange to have the city buy 52 trucks from his firm if he cared to meet them at a hotel. He stated that he rejected both propositions and made no attempt to learn their names.

Reilly Resigns From Commission

Yesterday's hearing saw the resignation from the Finance Commission of William Arthur Reilly and his replacement on the body by James E. Maguire of East Boston. Former Finance Commissioner Reilly explained that when he accepted the appointment from Governor Curley it was with the understanding that he would serve only a single year and that the year is almost up.

He denied that he was resigning as a protest against the action of the commission in holding the public hearings and said, in fact, that he had voted to hold the snow-removal hearing, although both he and Commissioner Alexander Wheeler had opposed the hearing on city bonding.



JAMES E. MAGUIRE
East Boston man appointed to Finance Commission.

A short time after Mr. Reilly had retired from the commission, the name of his brother, the late Bayles Reilly, who served as division engineer in charge of bridges and ferries until his recent death, was mentioned in connection with city work being investigated by the Finance Commission.

Warned Against "Chiselers"

Mr. Maguire, who was appointed yesterday by Governor Curley to succeed Mr. Reilly on the commission, served as institutions commissioner during the last Curley mayoralty administration. He was removed by Mayor Mansfield and is now a practising attorney and the owner of an East Boston newspaper.

The testimony of Mr. Jenkins provided most of the sensations of the afternoon's hearing. He declared that after he had been called on the telephone by persons who offered to arrange to get him the truck contract, he was warned by D. Frank Doherty, city purchasing agent, to disregard "any chiselers" representing themselves as from Doherty's office.

Fin. Com. Head Accuses Mayor

Earlier in the day Chairman Sullivan of the Finance Commission stated that charges had been made to his commission that "politicians and even members of the Mayor's family participated improperly in the payments to the city for snow work last winter."

"When the commission attempted privately to find the facts, it was condemned publicly by the Mayor for so doing," he asserted. He also accused Mayor Mansfield of attempting to intimidate city employees who might be inclined to give testimony to the Finance Commission.

"The commission will endeavour to find out the basis for the charges that have been frequently made inside and outside the City Council that a sinister influence dominates certain of the activities of the City of Boston," said Chairman Sullivan.

Flat Denial by Mansfield

Mayor Mansfield last night issued a short statement, answering Sullivan's charges and flatly denying that there ever was any intimidation to prevent city workers for giving any testimony to the finance commission.

"The intemperate tone of the statement of the Finance Commission makes it unnecessary for me to reply excepting to that part where I am accused of violating the law and of intimidating witnesses," the Mayor declared.

"I am advised by the corporation counsel that I was completely within my rights in declining to give in advance to the City Council information about snow-removal equipment bids," the Mayor went on. "Furthermore, Councillor Dowd in a speech to the Council upon that occasion stated that never since he had been a member of the Council had any such information been demanded of a Mayor and that unless the charter was changed that my position was entirely sound.

No Intimidation, He States

"The other statement that requires attention is that I imposed the restrictions that no records of the city could be examined by the Finance Commission unless my 'personal representative sat in on the investigation' and that this was done to intimidate city employees.

"I never have had a personal representative before any investigation of the Finance Commission. A member of the law department of the city of Boston was there in custody of the records. No one was intimidated, nor was there any intention to intimidate anyone," the Mayor concluded.

The witnesses who were questioned yesterday by the members of the Finance Commission were Mr. Jenkins, Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carven and Daniel Fink, an agent of the International Harvester Company. Fink denied that anyone ever approached him with any proposition in connection with the city's purchase of snow-removal equipment.

Advised to Try and Halt Contract

It was testified by Jenkins and Fink that their concern submitted a bid of $133,769 for a contract to supply the city with 52 trucks of a capacity from two and a half to three and a half tons, but that the contract had been awarded to the White Company, which bid $163,660, approximately $30,000 higher.

Following their testimony Jenkins and Fink were advised to bring a Ten Taxpayers' petition to prevent the city from awarding the contract to other than "the legitimate low bidder."

"I am going to advise you a little," said Finance Commissioner Philip A. Chapman, addressing the two men. "I think the contracts probably have not been signed. The contracts cannot take effect until the contracts themselves are actually signed. You have a right to bring a 10 taxpayers' petition and

Continued

have this thing held up if you are the legitimate low bidder and they are going to award to a second low bidder who has not complied with the specifications. But you will have to work fast."

Chairman Sullivan then stated that it appears that the contract is being awarded to a concern which is not meeting specifications and that the award consequently is invalid.

Describes Phone Calls

During examination Mr. Jenkins described his two 'phone calls and also told of conversations with Purchasing Agent Doherty concerning the contract for the purchase of trucks and other snow-removal equipment.

"Did you get any telephone calls or did you hear from anyone who purported himself to be Mr. Doherty, the purchasing agent of the city of Boston," he was asked.

"No, I couldn't say that," he replied. "But I had several telephone calls from persons to the effect that they understood we were low bidders.

"In two different cases I had telephone calls to the effect that we were low bidders and that it could be arranged that we could get that business if I could arrange to meet them. In one particular case it was on a Sunday—if I cared to go down to a hotel."

Q—Any hotel mentioned?

Conversation With Doherty

A—No. Incidentally, it was through a second party. I don't even know what the name was. I didn't entertain the thought.

Q—Your statement was what?

A—I was not interested. In other words, we had submitted our bids at dealers' or below dealers' prices. If the city was interested in saving money we naturally would like to have their business.

Q—In one of your telephone calls was something said about chiselers?

A—No, sir. That was yesterday after I heard that the bids had been awarded, I called Mr. Doherty and asked him if the bids had been awarded. He said: "Yes, they have been awarded." I said: "On those 52 trucks calling for two and a half to three-ton models?" I asked who they had been awarded to. He said the White Company.

"Unsolicited"

Q—Was anything said to you about persons who had come or might come to you?

A—Mr. Doherty said to me over the telephone: "Did your representative tell you that in the event that anyone approaches you, pretending or claiming that they are from this office, such as chiselers or anyone endeavoring to horn in on graft, that they do not represent me?"

Q—Had you said anything to him prior to his making that statement?

A—Nothing at all. It was unsolicited.

Q—You had said nothing about anyone coming to you and telling you that they represented him?

A—Absolutely nothing. Nobody came to me representing him.

Q—You say this was unsolicited and unasked for?

A—Yes. He had already stated that the bids had been awarded. I questioned that. Inasmuch as we had not got the business, why the explanation!

The names of Election Commissioner David B. Shaw and Edmund R. Mansfield, brother of the Mayor, were brought into the hearing when Chairman Sullivan was questioning Public Works Commissioner Carven as to why he placed a contractor at work outside the East Boston traffic tunnel before he had obtained Mayor Mansfield's authorization of the work and in connection with a contemplated award of a snow-removal contract to Hugh Nawn, who was not the low bidder.

"Did Dave Shaw or Ed Mansfield, the Mayor's brother, come to see you about the awarding of these contracts to Nawn or B. F. Hanrahan?" Chairman Sullivan asked Commissioner Carven.

"Absolutely not," was the reply.

Critical of Low Bids

Prior to adjoining the public hearing until 11 o'clock this morning, Chairman Sullivan announced that he will ask Mayor Mansfield to allow his commission sufficient funds to enable it to conduct an independent check on the snow removal contractors this winter.

He declared that one or two of the contractors, engaged to remove snow this winter, submitted bids so low that they cannot possibly do the work required of them without losing money.

"I have very grave reason to believe that no responsible and honest bidder can remove snow for less than 50 cents a yard and still play on the level with the city," stated Sullivan. It had previously been brought out that one low bidder had contracted to remove snow at a price of 40 cents a cubic yard.

The early part of the hearing was marked by several fiery clashes between Chairman Sullivan and Public Works Commissioner Carven who, incidentally, differed with the Finance Commission head and held the belief that it is possible for a contractor to work honestly and still remove snow at a price of less than 50 cents a yard.

Commissioner Carven was questioned at length concerning the safeguards he takes to assure that the snow contractor does all the work contemplated. Chairman Sullivan pointed out that it is possible that a contractor might dump only part of his load, have it credited as a full load and repeat that performance.

Carven took full responsibility for any criticism by the Finance Commission at the issuing of a contract, without advertising for work widening the approaches to the East Boston traffic tunnel.

He said he considered the work in the nature of an emergency, that he ordered B. F. Hanrahan to start on it at once to complete it before the fall racing season opened at Suffolk Downs. Then when Mayor Mansfield refused to approve the contract without advertising, he cut down the work to a cost below $1000 where public advertising is not required by law.

Q—The Mayor turned down your $1700 contract and immediately you put Hanrahan at work costing $800 or less? A—Yes sir.

Q—Did Mayor Mansfield approve of the smaller order? A—I don't think so. There wasn't any occasion to put it up to him.

Q—Well you weren't pulling the Mayor's leg on this, were you? A—No sir.

Q—Did you tell the Mayor you were issuing an order for part of the work? A—I don't think so.

Q—You fellows act pretty independently of the chief executive, don't you? A—I don't think so.

Q—Without any authorization from the Mayor you gave this contract? A—Yes sir.

"I don't believe you, Mr. Carven," Sullivan declared. "But if that is so I am shocked at the manner in which things are run at City Hall. You put Hanrahan to work to do a $1700 job without consulting the Mayor. Then when the Mayor rejected the contract you put Hanrahan to work just the same on a split contract."

Daniel Fink told the members of the commission that after learning that his concern's bids were low he consulted with Mayor Mansfield, was told to attend a meeting of an expert snow-removal committee and then never was notified of any meeting of the committee.

Finance Commissioner Alexander Wheeler at the start of yesterday's hearing announced publicly that he had opposed the action of the body in calling such a session. Commissioners Wheeler and Reilly previously had opposed the hearing on the bonding of city contracts.

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CLARK MUST DIE

Clemency for Miller F. Clark, condemned to die in the electric chair at Charlestown State prison next week for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, young South End bakeshop worker, was denied yesterday by Governor Curley, who explained that the question of the man's sanity had not been raised at any time during his trial.

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CANDIDATES BUT NOT RIVALS

Each Content if Other Is Appointed

Governor Curley had an experience unique in his political life yesterday, when two candidates for the same appointment, each strongly backed for the honor, pooled their ambitions and told the Governor virtually in unison that the appointment of either would be satisfactory to the other.

The candidates are Thomas A. Barnes of Falmouth and Patrick W. Hehir of Worcester, seeking the place now held by Raymond J. Kenney as director of the division of fisheries and game. Mr. Kenney's term expired early in December and the Governor has made no move regarding it up to date.

After the two candidates, accompanied by a few friends, had conferred briefly with the Governor yesterday, they explained to reporters that they are in complete accord in the belief that a "real sportsman" should be placed at the head of the fisheries and game division.

"And if either Tom Barnes or I should be appointed," said Mr. Hehir, "you can be sure that the place would be filled by a real hunter and fisherman."

"That goes for me," said Mr. Barnes, "and I'll give three cheers for the appointment if 'Paddy' is named."

Mr. Barnes has the backing of a large number of sportsmen's clubs, chambers of commerce and other civic bodies in eastern Massachusetts, and Mr. Hehir is endorsed by similar groups in central and western sections.

"I'll give the matter further consideration," is what the Governor told the two men.

present position.

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WANTS NATIONAL CONVENTION HERE

An appeal to Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee to hold the national convention of the party in Boston this year was made in a telegram from John L. McDonald, managing director of the Thomas Jefferson League of Massachusetts, Inc., last night.

The telegram went forward after Governor Curley, discussing the possibility of bringing the convention to this city, had stated his belief that it would be necessary for Boston to raise a fund of $250,000. While it would be a good thing to have the convention here, the Governor said, he would not care to undertake raising the necessary money.

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NEW ORLEANS DAY IN BOSTON

Observe Anniversary of Battle in War of 1812

For the first time in nearly 75 years, Massachusetts will officially observe New Orleans Day, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, with appropriate exercises today.

A salute of guns will be fired on Boston Common promptly at noon, and Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley, acting in the absence of Governor Curley, will deliver a memorial address. Among other speakers will be Colonel Frederick Gilbert Bauer of Weymouth.

Provision for official observance of New Orleans Day was made at the last session of the Legislature, when it passed an act setting apart Jan. 8, for which the Governor issued a proclamation, "recommending that it be observed by the people with appropriate exercises in the public schools and otherwise, as he sees fit, to the end that the memory of the services of the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and the lessons to be learned from the successes and failures of our arms in that war may be perpetuated."

The act also provides that the Governor shall annually cause a national salute to be fired on Boston Common at noon.

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Boston, Mass.
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Governor to Seek WPA Funds in Washington

GOVERNOR BOUND FOR WASHINGTON

On his way to Washington, Governor Curley, right, will talk over the State budget and relief plans with, left to right, State Comptroller George E. Murphy, Unemployment Commissioner Emil E. Fuchs and Budget Commissioner Carl A. Raymond.

Governor Curley took the 5 o'clock train for New York last night and is due in Washington today to attend the Jackson Day dinner in the national capital.

While in Washington, the Governor will take up with federal authorities the proposed improvement and development of the Merrimac River and other WPA projects, funds for which he hopes to secure from the national government.

The Governor will also confer with Attorney-General Homer Cummings with reference to the nation-wide survey which that official plans to make in connection with the parole situation.

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OPPOSED TO SLIDING SCALE RATES SYSTEM

In a movement to block the sliding scale system of rate making for Massachusetts gas and electric companies, Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown attorney, filed a petition with the Legislature to prohibit the operation of the system here, claiming that it was unconstitutional, impracticable and inequitable.

His petition was filed as the special recess commission investigating the sliding scale system was preparing to make its report to the State Senate, which is due a week from today. Governor Curley has sponsored the sliding scale system here as a means of increasing the use of electricity and gas and reducing the rates as consumption increases.

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DELAY ACTION ON BOARD OF PAROLE

Governor and Council Put Off Decision for Week---Firing of One Man Expected

Although action by the Governor and Council on the parole situation was postponed at yesterday's meeting until next Wednesday, opinion in the State House corridors is that one or more members of the parole board will be ousted and that Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman will be reappointed.

NO CONFERENCE HELD

The expected conference yesterday morning between the Governor and members of the parole board did not take place, principally because the Governor, anxious to get away as early as possible for his trip to Washington, made it known that no definite action would be taken at the council meeting.

When the matter came up at the Council session, Governor Curley suggested that discussion and action go over until next week's regular meeting. The Council agreed, and the only consideration relating to paroles centered around possible amendment of a law, passed in 1933, which authorized the parole board, in its discretion, to keep a man in prison until he has served his entire maximum sentence, regardless of his prison record or any other favorable consideration.

This law came to the attention of the Governor and Council yesterday through a letter written to the Governor by an inmate of the State Prison. The inmate explained that the Parole Board has not yet had opportunity to take action under this law, because of the fact that no prisoner may apply for parole before he has served at least two and one-half years. It was pointed out that the board cannot take up cases under the 1933 law before Jan. 20 of this year.

Brooks Opposed Law

Councillor Frank A. Brooks, formerly chairman of the Parole Board, told the Governor and Council that the 1933 act was passed on recommendation of the then Commissioner of Correction Francis B. Sayre, but that he (Brooks) had strongly opposed it at the time.

Councillor Brooks said that "up until 1933, the general laws provided that the Parole Board 'shall' issue a permit for the release of an inmate with a perfect prison record after he has served his minimum sentence."

"In 1933," the Councillor continued, "that word 'shall' was changed to 'may' and in my opinion the word 'shall' should have remained in the statute books."

Governor Curley announced that the Council had gone on record informally as in favor of repeal of the 1933 law, and Councillor Brooks announced that he would strongly urge repeal at the current session of the Legislature. It is expected that Governor Curley will later submit a recommendation for repeal.

The reasoning back of passage of that law, it was said, was that the Parole Board should be given discretionary powers to say that a man should not be released before his maximum sentence if releasing him would add to the number of men out of employment.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
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MAYOR IS ACCUSED BY FIN. COM.

Startling charges were hurled by members of the Finance Commission at Mayor Mansfield and other city officials yesterday at the opening of the commission's hearing into alleged irregularities in snow removal.

In his opening statement, Chairman E. Mark Sullivan of the Finance Commission, charged that:

1. Mayor Mansfield violated the law when he refused to give information about purchase of snow fighting equipment.

2. The Mayor attempted to obstruct the Fin. Com. hearing by frightening city employes.

3. He virtually forced the Fin. Com. into holding a public hearing.

4. It had been charged to the Fin. Com. that politicians participated in payments to the city for snow work.

Another important point was brought out at the hearing when Commissioner of Public Works Christopher Carven, chief witness of the day, testified under questioning that he had authorized a $1700 paving contract, without advertising for bids, to B. F. Hanrahan, East Boston contractor, last September.

O. K. IS REFUSED

He said that Mayor Mansfield refused to O. K. the contract, though the contractor was already at work.

"I am shocked to think things are so loosely run at City Hall," commented Chairman Sullivan.

Carven also testified that he had stated that although snow contractors were bonded against failure to complete their work he would never proceed against such bonds in the event of failure.

"It's my policy," he said when asked to explain.

At the outset of the hearing there was a surprise when William Arthur Reilly, Fin. Com. member, tendered his resignation.

Another surprise came when, within two hours, Gov. Curley appointed James E. Maguire of East Boston to succeed Reilly, and Maguire, lawyer and owner of the East Boston Free Press, appeared to take part in the inquiry.

Carven was the first witness called and remained on the stand all day.

He testified that, although Edward Matz was the lowest bidder by eight cents per cubic yard on one snow contract, a contractor named Nawn got the contract.

SULLIVAN'S CHARGES

At the start of the hearing, Sullivan of the Fin. Com. declared that during last year's blizzards, the city authorities "suddenly woke up to the fact that the city's trucks for hauling were old and almost unusable, that Boston possessed almost none of the modern machinery which every large city relies upon to keep its way open for business."

Since then, Sullivan charged: "as far as the Finance Commission has been able to discover or to learn from city authorities who apparently hold it to be an unwarranted invasion of their sacred prerogatives, even to ask what is going on, not an extra plough or wheel has yet been provided.

"When a committee of the city council attempted to find out what price the city intended to pay and what trucks and equipment it intended to purchase, they were informed, in effect, by the mayor, that it was none of their business.

"Mayor Mansfield clearly violated the law when he refused to give this important information to the city council. He clearly attempted to obstruct the finance commission when he frightened city employes from telling the truth by insisting that they could only talk to the finance commission in the presence of his personal representative."

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Governor Greets Young Film Stars

Jackie Coogan and Betty Grable Visit Him at State Capitol

(International News Photo)

Jockie Coogan, ex-juvenile film star, and his reported fiance, Betty Grable, also of the films, as they were greeted yesterday at the State House by Gov. James M. Curley. Both are appearing in the revue coming to the Keith-Boston tomorrow.

RECORD
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CHALLENGE TO CURLEY ON THREATS

Gov. Curley was challenged to make good his threat to get vindication in the courts from Republicans laying false charges against him by Winfield Schuster, Republican member of the Governor's Council, in a radio address last night.

"Come on, Governor, as a test of your genuineness, proceed with your threats," said Schuster. "Go into the courts and get vindication and get it from the Democrats as well as from the Republicans.

"Get it from the upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism that has been leveled against you by Republicans."

Schuster cited attacks on Curley by former Governor Ely, Councilor Daniel H. Coakley and others.

RECORD
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GOV. CURLEY IS DEAF TO CLARK PLEA

Gov. Curley yesterday refused to commute the sentence of Miller Frank Clark, who is under sentence to die in the electric chair in the week of Jan. 12 for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, South End bakeshop clerk.

"I have weighed the facts as presented by attorney for Clark," the Governor said, "and have examined the decision of the Supreme court and find that the question of the sanity of Clark was not raised at any time in the progress of the trial.

"Under the circumstances, I have decided to refuse commutation of sentence."

Dr. A. Warren Stearns and Dr. Harry C. Solomon, psychiatrists, reported to the Governor that, although not insane, Clark's "judgment and self-control are seriously impaired."

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Too Costly!

Gov. Curley, although favoring the holding of the national Democratic convention in Boston this year, pointed out yesterday that $250,000 would have to be raised for that purpose. He added that he knew of no political group having that amount of money available and added that he would not like the task of raising such a fund.

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Execution of Clark in Week of Jan. 12

Governor Curley Announces That He Will Not Commute Murderer's Sentence

Miller F. Clark who was convicted of murdering Ethel Zuckerman, the bake shop girl, will be electrocuted in the week of Jan. 12. Gov. James M. Curley announced yesterday that he has refused to commute the sentence, basing his decision on the fact that Clark's sanity never was questioned during the trial. The governor has had a report from the alienists, Dr. A. Warren Stearns and Dr. Harry C. Solomon.

TRANSCRIPT
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Parkman Seen Choice on Slate to Fight Curley

State Senator Boosted for Whichever High Office the Governor Seeks

By William F. Furbush

Contributing to the confusion of Republicans who are trying to visualize their party's slate for major offices in next year's election is the steadily-developing probability that State Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston will enter the list of aspirants.

The Back Bay senator, arch foe of Governor James M. Curley and almost constant and hard-hitting critic of the Democratic administration on Beacon Hill, is expected to seek Republican nomiantion for the governorship or the United States Senate seat, with the latter post, for the time being at least, bolding the greater lure.

Senator Parkman has made no public indication of his future political plans. His supporters, who consider him as one of the best qualified among the party's available material for higher office, insist, however, that he get into the race, and they confidently predict that his announcement either for the governorship or the Senate will come in due course.

Several months ago, at the outset of the more vigorous of his attacks on the Curley regime, Parkman gave silent aquiescence to an interpretation that his attacks on Governor Curley, rather than indicating his own aspiration for promotion from the State senatorship, were part of his contribution to any drive, Republican or Democratic, to prevent the Curley's continuance in public office.

Since that time comment in the rank and file of the party has been that Parkman's political stature has increased to an extent that would justify him in a decision to seek a place high in the party's ticket.

If and when the Back Bay senator decides to enter the candidatorial field, it is reasonable to speculate that he would prefer to seek nomination to the position to which Governor Curley may aspire as a Democrat.

Many Republicans and Democrats are not 100 per cent convinced that the governor will prefer, as he announced, to run for the Senate to succeed Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, instead of seeking re-election to Beacon Hill. For this reason there has been delay among both Democratic and Republican potential aspirants to high office in announcing which position they might seek.

Indecision over whether Curley will seek the senatorship or the governorship is likely to cause delay in any Parkman announcement, but it is believed that, if finally convinced that Curley aims at the Washington post, Parkman's hat will be hurled into the ring, pronto.

Many Already in Both Fields

With Parkman out for the Senate nomination, a lively battle would be assured for the pre-primary convention indorsement next June. Already in the Senate field are Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly and former State Senator James F. Cavanagh of Boston.

The candidacy of former Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton for the Senate expected for some time, is likely to be announced by the end of the week, or when Weeks returns from a brief vacation.

Parkman's decision to seek the gubernatorial nomination would equally confuse the ticket forecasters, who already are speculating on the outcome of the race among those already in the field—Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House, former Attorney General Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, former State Treasurer John W. Haigis of Greenfield and District Attorney Warren L. Bishop of Middlesex County.

There continues discussion that Robert T. Bushnell, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, may contribute to the wealth of gubernatorial material by entering the race.

While confusing to the would-be slate makers, the multiplicity of candidates is pleasing to party leaders. They figure that the many contests will note only mean a stirring of interest among the Republicans throughout the State, but also will afford an opportunity for the convention to pick a strong ticket, well balanced racially and geographically.

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Trustees of Massachusetts State College Confirmed

The governor reappointed today as trustees of Massachusetts State College, William C. Monahan and William Russell, both of Framingham. Rules also were suspended in confirming these appointments.

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TRANSCRIPT
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Transcript's Radio Programs

(In Eastern Standard Time)

Hour	590K–WEEI–508M	990K–WBZ–303M	1230K–WNAC–244M	1410K–WAAB–213M	Hour
4.00	Talk	Betty and Bob	Curtis Institute of Music	Ed. Fitzgerald	4.00
4.15	Musicale	Animal Talk		Housing Talk	4.15
4.30	Girl Alone	U. S. Navy Symphony Orchestra	Ritz Tea	Baritone Solos	4.30
4.45	Matinee			Drama	4.45
5.00	Al Pearce and Gang	N. B. C. Concert Hour	Recordings	Hits and Encores	5.00
5.15			Baseball School		5.15
5.30	Tom Mix	Singing Lady	Jack Armstrong		5.30
5.45	Clara, Lu and Em	Little Orph. Annie	Dick Tracy	Gogo De Lys	5.45
6.00	The Tattler	Supper Show	Talks	Buck Rogers	6.00
6.15	Recordings	The Magoogies	Sports Talk	Bobby Benson	6.15
6.30	Talk	Harmony House	Governor's Office	"Vanished Voices"	6.30
6.45	Coogan and Grable	Lowell Thomas	The Bachelors		6.45
7.00	Amos 'n' Andy	Easy Aces	Myrt and Marge	Talk	7.00
7.15	Uncle Ezra	Captain Tim	Hawaiian Band	Fisher's Orchestra	7.15
7.30	Ruth Chilton	Lum and Abner	Kate Smith	Golf Talk	7.30
7.45	Chevrolet Program	To be announced	Boake Carter	Scott's Orchestra	7.45
8.00	"One Man's Family"	Lucas' Orchestra and Vocalists	Cavalcade of America	Master of Mystery Story	8.00
8.15				Terry O'Toole	8.15
8.30	N. E. on Parade	Band Concert	Burns and Allen	Ensemble	8.30
8.45	Recordings				8.45
9.00	Town Hall; Fred Allen; Quartet; Van Steeden's Orch.	N. B. C. Cinema Theater	Nino Martini	Haymes' Orches	9.00
9.15		Warden Lewis E. Lawes	Orchestra	Talk	9.15
9.30			Ray Noble and Orchestra	Sinfonietta	9.30
9.45				Talk	9.45
10.00	President F. D. Roosevelt	President F. D. Roosevelt	Sandy MacFarlane	President F. D. Roosevelt	10.00
10.15			Hallett's Orches		10.15
10.30	Music Guild	Jimmy Fidler	March of Time	Wrestling from Boston Arena	10.30
10.45		Ella Logan	Spotlight Revue		10.45
11.00	Weather; Talk	Musicale	Talk	Lyman's Orchestra	11.00
11.15	Recordings	Ink Spots	Stevens' Orches		11.15
11.30	Reichman's Orchestra	Donahue's Orchestra	Weeks' Orchestra	Hopkins' Orchestra	11.30
11.45			Garber's Orches		11.45
12.00	Belasco's Orchestra	Stern's Orchestra	Kemp's Orchestra	Olsen's Orchestra	12.00
12.15			Veloz' Orchestra		12.15
12.30	"Lights Out" Dramatization	Bestor's Orchestra	Heidt's Orchestra	Halsted's Orchestra	12.30
12.45					12.45

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

NEW DEALERS MAY TAKE AA ISSUE TO VOTERS

Continued

HERALD

QUOTES NORTON

WANT MERITS OF 6-3 RULING PUT TO BALLOT

Seventy Massachusetts corporations have filed suit in federal court for return of more than $7,000,000 paid in processing taxes under the AAA. The list is expected to grow daily, as more than $43,000,000 was paid in the past year.

Confronted with the destruction of the AAA, officials of the state milk control boads of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut met in Boston today, the purpose of the meeting being to discuss interstate comparts of some other co-operative plan.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8 (AP)—The legal section of the AAA believes governmental milk licensing and milk marketing agreements will not be affected by the Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA, Dr. E. W. Gaumntz, chief of the dairy section of the AAA, said here today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—New Dealers, tacitly appealing from the supreme court to the electorate, hope the nation will reject the constitutional views of the court's majority and eventually follow the course upheld by the minority.

NATION-WIDE APPEAL

This became increasingly clear today as Roosevelt administration officials from the White House down emphasized again and again that the justices handed down two opinions in the case that wrecked AAA. Already Secretary Wallace, author of the phrase "America must choose," has appealed to every family in the country to study both opinions.

Condemnation of the majority decision to be heard from some Democrats in Congress. Senator Black said the court has "thrown away the charts" and that the country now is "not ruled by laws but by men—five being enough to rule 120,000,000."

Whether the new deal strategy would involve an active drive for a constitutional amendment remained undetermined. President Roosevelt was silent on this and most other AAA questions at his press conference last night.

His only decision, he disclosed, is to ask Congress to provide funds to pay farmers for performance under existing crop reduction contracts. AAA owes some $283,00,000 on these.

All members of the administration, he said, are studying the two decisions, or opinions, of the court. Six justices outlawed, as an invasion of states' rights, the AAA program under which taxes were levied on processors to pay farmers for curbing production. Three justices, upholding AAA, said Congress could tax and spend to relieve "a nation-wide economic maladjustment."

MAY DROP 1500

Eagerly, new dealers watched the reaction in the farm areas. They found it mixed. For example, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said the decision would plunge agriculture into "ruinous conditions" unless a quick remedy were found, but Charles W. Burkett, vice-president of the Farmers Independence Council, hailed the decision as a blow to "bureaucracy and regimentation."

Further expressions of opinion are awaited at a meeting of 70 farm leaders, to be convened here tomorrow by Sec. Wallace to discuss new agricultural plans.

The whole AAA remains paralyzed. First definite indications of disintegration of its personnel machine came today in guarded hints from some officials that 1000 to 1500 employes may be dropped within a few days.

It was reported that these employes have been classified as "temporary" and have been working mainly with processing tax and benefit payment records. The total of AAA workers is approximately 6500.

The whole AAA staff is working without pay because the treasury stopped AAA checks Monday night. Officials said the agency's physical machine would be kept as nearly intact as possible pending search for a substitute.

Observers believed the administration was nearing some decision on at least a stop-gap proposal. AAA officials were reported to be giving increased consideration to a domestic allotment plan. Under it quotas would be assigned each farm. The quotas would represent the farm's pro rata share of the amount of wheat, corn, cotton or other major crop believed necessary for domestic consumption.

An excise tax—similar in form and rate to the processing tax—then might be enacted as a revenue measure. From a general appropriation the government would pay the farmers a subsidy on produce grown for domestic consumption. There would be no restriction on production, and it would be assumed that the excess over domestic allotments would be sold in foreign markets.

Some officials argued AAA might still have authority to place such a plan in effect at once. Since a farmer would receive no subsidy on crops produced in excess of allotments, it was argued, there would be no great incentive for overproduction.

However, several high officials, including Secretary Wallace and AAA Administrator Chester C. Davis, have opposed such a plan without production control. This was said in some quarters to be an indication that the domestic allotment might be a "last resort."

A new proposal was being considered today—the organization of commodity producers' co-operative associations for voluntary production control.

Under this plan, it was explained, growers of cotton or wheat or corn might organize regionally. Voluntary agreements would be obtained from association members to reduce acreages when necessary. Then the government would make outright grants, with no strings attached, to the associations. The associations presumably would use the grants for benefit payments.

Such an association, it was said, might prove practicable now for the South, where the AAA had planned a 33 per cent. reduction in cotton acreage for 1936. Federal restriction of the crop was believed definitely out, and some expressions favoring local crop reduction already were received from southern states.

FARMERS GATHER FOR WORCESTER MEETING

WORCESTER, Jan. 8 (AP)—The first of the expected 5000 farmers began to enter Worcester this morning for the three-day annual union agricultural meetings, giiving added significance this year because of the nullification of the AAA.

The milk problem—ever knotty—and the hog reduction program as affected by the supreme court decision will be among the subjects discussed by some of the 45 separate farm and orchard groups and associations which hold separate meetings during the three days.

The new state commissioner of agriculture, Howard H. Murphy, whose appointment by Gov. James M. Curley was vigorously protested by some farm groups, will speak tomorrow.

Dr. E. J. Nourse, head of the research division of the AAA at Washington, is scheduled to appear tomorrow.

Meetings scheduled today are the New England Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, New England Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, Massachusetts Milk Inspectors' Association, Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Massachusetts Veterinary Association and the Worcester County Poultry Association.

concluded

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Dance Chairman

(Photo by Charlotte Crosby)

Mrs. Edward F. McManus of School street, Watertown, is chairman of the dance to be given by the Holy Cross Club of Boston on Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, at the Hotel Vendome. The other committee members are listed elsewhere on this page.

Personal Notes

Mrs. Edward McManus of Watertown heads the ladies' committee which is planning the annual dance of the Holy Cross Club of Boston to be held Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the Hotel Vendome. Assisting her are Miss Alma Chalonier, Miss Virginia Downey, Mrs. Frederick York, Mrs. C. J. E. Kickham, Miss Mary Norton, Miss Julie Murdoch, Mrs. John Spellman, Miss Mary Feeny, Miss Dorothy Hatch and Miss Eleanor Stankard.

Ushers for the dance include Dr. Charles J. E. Kickham, Mr. Sheldon Daly, Mr. Daniel Murdoch, Mr. Howard Stiles, Mr. John Salmon, Mr. John Troy, Mr. Edward McManus, Mr. Timothy M. Feeny, Mr. E. Corbett Walsh, Mr. James Ryan, Mr. Frederick York and Mr. Frank Stout.

Mrs. Frank G. Sullivan, chairman of the dance, announces that Gov. James M. Curley will be the guest of honor. Miss Virginia Grimes, president of the Junior Philomatheia Club, will represent that group.

Among those who already have made reservations and will be hostesses at the various tables are Mrs. John Shea, Mrs. Charles Brennan, Mrs. John R. Salmon, Miss Norinne Feeny, Mrs. Sheldon Daly, Mrs. Edward McManus and Mrs. John O'Hearn, Miss Catherine McNerney, Mrs. James Brennan and Miss Mary MacIntyre.

The reception committee, chairmaned by Mrs. John Spellman, includes Mrs. Walter Foley, Mrs. John O'Hearn, Mrs. James Ryan and Mrs. J. S. Sheehan. On the refreshment committee under Mrs. John T. Finnegan are Mrs. John R. Salmon, Miss Mary O'Neill and Miss Josephine Gildea. Taking care of the flower arrangements, under the chairmanship of Miss Mary MacIntyre, are Miss Ruth Connelly, Mrs. W. B. Smith, Miss Eleanor Stankard, and Miss Mary Norton.

Ticket chairman is Mrs. Frederick York and her assistants are Mrs. James Ryan, Mrs. Sheldon Daly and Miss Helen Kelly. Mrs. Dennis Gildea heads the program committee, which includes Miss Winifred Gildea, Mrs. Joseph Gagan and Mrs. James Gildea. Miss Virginia Downey is in charge of the music, assisted by Miss Helen Stout, Mrs. William Neland, Miss Dorothy Hatch and Mrs. Walter Denning.

The entertainment is being arranged by Miss Alma Chalonier with Miss Catherine McNerney, Miss Julia Murdock, Mrs. Howard Stiles and Miss Catherine Burns. Miss Miriam Walsh has charge of publicity, and her assistants are Miss Norinne Feeny, Miss Marguerite Young and Miss Alice Tobin.

Patrons and patronesses for the Philomatheia Club supper-dance to be held the day after tomorrow, Friday, Jan. 10, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel include the Hon. John F. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Dr. and Mrs. William P. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. James Malley, Mrs. Charles N. Winship, Mrs. P. A. McCarthy, Mrs. Emile Coulon, Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, Mrs. Charles Murphy and Mr. George Dempsey.

As this event is also a reception to the senior class of

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

Proposers of Bonus Plan

(Transcript Photo by Frank E. Colby)

United Veterans Ask Governor's Approval

Left to Right: Edward J. Walsh, Commander of the Disabled Americans of the World War; John H. Walsh of the American Legion, and Frederick Openshaw of the Veterans of Foreign Wars

THE United Veterans Bonus Bill, now pending in Congress, and providing for immediate and full payment of the bonus, yesterday was indorsed by Governor Curley on the recommendation of State commanders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans.

The request for the governor's support was made by Commanders John H. Walsh of the A. L., Fredeick T. Openshaw of the V. F. W., and E. J. Walsh of the D. A. V.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

TWO SEEK APPOINTMENT

Thomas A. Barnes of Falmouth and Patrick W. Hehir of Worcester presented themselves to Gov. Curley yesterday as candidates for the position of director of the state division of fisheries and game now held by Raymond J. Kenney. Appointment of either would be satisfactory to the other.

They were accompanied by groups representing sportsmen's clubs in eastern and central Massachusetts. "We told the governor it was about time that a real sportsman was appointed as head of the division," the candidates declared.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

2 SISTERS VISIT CONDEMNED MAN

Calm and in good humor, still unaware that he must die in the electric chair the week beginning next Monday for the murder of Ethel Zuckerman, South End bakery clerk, Miller Frank Clark was visited in the death house at the Charlestown state prison today by two sisters, Mrs. Annie Wood of Union street, Medford, and Mrs. Mary Labrie of Broadway, Somerville.

Warden Lanigan said he had received no official notice that Gov. Curley had declined to interfere with the execution of the death penalty.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

SCHUSTER HITS CURLEY THREAT

Challenges Governor to Sue Democrats Who Attacked Him

Gov. Curley was challenged last night by Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas to proceed in the courts against his Democratic critics as well as "the royal purple group of the Republican party" against whom the Governor threatened libel suits last week.

Citing some of the criticism that has been levelled at the Governor by members of his own party, Schuster said it was much more bitter than the charges hurled at him by Republicans. Schuster predicted, in his radio address, that no such action would be taken. He said in part:

"Gov. Curley a few days ago publicly accused certain Massachusetts Republicans of laying false charges against him. In a bristling denunciation of this procedure he threatened to proceed against them in the courts. Thus far no such action has been taken.

ISSUES CHALLENGE

"I do not propose to discuss the fairness or the truthfulness of these statements. I do, however, propose here and now to challenge him to go one step further and include his Democratic foes in the fulfillment of this threat. I propose to demonstrate to the voters of Massachusetts that the denunciation of his practices has not been confined to Republicans and that the growing hostility to Curleyism is non-partisan and bi-partisan as well as partisan.

"The statement by the Governor was provoked by an admonition from B. Loring Young, former speaker of the House of Representatives, to profit from the divine injunctions 'Thou shalt not steal' and 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'

"Now, I publicly call on the Governor to make this threat retroactive and to apply it to his critics in the Democratic party—such of his critics as former Gov. Ely, Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, Alfred E. Smith, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, the Boston Post and a few others owing their political allegiance to the party of which he is the titular leader. I propose to indict him before the bar of public opinion, not out of the lips of 'the Royal Purple group of the Republican party' but out of the lips of adherents of his own political faith.

QUOTES NORTON

"Let us first of all turn to Mayor Mansfield, of whom Councilman Clement A. Norton of Boston said only Saturday, 'I am convinced that Mayor Mansfield is completely honest'. Mr. Norton, at the Democratic pre-primary convention in Worcester in 1934, cast his vote as a delegate for Mr. Curley for Governor.

"Mayor Mansfield said of Mr. Curley on Sept. 14: 'For the first time in its long and honorable history Massachusetts has a Governor who is not only ruthless but wholly unscrupulous. This is shown by the public record that he has made since he assumed office. It is the duty of us all to see that he shall never again be elected to represent the people of Massachustts in any office whatever. I am committed to a campaign to terminate his political career.' Does Mayor Mansfield belong to the Royal Purple group of the Republican party, Governor?

"Joseph B. Ely, the former Governor and one of the finest men the Democratic party has produced in our generation, standing on the platform of Tremont Temple in Boston on the night of Sept. 18, 1934, publicly divested himself of all protection of the courts and uttered this forthright challenge, 'I demand that Mr. Curley, in keeping with the principle laid down by President Roosevelt, explain how he lives on a scale far beyond his visible sources of income.' In other words, 'Where did you get it, Jim?' Is Mr. Ely of the Royal Purple group of the Republican party?

CALLED "TRICKY" BY SMITH

"Let us turn to the greatest apostle of Democracy in the nation, Alfred E. Smith. Early in 1932, quoted by the accurate and unbiased Associated Press, Mr. Smith said, referring to the Governor 'He is a tricky man.' Is Mr. Smith of the Royal Purple of the Republican party?

"The truth is that the hostility to Gov. Curley has spread from the Republican party until it now is general without regard to party politics. Come on, Governor, as a test of your genuineness, proceed with your threats. Go into the courts and get vindication and get it from the Democrats as well as from the Republicans. Get it from these upstanding Democrats who have assailed you in terms much more bitter than the criticism that has been levelled against you by Republicans. I predict that you lack the moral courage and intestinal fortitude to make such a test because you know in advance what the decision would be."

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

CLARK MUST DIE

Gov. Curley yesterday refused to interfere with the death sentence imposed on Miller F. Clark, accordingly the murderer of Ethel Zuckerman, youthful South end bakeshop employe, will be executed in the electric chair at state prison some night next week.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 8 1936

COUNCIL ACTS ON SENTENCES

The executive council yesterday voted to support a legislative petition to allow the courts to fix definite maximum and minimum prison sentences and also to provide for the automatic release of a good-behaving prisoner at the completion of his minimum sentence. Under existing statutes a penal institutions inmate whose conduct has been good during his incarceration may be released on parole after serving two-thirds of his minimum sentence, but the parole board has the right to deny his release until he has served his minimum sentence.

This has been one of the chief points of contention between the executive council and the state parole board in the current controversy.

Action on the status of the parole board members was deferred for one week at the recommendation of Gov. Curley. These members, Richard Olney, chairman; Matthew W. Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin, have been under investigation by the Governor and council, following complaints of severity in their attitude toward prisoners eligible for release.

Prior to 1933 the statutes made it mandatory for the parole board to release an inmate after he had completed his minimum sentence, provided his conduct had been good. In 1933, at the recommendation of Prof. Francis B. Sayre, the correction commissioner, the mandatory clause was deleted from the statute.

ADVOCATE
Arlington, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

NEWS BRIEFS

"The wholesale murder" which resulted from the bombing of an Egyptian Red Cross unit and the Swedish mission in Ethiopia by the Italians, have so aroused deep feeling in London as to be an aid in carrying out oil sanctions against Italy.

* * *

President Roosevelt's radio speech Friday evening over a nation-wide hook-up, pleases or disgusts according to the point of view. His neutrality bill is looked upon as "hopeful" by London.

* * *

The A. A. A. is killed by the Supreme Court on the grounds that it is an invasion of States Rights.

* * *

Postmaster Farley's annual report shows a surplus of about $5,000,000 for the Post Office Department during the last fiscal year. But $70,000,000 was deducted as expenses not directly belonging to the Post Office. Instead of a surplus, then, we find a deficit of around $65,000,000.

* * *

Mexico sets us an excellent example. Makes drastic cuts in the budget. "Economy" will be the watch-word for the coming year. Reforms will be instituted to conserve federal funds, waste and political corruption eliminated!

* * *

Secretary Daniel C. Roper finds improvement in business remarkable in its widespread and predicts a steady rise for 1936.

* * *

The Governor is silent to the charge recently made by Robert T. Bushnell that he (Curley) intends to follow in the footsteps of the late Senator Long in Louisiana, through control of the Supreme Court. Bushnell has the respect of Massachusetts. His charge will be noted, we hope, by the Governor.

JOURNAL
Augusta, Maine
JAN 9 1936

Mass. House Favors Payment of Bonus

Boston, Jan. 8.—(AP)—Immediate payment of the veterans bonus was favored today by the Massachusetts House of Representatives after a communist had been denied the right to speak in support of the measure because of his political doctrine.

The measure adopted by the House, memorializing Congress for immediate cash payment to the veterans, will be placed before the Senate tomorrow. Governor James M. Curley yesterday announced himself in favor of the payment.

Philip Frankfeld, who said he represented 150 communist war veterans, was threatened with forceful ejection when he attempted to speak in favor of the bonus payment at a committee hearing which preceded the House vote.

Frankfeld found a champion in Rep. Thomas A. Dorgan, author of the bitterly controversial teachers' oath act, who said the communist should have been heard.

In refusing to grant Frankfeld an audience, Senator Thomas Burke, chairman of the committee on constitutional law, threatened to put him out of the hearing room.

CHRONICLE
Brookline, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Would Have State Take "El" By Eminent Domain

A bill filed in the Senate the past week by W. Edwin Ulmer of Brookline would authorize the State to take over the Boston Elevated Railway by eminent domain and put it under the jurisdiction of a commissioner of transportation to be named annually by the Governor at a salary of $8,500 a year, with a perpetual five-cent fare for the entire system. The bill also stipulates that the company shall vacate its present quarters in the Park Square Building and take rooms in the State House and that all employes shall be under Civil Service. In an opinion handed down a week ago, the State Supreme Court declared that the Legislature has the legal right to make provision for public ownership of the Elevated but could not abridge the right of future Legislatures to make provisions for operation of the road under public ownership.

CHRONICLE
Brookline, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Another appeal for the annual Rol Call of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross will be given by Governor James M. Curley over Station WBZ tomorrow (Friday) evening at seven-fifteen o'clock.

The Boston Auxiliary to the American McAll Association will hold a Founder's Day meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Flood on Salisbury Road next Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock. A business meeting will be followed by a pro-

CHRONICLE
Brookline, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

"Roosevelt Backer Raps Curley As Public Wrecker Number One," read a headline in the daily press this week. Sad but true.

HERALD
Chicopee, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

DR. SAMUEL E. FLETCHER SUBMITS SUBMITS SCHOOL BOARD REPORT

Neglect by Mayor Oneil Deroy to attend promptly to the business of Chicopee's schools, existence of a financial situation "never before seen in Massachusetts," are deeply deplored in the annual report of the Chicopee school committee, submitted by Dr Samuel E. Fletcher, chairman.

The failure of Gov Curley to reappoint Dr Payson Smith as state commissioner of education is observed and regretted.

The mayor is criticized for remaining absent from school committee meetings and for failing to acknowledge a letter listing 50 ERA projects through which "the adventage of generous federal government grants could be made available in the improvement of school property."

Desmond Denies Extravagance

Superintendent of Schools John J. Desmond, Jr., in his annual report, submitted to the committee recently, defended the school administration against all charges of extravagance. He said that comparisons of cost are of little moment if the extent and value of the offering is not studied at the same time. He pointed out that the net cost per pupil in the elementary, junior high and senior high schools was $73.90, compared to the state average for all Massachusetts cities of $90.76. The cost of textbooks and supplies for each pupil was much lower than the state average. He described as bad the effect upon most of the pupils of closing schools due to budget reductions.

Recommendations of the superintendent include the resumption of a complete evening school program to offer opportunities for adult education, development of one athletic field, a study of the advisability of short courses for special training, and an inspection of school buildings to reduce insurance cost.

Cites State Board Approval

Concerning the financial situation of the schools, the committee report states: "The financial administration of the school budget has been so carried out as to win the unqualified approval of the state emergency finance commission and to secure for the city a refund this year of over $70,000 from the state, by the approval of the Massachusetts department of education. Yet in the past two years you have witnessed a situation never before seen in Massachusetts, of school closed, not for lack of funds but because adequate funds had not been provided. No sober-minded person, no loving parent can approve such treatment for our youth, our future citizens; no man or woman with loyalty in his heart can allow our city to be so advertised throughout the land."

Of the committee's troubles with Mayor Deroy, the report goes on to say: "Every egort was made by the school committee to confer with the mayor, but his continued absence from school committee meetings made it possible to confer with him for the first time on May 3 (1935) at a meeting in Boston with the emergency finance board.

On December 18 a list of 50 projects involving repair work in school buildings and the grading of school grounds was sent by vote of the school committee to the mayor so that the advantage of generous government grants might be made available in the improvement of school property. No acknowledgment of the letter has been received. The painting of the Chapin, Smith Highlands, Taylor, Robinson, and Valentine schools and a small amount of flooring at the Robinson school, involving a total expenditure of $3239.22 for materials by the city and of $9212.77 for lobor by the government were the net results to the schools....Thus an opportunity to improve school property with gvernment aid, which was readily accepted by other cities, was refused by the mayor to our schools."

Dr Smith's Going Regretted

The report devotes a page to Dr Smith, regretting his replacement by Gov James M. Curley in this wise: "In the failure of his (Dr Smith's) reappointment, education has lost the influence of an able, loyal, just and conscientious leader and we (the committee) have lost a friend whose counsel and cooperation we valued highly."

The committee takes further notice of the mayor's failure to attend meetings by explaining that none of the committee meetings is conducted in executive session, and that "a notice of every meeting is sent to the mayor as an ex-officio member, and to the committee on finance and on schools, of the board of aldermen. Members of these committees have attended with some regularity all regular meetings.... citizens who have had interest in certain matters....have been present....representatives of the press have attended most of the meetings ....the meetings are therefore public and open to citizens who have an interest in the proceedings."

On the subject of eligibility of teachers, Dr Fletcher's report states: "The competency and qualifications of the prospective teacher should be of paramount importance in any plan of eligibility finally adopted, if it is to be acceptable."

Mr Desmond's Report

Superintendent Desmond's report for the fiscal year, ending December 31, 1935, follows, in part:—

"The enrolment of pupils in the schools showed a net decrease from 1934 of 216, compared to a decrease of 144 between 1933 and 1934. The total present enrolment situation has caused the school population to drop to the lowest point in the past decade. The decrease has been distributed between the high, junior high and elementary schools. The elementary school population has been declining throughout the state for the past five years, due in part to effects of a lower birth rate.

"A comparison with the report of last year reveals that fewer transfers have been made this year to the public schools from the parochial schools and from other cities and states. The net loss in enrolment by transfer this year was 53 compared to a net gain in 1934-35 of 270 pupils. A comparison of the enrolment in public and parochial schools for 1934-35 (not including the continuation school) shows 6698 pupils enrolled in the public schools and 3621 in the parochial.

The Question of Costs

"Consideration is too frequently given to what education costs rather than to how much it is worth. Instead of clamoring for lower costs the critics of public education should little but the minimum required by tainly no extravagance can be found in a program which offers little but the minimlm required by the state. Unit costs, the simplest means of comparison of expenditures for education, are published annually by the department of education. These figures are based upon the expenditures per pupil and include also the local board of health for the medical inspection and supervision of the nurses of public school children. In Chicopee last year this sum was $7877.

"The net cost per pupil in the elementary, junior high and senior high schools was $75.90, compared to the state average for all Massachusetts cities of $90.76. The cost in Chicopee in 1934 was $77.19 and the state average in 1934 was $88.36. Chicopee ranks 29th among the 39 cities of the state with a cost of $16.86 below the state average. Text-books cost 63 cents per pupil in Chicopee, $1.13 per pupil as the state average. Supplies were $1.69 per pupil in Chicopee; in the state, $2.49 per pupil.

"Comparisons of cost are of little moment if the extent and value of the offering is not studied at the same time In Chicopee some economies are practiced which lower the costs, but the limited scope of our evening school program, the size of our classes, and the contributions of salary by school employes will account for much of the difference in cost between this and neighboring communities. There is little ground for criticism in Chicopee of extravagance.

Effect of Closing Schools

Continued

"The schools were closed on December 10 for the balance of the fiscal year because of the reduction in the budget again this year. A survey of the effect last year upon the school program was made after the schools reopened. The pupils of high scholarship ability seemed to have suffered no loss which was not soon made up with extra effort but pupils of average ability lost much in general interest and enthusiasm about their work. Many of those who had reached the legal age withdrew from school.

"Pupils in the primary grades showed strikingly the effect of interruption of school, particularly in reading. The period when schools were closed was followed by the usual prevalence at that time of children's diseases which contributed further to the educationl loss. The result this year will be similar although the interruption was for fewer days. It is to be hoped earnestly that this will be the last experience of this nature the city of Chicopee will have especially since the situation in no way has been due to the financial condition of the city. In each year it has been clear that the city has had a balance sufficient to have met its obligation to the schools.

Emergency Educational Program

"In October, 1935, the classes were reopened under the new WPA program, also directed by the commissioner of education and 13 unemployed teachers qualified for employment. The program this year allowed the establishment of additional classes in the Aldenville and Memorial schools so that each principal center of the city has a unit to which have been admitted children raning in age from two to five years.

"The result of the nursery school project has convinced parents and teachers of the value to the children and the community. Children who have entered the kindergarten and first grade have been better prepared for school life physically, mentally and emotionally. The importance of preschool training for children has been amply demonstrated by the results in every section of the city. In all centers a waiting list has been established because the enrolment exceeded the capacity of the teaching force since employment is limited to those teachers who have received WPA ratings on the basis of financial need. Provision is to be made within a few weeks for the employment of nurses and cooks, the former for the supervision of health daily and the latter for the preparation of a nobody meal for the pupils. The government will make a food allotment of 10 cents a day for each pupil enroled.

"Mr Thomas E. McElhone has given full cooperation because of the families on welfare relief represented in the schools. An additional supply of 72 blankets has been furnished for use of pupils luring the rest period daily on cots made by the trade and continuation school pupils.

Retirement of Margaret B. Wheeler

"After a service of over 38 years in the public schools, Mrs Margaret B. Wheeler retired on state pension in June, 1935. Mrs Wheeler began teaching in 1890-1891 and returned in January, 1897. She taught in both the elementary and high schools, in the latter as a teacher of commercial subjects. She was a graduate of the Westfield normal school and served with devotion to her duties and with effciency until her voluntary retirement. The school committee and superintendent have expressed their appreciation to Mrs Wheeler for the quality of the service she has rendered.

"Death has claimed during the year two teachers of long service. Mr Charles H. Jenness died August 8, 1935. Mr Jenness entered the employ of the school committee in October, 1910, after several years of engineering experience. He was well known for his quiet efficiency and loyalty to the schools. Miss Jennie T. Mitchell died August 24, 1935, after completing 24 years of service, the last seven as teaching principal of the Spruce-Street school. Miss Mitchell was a skillful teacher of primary grades and served with effciency and devotion to the pupils under her charge.

"The study of the curriculum in the elementary and junior high grades was resumed this year. The purpose of the study is to adapt the content of the curriculum and the methods employed to the needs of young people who are being prepared for citizenship.

"The Parent-Teacher associations, which are a recent development in Chicopee, experienced remarkable growth in enrolment during the past year as increased interest in the welfare of the schools has manifested itself. The Chicopee Falls and Chicopee associations have a membership of over 350, although no campaign for membership has been promoted. Smaller groups have been organized in Willimansett and Fairview. The associations have had excellent leadership which has confined activities strictly to the objective, "know your schools." Funds have been raised and expended for the physical welfare of needy children.

"The established program of gardening, canning, poultry and small fruit clubs was continued successfully again this year under Miss Adeline M. Fein as supervisor.

Recommendations

"It has been gratifying that of the recommendations made by the superintendent in his last annual report, the school committee has consented to adopt three, the fourth being impossible because of lack of cooperation from the ERA program. The first recommendation made, that of the establishment by the school committee of a plan for the eligibility of teachers for appointment, is now being studied by a sub-committee. The following recommendations are respectfully submitted for consideration:—

"1. The resumption of a complete evening school program to offer opportunities for adult education.

"2. Development of one athletic field, preferably at the high school, for school and public use.

"3. A study of the advisibility of short courses in the trade and continuation school for the training of pupils of the requisite ages for specific jobs.

"4. An inspection of school buildings in cooperation with the Massachusetts rating division of the New England Insurance exchange with a view to reducing insurance cost and increasing coverage.

"I wish to express my appreciation to the school committee and school employes for their encouragement and cooperation this year."

The special subcommittee appointed to consider the feasibility of restoring the full salaries of teachers reccomended that, as far as possible, the restoration be made. The report stated, however, that this would not be possible until a conference is held on the budget of 1936. The report was accepted and it was moved that a copy be sent to the Teacher's association.

Concluded

MONITOR
Concord, N. H.
JAN 9 1936

Granite Chips

A. C. P.

The Associated Press dispatch from Hanover which announced the death of the venerable Professor Robert Fletcher, so long the head of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, omitted to mention one of his titles to fame, the longest term of service as a member of a state board. When the state board of health was established by the legislature of 1881 it was provided that the membership of the new body should consist of the governor and attorney general, ex officio, a civil engineer and three physicians.

As the first civil engineer member of the board the governor and council named a former governor of the state, James A. Weston of Manchester, who served until his death in 1895. He was succeeded by Professor Fletcher and the latter's term of office extended over what seems to be the record-breaking number of 40 years. During much of that time he was chairman of the board. Earnest, kindly, unassuming, a master of his profession, Professor Fletcher rendered the state valuable service and was highly esteemed at the capitol, although he was not known by his co-workers there by the familiar name of "Bobbie," used by every one at Hanover, at least in the old days.

Another former member of a state board, who died recently, was Alden F. Sanborn, selectman, representative and constitutional convention delegate from Fremont, who served several terms on the advisory board of the department of agriculture. He and Eugene D. Sanborn of the same town were among the best known pairs of brothers among Rockingham Republicans.

According to Strafford county devices, former Executive Councilor William S. Davis of Barrington, although still a taunch Republican, believes the corner has been turned, because of or in spite of, the New Deal, and is showing his faith by his works in building several new houses in the Gonic section of Rochester.

To and fro: Mrs. S. Parker Bremer of Yonder Farm, Dublin, has gone to Carmel-by-the-Sea in California for the rest of the winter. William A. Taylor, Jr., of Dublin, has begun his work as photographer for the University of Pennsylvania archaeological expedition in Mosul, Iraq. Dr. Werner Herzau of Erfurt, Germany, has come to Hanover to join the staff of the Dartmouth department of research in physiological optics. Christmas cards received in New Hampshire from Doctor and Mrs. Daniel A. Poling of Deering were postmarked Shanghai. Rev. Alson H. Robinson and family of Plainfield, N. J., summer residents of Littleton, sailed from San Francisco last week on the President Coolidge for a trip around the world.

Mrs. Isabel Perkins Anderson of Brookline and Webster went out to Bremerton, Washington, to christen a destroyer named for her father, the late Commodore George H. Perkins, the second time she had enjoyed the privilege. Dr. H. I. Baldwin of the forestry reservation at Hillsborough has been atending the meetings at St. Louis of the American Association for Advancement of Science, on whose council he represents the Society of American Foresters. Mr. and Mrs. H. Stewart Bosson of Lake Winnipesaukee are spending this month at Montclair, N. J. Henry W. Parker of Manchester is in Bermuda for the winter and Philip H. Fulkner of Keene has joined his family in Miami, eating his evening meal in Keene on Saturday and in Miami on Sunday.

Many unusual news stories have been coming out of Keene lately. One was about a man who, arrested on a drunkenness charge, pleaded that he did not want to lose any time from his work and authorized the clerk of court to enter a plea of guilty and to notify the mill where he was working to take the fine out of his pay. The plea was entered and a fine of $3 and costs was assessed. The man was allowed to go. But when the clerk called up the mill he was informed that the man had drawn all his wages and quit the job.

Then there was the express wagon driver in the Cheshire city who found that he had locked himself inside his delivery truck, and there being no inside handle, had no way of getting out. His vigorous pounding on the truck body finally attracted the attention of two men, who turned the spring lock handle and let him out.

In the office of the register of deeds at the county seat the news hounds found recorded a unique deed of a parcel of land in Dublin with a special agreement attached to the deed, reading as follows: "It is also agreed that said grantee shall place no building on said premises other than a children's playhouse."

A friend of the Column calls our attention to the fact that the ancient Quaker meeting house in Henniker, in which at one time 109 members of the Society of Friends gathered regularly has been rented as a dwelling. It is said that but one Quaker, an aged woman, now resides in Henniker, but there can be found in this city of Concord a number of descendants of the members of the congregations of Friends in Henniker and Weare.

The telephone recently had to take the blame for the publication of an erroneous report of the death of our old friend, Frank Shackford. From another part of the state comes a report of an instance in which the same medium gave a young woman the married estate and a family, against her desire. The Enfield Advocates makes this editorial announcement:

"To correct an obvious error in last week's item concerning victims of week end accidents who were taken to the Hanover hospital, it should be noted that the words 'Jeanette Levesque . . . and her infant son' should have read merely Jeannette Levesque as Miss Levesque is unmarried.

"There being no record in Lebanon of any of the accidents because they occurred outside of the town limits, the news concerning them was taken from the Manchester Union in which the error was doubtless made by taking the report over the telephone."

WASHINGTON—Governor Curley of Massachusetts said he had asked officials of the war department and other administrative executives to endorse a proposal for a national guard camp at Bourne, on Cape Cod, Mass. He said he estimated an additional $700,000 would be needed to carry out the project.

HERALD
Everett, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

OUR POINT OF VIEW

By Eugene Bertram Willard

I had occasion to be in the chapel audience of the Church of All Nations of Morgan Memorial one morning recently when President Lord of the Boston Varnish Company was the chapel speaker. President Lord had a very timely message to offer to his hearers and his suggestion, if taken seriously by industry, would mean an improvement in the relations between employer and employe. So far as the Boston Varnish Company is concerned without any doubt it is one of the few industrial establishments which lay at least some emphasis upon the Golden Rule. There is a practically nil labor turnover at the East Everett plant of this concern. Once hired a man remains with the Boston Varnish Company for the rest of his life. This seems to show that when President Lord suggested to his chapel audience that "it would be a fine thing for industry could each working day be opened with a service of this kind which I am told is a regular feature in connection with the Good Will Industries of Morgan Memorial," his appreciation of the finer things of life is carried right into his own industry. Yes, it would be a very fine thing indeed were it possible to open each industrial working day with a religious service as is done at Morgan Memorial. Some years ago with a religious service as is done at Morgan Memorial. Some years ago when Harry Maxwell was secretary of the Y M C A in this city noon services were held in our Everett industrial plants and they proved very successful. In the first and last analysis it is the church's work by the enforcement of the stewardship ideal to turn the hopper of industry into a great manmanufacturing agency—a great manbuilding institution. God has raised up big business to build big men, men big in heart and vision, men big in love and service. In such a crisis as we have been passing through and the end of which is not yet in sight the Kingdom of God needs big men in industry who have spiritual powers and zeal. President Lord of the Boston Varnish Company is such a gentleman. He is able to recognize the clear cut fact that religion and business can be mixed to the mutual advantage of all concerned, that more of Christ in industry can cause the hopper of industry to turn out a larger, richer humanity. Putting more of Christ into industry will make big business produce a worthy manhood as well as a material output, will build noble lives in the community as well as make large dividends.

HERALD
Everett, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

FIND CONVICT'S GIRL

It was discovered Saturday that the girl "Chickie" Higgins, whom the convict, Edward Guarnelli, cried for in his cell at state prison, was in reality Miss Constance Simmons, 30, an English girl who has taken up residence at Guarnelli's home on Cottage st.

Miss Simmons described to police how saddened she was at the thought that all her efforts to convert Guarnelli into peaceful channels of life had failed.

She said that she never gave up hope that she could reform him and had even contemplated a trip to England if they were married, in an attempt to wrest him away from his old associations and former companions.

The couple met in Dedham jail. She worked in the prison laundry and was able to pass notes to Prisoner Guarnelli. They pledged themselves to each other in their notes.

At the time of Guarnelli's escape from a prison guard in Boston, an episode which ended in the guard's death, Miss Simmons was employed at the home of Dwight Arnold, prominent leather manufacturer, in West Newton, as a cook.

Two weeks ago Mr Arnold released her. She took up residence at the Guarnelli home on Cottage st, but Inspector Edward J Dunn was with her almost constantly, since it was thought that Guarnelli would surely contact her. He did make an attempt by phone, but received a warning that that district was alive with police.

Miss Simmons speaks with an English accent. When Guarnelli was formerly in state prison, she used to visit him and gave the name of Chickie Higgins, one of the convict's girl relatives.

When the Simmons girl was put into a lineup at Boston police headquarters, Guarnelli refused to identify her as implicated in his actions. He said: "Leave her out of this mess. She has been a good friend to me."

Miss Simmons has no plans for the future, but will stay on at the Guarnelli home for some time, where she says the folks have been very good to her.

Guarnelli was captured last week in Malden by Traffic Officer Tainsh of Malden. Tainsh comes from a family formerly resident on Bradford st, this city and is one of the most popular officers on the Malden force. He shoved his gun into Guarnelli's stomach as the convict reached a stair landing. Only for his quick action there might have been a different story, for the convict had a loaded revolver in his pocket.

Both Guarnelli and Repucci were placed in widely separated cells at the state prison Saturday. Both have lost the bold attitude they assumed when police captured them.

Gov Curley said that the $1000 reward offered for the capture of Repucci and Guarnelli would be divided among the persons who aided in the separate arrests of Repucci on last Thursday in Providence and Guarnelli on Friday in Malden.

The governor said the same procedure would be followed as in the payment of the Millens-Raber rewards. Such procedure would mean that the persons seeking the reward would have to make personal application and present their cases to the governor and council.

ARGUS ADVOCATE
East Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

CONGRATULATIONS MR. MAGUIRE

The Argus-Advocate wishes to express congratulations to James E. Maguire, dean of the East Boston newspapermen, and editor of the East Boston Free Press who this week was appointed to the Finance Commission by Governor James M. Curley. Maguire is a sworn enemy of Mayor Mansfield, and you can expect plenty of fireworks in the near future. Maguire takes with him the best wishes of his many friends throughout the district.

STAR
Fairhaven, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

GASOLINE TAX

Boston January 8 - - - - With a new state tax program the outstanding feature of the 1936 program drafted by Governor James M. Curley, a battle looms on the continuation of the three cent gasoline tax.

Rep. Charles W. Hedges of Quincy would repeal the additional one cent added to the existing two cent tax from year to year the extra levy to be taken from the books May 1, 1936.

With the current three cent tax, sufficient funds have been available in the past three years to transfer approximately $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, with the result that in lieu of a $35,000 state tax last year from the town of Dartmouth the state levy was but $17,500.

Governor Curley in his annual mesage asked that the legislature continue for five years the additional tax on gasoline.

Year in and year out the diversion of highway fund monies to the general fund has been a sore spot with legislators faced with a crying need to limit the state tax. The additional money levied on the sale of gasoline is primarily intended to defray highway construction costs but the use of the funds for general expenditures is liable to stir the political kettle to the boiling point. The Hedges proposal is the first of such moves to bring a battle along this line.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

ARGUS ADVOCATE
East Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

QUINCY CLUB TO HOLD BANQUET

On next Tuesday night, the Quincy club will hold a banquet and installation of officers. The new line includes Michael A. Laurano, president; John McGuire, vice-president; Robert Collins, secretary-treasurer; and Hugh Ferris, recording secretary. All past presidents of the club will be present, and a real get-together is anticipated. All arrangements are under the supervision of Walter Tigges, popular retiring president.

Invited guests comprise Gov. Curley, Mayor Mansfield, Congressman John P. Higgins, Hon. Vincent Brogna, John J. Douglass, Senator Joseph Langone, District Attorney William J. Foley, Senators Walsh and Cooledge, Arthur Sullivan, William H. Barker, Capt. Campbell, Charles Carey, Councilor Henry Selvitella, Reps. Barry, Irwin and Centracchio, Marshall Brown, Thomas Kirwan, Bill Alexander, Dr. Gately, Felix Marcella, Thomas Niland, Joseph Lyons, Frank Sullivan, Editors Maguire and Hughes and Joseph Harvey of the Globe.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Political Grab Bag

By Thomas K. Brindley

Seventy-five people who attended a Jackson Day meeting in Somerset last night heard Senator William S. Conroy dismiss Andrew Jackson with the comment that he "deserves every tribute being paid to him tonight in all parts of this country," and then devote his address to an attack upon this writer.

"Brainless"—

Since his audience was small, the Senator's remarks are published here. He said:

"There is one who works on the Fall River Herald News who calls himself Thomas K. Brindley. He is in error, my friends. It should be Thomas K. Brainless. He tells you he's editor of a column known as the Political Grab Bag. Again he's in error. It's the Poisonous Gas Bag, written by an imbecile, idiot and moron.

"There are very few of his dirty, damnable type in the field in which he finds himself. He is nothing but a damn, dirty, foul cur, taking advantage of the weapon that is his to spread insinuation and innuendo.

"I will give $100 to any charity, if Thomas K. Brainless will meet me on the platform, his newspaper printing what he has to say and what I have to say.

"I have respect for The Herald News staff but one rotten apple will spoil a barrel of good apples. He does not know the meaning of decency, honorableness or manhood.

"He says men who vote aceording to their convictions are 'Yes Men.' He can't say I'm a 'Yes Man.' He can't say that His Excellency, Governor James Michael Curley, the outstanding humanitarian that he is, who appointed me to the Industrial Accident Board, did so for any other reason than to put me in a position where I might be of service to unfortunate men and women.

"I was with Curley before he was given a chance to be the Governor of this great Commonwealth."

Mr. Conroy continued to laud the Governor, telling of his signing of additional industrial accident legislation and declaring that through it he has brought "sunshine, pleasure and joy into the homes of unfortunate men and women." He quoted Joseph A. Parks, chairman of the Accident board, as saying the legislation had been waiting 20 years for a man like Gov. Curley to sign it.

"Skunk"—

Renewing his attack on the writer of this column, the speaker referred to him as a skunk, saying "a skunk is a skunk wherever you find him. The same odor emanates from him. I know better than to engage in a (————) contest with a skunk," he asserted. "If you are going to print that you better change it to (————) so the ladies won't be offended when they read it.

"Brainless, that foul biped, cannot think of a decent, honorable thought about anyone but himself. Filth and rottenness is the only thing he can be associated with. Even the strongest beast of the forest run away from a skunk.

"Brainless has been ostracized. You can't see him in any decent company anymore. He is a spy and informer, reporting on the activity and inactivity of his fellow workers. He is feared and despised by his fellow reporters, men and women alike, and that comes from those who work with him.

"When Kelly terminates his holdings in The Herald News I advise him to be like the Arab, to fold his tent and go away for he won't have a friend in this part of the country.

"As your representative, I have striven day after day to make conditions of the working man better. I have done more for the working man than any three men in the past 20 years. You don't

Continued

hear anything about that from this biped. He's a cur at heart and you can't change a cur to a courageous bulldog because of the yellow streak in the cur.

"Foul Biped"—

"He is a dirty, damnable, foul biped. The editor of that paper, clean and honorable though he is, must do what Brainless tells him to do.

"Brainless tells you politicians are corrupt because they fix up automobile cases. He doesn't tell you about his own case being fixed up. Neither have we read anything in his column about the night his car was parked on County street with all the windows broken. He came downstairs and quickly drove away. We have never been able to find anything about that incident on the police blotter. Why? Was he ashamed of where he had been?

"He should be placed on a rail and rode out of the city because he has a malignant influence upon youth. I ask you not to pay any attention to anything you may see in the columns of that paper.

"I know where the money came from to buy the three Fall River papers, junking two and forcing the men who worked there to leave the city, their homes and friends to find work elsewhere.

"Mr. Kelly himself knows what that means. Years ago he was discharged from the Globe, and by reason of his discharge was forced to leave Fall River, his father and brothers, breaking endearing ties.

"They would say injustice was done him. What line of logical reasoning may be his when he buys up papers and forces men to leave their families and break their endearing ties in order to gain a livelihood in some other place.

"They are making a mistake if they think by having one paper they can say what they want about men. We have the radio and gatherings like these where we can be heard."

'A Cancer"—

Denying that he had ever uttered a falsehood, Mr. Conroy continued by telling of his fight on behalf of police home rule.

"I stood on the floor of the Senate, believing as I did in home rule, and pleaded for home rule for the City of Fall River. I threatened Nicholson (Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham) chairman of the Republicans, that there were things in his territory that I would vote against if he opposed me in the fight.

"The Herald News showed almost human intelligence in standing for the same thing.

"After its passage in the Senate, it went to the House of Representatives where a cousin of Brainless was a member. And by the way, he's trying to build him up for Mayor of Fall River. The House of Representatives couldn't put it through. Their honesty wasn't questioned. No, because his cousin was a member.

"Brainless is a cancer eating at the very heart of society. My message to him is to take a one-way trip to Hell and to stay there.

"We hear criticism of Curleyism and the work and wages program. Curley has placed more men to work with the money he has had than the President of the United States in proportion. He's helping the tax payer and the property owner. He has brought happiness, joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of homes in the Commonwealth.

"I become incensed at seeing this young man here taking notes because he is not the one I would like to see here. I don't hate the Fall River Herald News. Its owner doesn't know the way the paper is being conducted. It is inconceivable that he would be willing to upbraid men and women for certain things, using the weapons of insinuation and innuendo."

Again speaking of Mr. Brindley, he said, "This man, God forgive me, I called him a man. I would not class this skunk with manhood. He criticizes Curley without first finding out the facts.

Self Praise—

"There is an insurance agent here. He knows I've made the insurance companies raise their adjustments from $100 to $1,400. The honor for that goes to James Michael Curley. He could have appointed someone else.

"Then our great Governor is criticized for wanting to build a million dollar addition to the State House. They forget that $80,000

continued

is spent each year for space to house State departments and that with this money the addition would be paid for in a matter of a few years.

"It is no more than you can expect from Republican-owned newspapers. Ninety-five percent of the newspapers of the country are Republican-owned and I class the Fall River Herald News in that group.

"Our Governor is again criticized when given $17,000,000. In 1931, Joe Ely was given the same amount. Not a damn word was said about that by this newspaper and he refused to go to the national government and bring in the money awaiting us for relief. Curley does bring in millions and millions of dollars to give work to people of the whole State.

"Shame on any newspaper that lets these things continue.

"I could be of service to this newspaper. I know now of something that is going to take place in the Legislature but will leave the paper guessing. I will say only that the hope will be tne father to the wish."

He closed his remarks by saying that this may be one of his last opportunities of speaking to a Somerset group.

County Commissioner Lovett

County Commissioner Lovett paid tribute to the life of Andrew Jackson and said in his brief remarks that he is trying to bring fair repsentation for the Democrats in County affairs. He complimented Mr. Talbot on being the first to see that Democrats were appointed to jobs in the county when he was sheriff.

Music was furnished during the evening by Leo Ryan, banjo, and Victor Martin, drums.

Chairman James C. Butterworth presided and read a history of Andrew Jackson's life and works. Felix Dussault entertained with humorous stories and Albert Bradbury, Fall River City Councillor, favored with stories and songs.

concluded

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 9 1936

Laud Jackson In Somerset

Talbot Defends Curley and Hurley in Town Democratic Meeting.

Jackson Day was observed in Somerset last night at an open house gathering conducted in Roberge hall by the Somerset Democratic Town Committee. President Roosevelt's message was heard and several guest speakers added their tributes to Andrew Jackson and made pleas for support of the Democratic program in the coming election.

Speakers included former Mayor Edmond P. Talbot, County Commissioner Timothy A. Lovett, Senator William S. Conroy, Reps. William P. Grant and Albert Rubin, and John A. Torphy of the Fall River Democratic City Committee.

Senator Conroy devoted practically all his talk to a verbal attack on Thomas K. Brindley, political writer of The Herald News. His speech is published in today's Grab Bag.

Representative Grant

Rep. Grant paid a glowing tribute to Andrew Jackson and the manner in which he carried on the common man's fight. "The Democratic party has been strong when it has remembered the principles of Jackson and has gone down to defeat when it gave itself over to the money interests," he said.

He credited Jackson with possessing the qualities of courage, faith and honesty, "incorruptible honesty that carried him practically alone in his fight aganist the money interests."

Former Mayor Talbot

Former Mayor Talbot spoke of the need of organization in the Democratic ranks in the 1936 campaign. He followed the broadcast of President Roosevelt's Jackson Day address and said, "We have all been called upon to be a committee of one in 1936."

Referring to criticism of men in public office, he said, "I like to see Democrats who stand up for the men they elect. Why let them be attacked without coming to their assistance."

"I believe every one should stand up and stand by the great Governor of Massachusetts, James Michael Curley.

"Speaking of Lt. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, he continued, "I know every grain of life in Joe Hurley's body. I have know him since he was a boy seven or eight years old. For the life of me I don't know why we must continue to near about that young man.

"For the first time in my memory, at least we have in the making a Governor from the great city of Fall River. No malicious propaganda will stop him.

"There is a lot of jealousy among men these days. Much of the criticism is because people haven't been able to obtain work. Let us not forget that we didn't elect our officials to be employment agents.

"I wonder whether it is not the proper thing to give the men at the head of our government a kind word, a kind remark, a kind thought," he said. "Everything is not wrong with our government and our government is not all wrong."

"It seems that we are on the verge of what the people want. We seem to have the failing of losing our faith and courage when we are nearing the top. Let's not fall for the propaganda being circulated about. Let's use our own minds.

John A. Torphy

Mr. Torphy complimented the town of Somerset for the progressive spirit shown in sponsoring a Jackson Day dinner, "something the City of Fall River did not do."

ENTERPRISE
Falmouth, Mass.

JAN 9 1936

WPA Projects Cut In Half

While Several Jobs Are Suddenly Slashed New Grants Are Made Here

Several WPA projects underway in Falmouth have been suddenly cut in half while several new projects have been approved. Similar sudden slashes of work already outlined for months to come were made in other towns. One job to suffer is the project to clear 82 acres of the town forest on Long Pond. This was to run six months and cost $6,510. Twenty-one men are employed under Thomas Ferreira. The order to cut this in half will mean its abandonment next week.

The sewing project which was to cost WPA $20,710 and run seven monhts will now have to end in March. A slash from $50,725 to $25,325 has also been made in Mr. Whipple's Farm-To-Market road program. This job is being pushed with a compressed air hammer on the job to break up rocks.

Mr. Whipple has received approval of an $8000 project for the gravelling of Brick Kiln road. He has also received notice that Falmouth's $5,061 share of the state road fund from Governor Curley's bond issue is available. He wants to use the state money on the Brick Kiln job to pay for top supervision, truck hire, tools, drainage, etc., which WPA will not pay for. He hasn't yet received word as to whether he can use the money for that purpose. He hopes to use highway department trucks, with WPA drivers, on the job.

H. V. Lawrence has received final approval of two new projects for which he is sponsor. One, which will employ 10 men and a foreman, will run six months, at a cost to WPA of $4460 and to the town of

continued

$533. The work will consist of selective cutting out of undergrowth on the Long Pond watershed lands which were cleared and planted with young trees in 1934 and 1935. At that time the underbrush was cut back, but since then it has sprung up again, and is now threatening to choke off the trees. Bushes and plants desirable for bird cover will be retained; others will be rooted up.

A picket fence will be built around the Main street parking space and lines painted on the asphalt to introduce order into parking of cars. WPA grant is $411.50, the town's share $134.50.

STAR
Fairhaven, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

A. G. ROTCH SCORES WPA IN TALK TO SELECTMEN

State Administrator Declares Present Setup Inferior To ERA Arrangement

That the payrolls of the WPA are in terrible shape was the declaration of Arthur G. Rotch, Federal WPA administrator, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association that was held at Gardner Auditorium, State House, Boston, last Friday. Selectman C. W. Knowlton represented Fairhaven.

Mr. Rotch stated that personally he preferred the ERA setup to that of the present WPA, and that he regretted the government had ever made the change. He pointed out, however, that 3,500,000 men had been taken off relief rolls and put to work under President Roosevelt's relief program. Rotch said that only 2,790 Massachusetts workers failed to get their pay before Christmas and that failure of these to get their money was due to the fact that two check machines broke down the night before the holiday.

By a vote of the association support of biennial sessions of the state legislature were endorsed and copies of a resolution to that effect will be sent to every member of the General Court.

Governor Curley addressed the meeting and defended his proposed tax program. He said that it would bring into the coffers of the state between eight and ten million dollars a year and enable the Commonwealth to do away with the state tax. The program calls for a 2-cent cigarette tax, a 40-cent tax on each gallon of alcohol, the indefinite extension of the gasoline tax, a tax on trucks and on slot and weighing machines.

The Governor declared that none of these taxes would hurt any one group, but that the program would be opposed by the same old group that is always fighting legislation, "namely organized money."

Governor Curley said that he could see no immediate relief from the burden of welfare in this section of the country; while unprecedented prosperity has been enjoyed in other sections of the United States there has been no evidence of it here as yet, he declared.

A competition in preparing town reports was launched and a silver cup will be awarded the town that has the best and most comprehensive report. Theodore N. Waddell, director of the State Division of Accounts, stressed the need of reserve and safety funds.

Officers of the Association were re-elected.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Sick Could Cast Ballots

Senator Considine's Bill Would Permit Confined to Exercise Rights.

Persons confined to their homes or hospitals by illness on election days would be permitted to cast absentee ballots under the provisions of a measure filed in the Massachusetts Legislature by Senator Walter L. Considine (D) of New Bedford.

He says persons are wrongfully disenfranchised because of illness and under his bill they would be permitted to exercise their right providing they filed a certificate of illness or incapacity.

Favors Increase for Governor

An increase from $10,000 to $20,000 in the salary of the Governor is favored in a measure to be considered at this session. Governor Curley blocked passage of a similar bill last year.

A measure aimed at public utility companies which would forbid them to pay dividends "if such payments are contrary to public interest" and a bill to permit the establishment of municipal lighting plants were among the petitions filed yesterday.

Representative Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence has again submitted her bill which would abolish breach of contract to marry as an action of law.

Goodwin Files Measure

Unauthorized use of an automobile would be classed as a felony under another measure which the legislators must consider, while confiscation of bail in speeding cases when defendants default is provided for in a measure filed at the request of State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Goodwin.

Limitation of the State tax to $2,000,000, a referendum on repeal of the compulsory automobile insurance law, a $45 minimum old age pension for husband and wife living together, an increase from $1,500 to $1,800 in the minimum salary of prison guards, midnight closing of taverns, authority for District court judges to give jail terms for gun carrying, prohibition of judges serving as legislative counsel or agent or holding other remunerative offices, and reduction of the membership of the House of Representatives from 240 to 120 are other proposals on file in both branches of the Legislature.

SENTINEL
Franklin, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST

ON CAPITOL HILL

In which are recorded some of the more noteworthy happenings, facts and opinions, as reflected in the activities of State Officials and Legislators, at the State House, Boston.

By Arthur Woodman
Special Staff Correspondent
State House, Boston

Transfer of appointive power over the clerk of courts in the Franklin and other district courts throughout the state, to Judge George F. James of the local court, and other presiding justices, will probably be asked within the next few days by Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams.

The power of appointment now rests with the Governor. It is upon the theory that the presiding judge is fully responsible for the efficient conduct of his court that the transfer of power is intended.

There is special local interest in the proposed bill, as the re-appointment of Arthur Hill as clerk of the local District Court has been held up for weeks now, Gov. Curley not yet having acted in the matter.

DEMANDS STATE PAY HALF

With the intent of cutting the $34,474 highway appropriation of the town of Franklin to $17,237, Representative Elmer C. Nelson of Milford today

CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER

That City Councillor David MacIntosh of the City of Quincy, one time associate on Beacon Hill of former Governor Frank G. Allen of Norwood, will announce his candidacy for election to the Board of Norfolk County Commissioners, became known today.

It is anticipated by friends of the Quincy man, that the public declaration will be made within a few days.

MacIntosh has been a member of the Massachusetts legislature and during the administration of Allen was prominent in state affairs.

It is contended by Quincy men that the County Commissioner post this year belongs to that city and they mean to capture it with MacIntosh as their standard bearer.

With a new state tax program the outstanding feature of the 1936 program drafted by Governor James M. Curley, a battle looms on the continuation of the three-cent gasoline tax.

Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy would repeal the additional one cent added to the existing two-cent tax from year to year, the extra levy to be taken from the books May 1, 1936.

With the current three-cent tax, sufficient funds have been available in the past three years to transfer approximately $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, with the result that in lieu of a $28,200 state tax last year from the town of Franklin, the state levy was but $14,100.

Governor Curley in his annual message asked that the legislature continue for five years the additional tax on gasoline.

Year in and year out the diversion of highway fund monies to the general fund has been a sore spot with legislators faced with a crying need to limit the state tax. The additional money levied on the sale of gasoline is primarily intended to defray highway construction costs but the use of the funds for general expenditures is liable to stir the political kettle to the boiling-point. The Hedges proposal is the first of such moves to bring about a battle along this line.

NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

UNDER THE STATE HOUSE DOME

Among bills filed in the legislature yesterday was one to increase the salary of the governor from $10,000 to $20,000. Others included to make unauthorized use of an automobile a felony, to change closing hours of taverns from 11 to 12, to establish a state lottery as a means of additional revenue for old age assistance, to limit the state tax to two milion dollars, to repeal the compulsory automobile insurance law, to reduce the House membership from 240 to 120, to submit the question of compulsory automobile insurance to the voters, to require cities and towns with established police departments to establish connection with the state police teletype systems.

George H. Delano of Boston has been appointed chief engineer of the department of public works at a salary of $6600. He has been acting in that capacity.

The purchase of 150 acres of land adjoining the Mt. Wachusett reservation would be authorized under a bill filed in the Senate today by Sen. Thomas H. Johnston of Clinton. It is stipulated that the cost should not exceed $2500. The measure was filed on petition of Supt. E. W. Needham of the Mt. Wachusett reservation.

Frederick A. Finigan of Boston was appointed supervisor of the division of outdoor advertising. Department of Public Works. The job has been open for some months and had been sought by a number, with Frank Pedonti of Governor Curley's secretarial force mentioned for the place. The salary is $2520 a year.

will run six months, at a cost to WPA of $4460 and to the town of

Continued

NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

BI-ENNIAL SESSIONS

The Legislature will soon be in full swing. One of the questions that will come before it will be whether those who put them in office will be permitted to ballot on how often it shall meet. We have a feeling this year, with elections in the offing, that the bi-ennial sessions measure has a chance of success. If it does not go through it will be put through by the succeeding legislature for the voters are determined that they be permitted to vote on the question. They will elect those who are willing their constituents shall have some say in the conduct of affairs.

This question of bi-ennial sessions is an old one. Back in 1923 Governor Channing H. Cox urged the change and he merely returned to the attack after 70 years, for it was first proposed to do away with the annual sessions back in 1853. Since Cox, Governor Alvan T. Fuller urged it in four annual messages and Governor Curley repeated it in his inaugural and again this year. He goes even farther and asks a reduced membership and one legislative body.

Plenty of states have shifted to the bi-ennial sessions and none of them has shown any desire to return to the old order. Our legislators advance no argument against it as strong as the one they do not advance—that it would cut down their state pay.

After all, the question is not bi-ennial sessions. It is the right of the voters to say whether we shall have them. That right should not be denied us.

GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

JACKSON DINNER IS CONDUCTED BY DEMOCRATS

John Mitchell Is Elected President—Taking Park Land Favored

Nearly 100 members of the Young Democratic club met at DiBurro's restaurant on Washington street last night on the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson. At the close of the business meeting, the radio broadcast of President Roosevelt's address was heard.

John Mitchell was elected president of the club to succeed Daniel J. Minahan. Mitchell has been active in the Young Democratic club since it was organized in the fall of 1933 and was a member of the executive committee during the past year.

Other officers elected were John McAuliffe, vice president; William J. Maguire, secretary; Arthur Altieri, treasurer; Harvey Pothier, Francis Maroney and John Tannian, directors. President Mitchell pledged himself to a year of energetic leadership. He paid tribute to his predecessors in office, Senator Charles A. P. McAree and retiring President Minahan. Mitchell traced the growth of the club from a handful of members to its present size and cited the federal and state offices held by club members as rewards for service to the Democratic party.

The new president drew a parallel between the administrations of President Roosevelt and Andrew Jackson. "In Andrew Jackson's opinion," said Mitchell, "the President was the direct interpreter of the will of the people. He believed that the acts of the President and the Congress of the United States should supercede the views of the Supreme Court." Mitchell commended both President Roosevelt and Governor Curley for their "courageous leadership."

A resolution was adopted by the club members favoring the land in the rear of the comfort station for a parking place. The club also endorsed Gov. James M. Curley's recent move to economize in the administration of the various state departments without impeding the efficiency of the departments.

L. Sheldon Duffy, a member of the committee for the annual President's ball to be held at the City Hall on Jan. 30, urged the members to support this function.

President Mitchell named the following committees: Executive, Edward F. Towne, chairman, Charles A. P. McAree, Daniel J. Minahan, John E. Donahue, Joseph Albertson, Edward G. Maguire, Richard Rice, Jr.; finance, L. Sheldon Duffy, chairman, George Nolin, John Coddaire, Jr., James Murphy, Cornelius Moynihan, A. Gerhard Bradley; program, Howland Linehan, chairman, Michael Ryan, Rocco Lanza, John Carroll; elec-

continued

tion, Arthur T. Mullen, chairman, Harry Ordway, Luke Ryan, Frank Cahill, W. Leslie George; investigations, Daniel J. Ryan, chairman, Thomas Dorsey, Jr., Charles Lazzera, Michael Wrenn and Nicholas Zooki.

Concluded

HONOLULU, T. H.
STAR-BULLETIN
JAN 9 1936

Mrs. G. P. Cooke Challenges Curley's Statements

Governor Curley of Massachusetts has received a letter from Mrs. George P. Cooke of Hawaii which he has not answered.

The letter was written in November but to date the Massachusetts executive has not found time to acknowledge it.

Mrs. Cooke challenged statements which Governor Curley, a recent visitor to the islands, made concerning the Japanese here.

Her letter follows:

Kaunakakai, Nov. 29, 1935.

To the James J. Curley,
Governor of Massachusetts,
State House, Boston, Mass.,

Dear Governor Curley: You are quoted, in a speech before the Massachusetts department of the Marine Corps league in Boston recently, as saying, in part: "Admittance of Hawaii into the union as a state soon would have Japanese congressmen seating in Washington, since 150,000 of the 350,000 persons in Hawaii are Japanese."

This is untrue and unfounded—they would not be "Japanese" congressmen, although an American citizen of Japanese ancestry would be eligible of election to the congress.

If you had taken the trouble to obtain the correct figures instead of distorting them you would have found that the latest census records show that one sixth of the total population of Hawaii is alien or foreign born, of all racial origins, and that the population of those of Japanese ancestry, the majority of whom are American citizens, is about one third of the total. Therefore, your figures are both incorrect and misleading.

You are further quoted: "Only 25,000 white persons reside in the islands and the allowance of Hawaii as a state would scrap the most important white man's outpost in the Pacific." How could the admission of Hawaii as a state effect a "scrapping" of the "most important white man's outpost in the Pacific" or "abandon" if by "turning it over to the Japanese"? Was California "abandoned when it was admitted as a state?

We have been closely associated with all the various peoples living in harmony in Hawaii, and it is an injustice to question the loyalty of any child born in the territory of Hawaii, an integral part of the United States of America.

Hawaii's greatest handicap in the education of its citizens is the published statements of ignorant and uninterested public servants on the mainland.

After all, are not you yourself an American citizen of alien Irish descent, and not much farther from being an "alien" than these American citizens, whose good faith and patriotism you have been so quick to question? They do not question your loyalty—why should you attack theirs?

Yours sincerely,
SOPHIE JUDD COOKE,
MRS. GEORGE P. COOKE.

EAGLE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

MASS. HOUSE FOR PAYMENT OF BONUS

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—With Governor James M. Curley and many state officials in Washington attending the Jackson Day dinner tonight, legislative activities at the state house today were confined to the filing of more bills, and a few committee hearings on proposed legislation.

The House met perfunctorily for a few minutes and adjourned immediately after approving a resolution memoralizing Congress in favor of the pending bonus bill. The action was taken shortly after a committee hearing the resolution refused a Communist the right to be heard.

The resolution was sent to the senate for concurrence.

A bill which would affect motorists, if enacted, was filed in the House on behalf of Registrar Frank A. Goodwin. Under it failure to appear in court after arrest for speeding would be considered an admission of guilt, and a fine equal to the amount of cash deposited as bail would be assessed.

Repeal of the compulsory automobile liability insurance laws was asked in another bill filed by Rep. Charles W. Olson of Ashland.

The question of the repeal of this law, under another bill, offered by Rep. Charles W. Hedges of Quincy, would be submitted to the voters on a referendum.

A number of bills further strengthening the powers of the Public Utilities department over gas and electric companies were among those filed, as were several for more strict regulation of the advertising of bottled liquor prices.

One of the utility bills, the petitioner being H. P. Moulton, secretary of the Public Franchise League, would empower the department to refuse to allow the utility to declare dividends, if after public hearing, such payment can be shown to be contrary to the public interest.

Another utility bill, filed also on behalf of the Public Franchise League, would require approval and review by the Department of Contracts of gas and electric utilities with affilates.

Under a resolve offered by Rep. Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, the entire Public Utility department itself would be investigated by a legislative committee, to determine if "the ruthless manipulation of swindling stock brokers and salesmen may not be due to the failure of the law on the one hand, and neglect of duty in the department."

Under a bill filed by Senator Walter L. Considine of New Bedford, any voter confined to his home or a hospital from physical disability or illness would be entitled to an official absent voting ballot.

Memorializes Congress on Bonus

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Immediate payment of the veterans bonus was favored today by the Massachusetts House of Representatives after a Communist had been denied the right to speak in support of the measure because of his political doctrine.

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Frankfeld found a champion in Rep. Thomas A. Dorgan, author of the bitterly controversial teachers' oath act, who said the Communist should have been heard.

In refusing to grant Frankfeld an audience, Senator Thomas Burke, chairman of the committee on constitutional law, threatened to put him out of the hearing room.

Frankfeld and a companion attempted to remonstrate and Burke said:

"There will be no interruptions. I told you I wouldn't recognize the Communist party or its representatives and if you continue to interrupt, you will have to leave the room. If you interrupt again, I'll put you out of the room myself."

Before he was silenced, Frankfeld, who described himself as an organizer for the party, was able to say, "we have the interests of the veterans at heart, and we can pledge the veterans our wholehearted support."

Rep. Frederick H. Reinstein, clerk of the committee, precipitated the dispute by refusing to record Frankfeld's remarks.

"I'll not make any notes on what the Communist party has to say," Reinstein said. "If you make me, I'll resign as clerk."

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Continued

TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

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the "delay" in completion of the Wellington bridge between Medford and Somerville, now under construction.

Lawrence legislators were notified today by the clerk of the committee on taxation that a hearing would be held January 14 by that committee on a bill introduced jointly by Representative Edward D. Sirois and Representative Thomas J. Lane, both of Lawrence, for legislation to exempt from local taxation the land acquired by the City of Lawrence in the town of North Andover for a municipal airport. The hearing will begin at 10:30 A. M., in Room 407.

The committee on legal affairs will also hold a hearing on January 14 on the petition of Representative Carl A. Woekel of Methuen and Representative Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence that the Lawrence Licensing Board be authorized to determine the number of club licenses in that city. This hearing will be held in Room 249 and will begin at 10:30 A. M.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

There is something vaguely disquieting in the sudden unwillingness of a single Republican member of the City Council to play along with the majority—something reminiscent of the attitude of certain legislators in Boston and certain members of the Governor's Council who went over to the Curley side at the first opportunity. If the present city administration is going to do anything at all to improve the state of things here, it has got to command reasonable support in the City Council, and outside. In the present temper of the public there won't be much patience with those who put trigs in the wheel.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Curley Asks N. G. Camp for Cape

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. (AP)—Governor James M. Curley, of Massachusetts said today he had asked officials of the War department and other administrative executives to endorse a proposal for a National Guard camp at Bourne, on Cape Cod, Mass.

Curley, here to attend the Jackson Day dinner of Democrats from all parts of the country, spent the afternoon discussing the Cape Cod project. He said he estimated an additional $700,000 would be needed to carry out the project.

FREE PRESS
Melrose, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

It Is Said

The city government for this year being the same as that for last year might well find a small amount in the million dollar budget to add to what marchants may contribute for holiday lights next Christmas if some department items are pruned so that the excess and deficiency account will not be as large in 1936 as in 1935.

Wakefield is dry on Sundays now, having joined the arid Sabbath league with Malden by action of the Selectmen.

A statistician has figured that it costs Massachusetts $18 for every dollar it gets in return for Federal aid, while the situation is reversed in the Southern states.

John Sowerder of Ravine terrace is a member of the Middlesex County Grand Jury that was sworn into office on Monday.

Carl A. Raymond of 48 Batchelder street, State Budget Commissioner, accompanied Governor Curley, Chairman Charles P. Howard of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and State Controller George B. Murphy to Washington Tuesday afternoon and on the trip they had a discussion of the state budget.

Traffic Officer Harold S. Wolley of the City Hall Square day post has been assigned as "awning inspector" and the past week measured Melrose Center store awnings to ascertain if they were lower than six feet above sidewalk.

A number of minor bumps with parked cars damaged have been reported in the parking areas in Melrose Center recently. A Melrose attorney's car was among those hit this week and the operator of the other machine drove away without making known his identity.

H. W. Hopkins has on sale a new brand of 1936 candy and a five-pound box of the candy will be given to the person submitting the prize-winning name.

Work started yesterday in City Hall basement preparatory to building the new police pistol range for which the Aldermen appropriated $1200.

A movement has been started to have the Warwick bus routes terminate at City Hall. Some of the merchants believe they would get people from Wyoming and the Southeast sections to trade in Melrose stores if they could get bus transportation to the business center.

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

State Representatives for Immediate Bonus Payment

Communist Denied Right to Speak in Favor of Measure

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BOSTON MASS.

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

CURLEY DISCUSSES CAPE GUARD CAMP

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MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Jackson Day Dinner Draws Crowd of Loyal Democrats

Monetary Policies Enunciated by Fr. Coughlin Should Be Made Part of Democratic Platform, Says Register of Deeds Caton—Senator Considine Would Extend Absentee Voting

Democrats of the Third Bristol Senatorial district gathered at the New Bedford Hotel last evening to be reminded that Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States, inaugurated the principles for which the party stands today, the right of the people to choose their own representatives. Jackson Day, observed at dinners attended by Democrats throughout the cities and towns of the United States, commemorates the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, where on Jan. 8, 1815, General Jackson defeated a British force. Speakers found occasion to couple the names of Jackson and President Roosevelt as the two great exponents of true democracy.

Present at the New Bedford dinner, with James A. Murphy presiding as toastmaster, there were between 250 and 300. Noticeable among the absentees were a limited number of those who in previous years have been counted among the leaders of the party in the district, while included among those present were many who have chosen to ally themselves with that section of the party led by August J. Cormier, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, and James A. Murphy, who has been the recognized leader of the group that broke away from the former party leadership.

With Mr. Murphy and Mr. Cormier at the head table were Edward C. Peirce, Dartmouth, secretary of the Third Bristol District Democratic League; Dr. John V. Thuot, associate medical examiner; Dr. Emil F. Suchnicki, Adelard Lachappelle and Louis A. Cordeiro, Governor Curley's appointees as members of the board of trustees of the New Bedford Textile School; Arthur B. Sherman, district manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; Senator Walter L. Considine, Register of Deeds Lawrence W. Caton, Representative Rodolphe G. Bessette, George Helford, School Committeeman John B. Nunes, Walker W. Daly, superintendent of the New Bedford office of the Massachusetts Employment Service; Amedee Gautreau, chairman of the Acushnet Democratic Town Committee; Alfred Beaulieu, chairman of the Westport Democratic Town Committee, and Jimmie Evans.

The speaking program following the dinner was designed to come to a close at ten o'clock, when the company remained to hear over the radio the President deliver his address at the Jackson Day observance in Washington. Several speakers emphasized that the Jackson Day observance was not so much a commemoration of the battle that General Jackson fought at New Orleans, but it was rather to emphasize the principles that Jackson stood for, the right of the common man to enter the concerns of government as opposed to those who would deny that right. The occasion was also one in which each community group of Democrats was asked to share in assisting in the liquidation of the half million dollar debt of the Democratic National Committee.

Every mention of the President's name brought a resounding salvo of applause, and to show that New Bedford Democracy is loyal to the party leadership every one present was asked to join in signing the testimonial that is to be forwarded to the chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

To Mr. Caton was given the task of reading a paper outlining the history of Jackson Day and the principles which Jackson exemplified in government, the rights of the common man as against the rule of a privileged class. Mr. Caton would have the party broaden its platform to include government control of coinage and credit as advocated by Father Coughlin, who, he declared, had suggested a monetary policy that should be made a part of the Democratic platform.

Senator Considine

Senator Considine was given the privilege of making the longest address of the evening, in the course of which he reviewed some of the legislation enacted at the last session of the Legislature, which he characterized as a year in which more progressive legislation was passed than in any ten-year period in the history of the Commonwealth. Referring to the American ideal of government as one of laws and not of men, as formulated by John Adams, Mr. Considine added that there can be no government of laws except through men, that the administration of a statute, like the administration of a business, depends on the quality of the administrator. With the modern tasks confronting government, said the speaker, the government needs to enlist even better talent than that which private enterprise enlists. Referring to the part that government should play in business, Senator Considine said: "Not until individual initiative has proved its inability to manage enterprise should government assist. Nor should the government begin new enterprises unless private business cannot undertake them."

Included in what Senator Considine alluded to as a review of liberal legislation enacted at the 1935 session of the Legislature, the speaker mentioned the creation of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, the reduction of the mortgage interest rate from 6 to 5½ percent, which the speaker said he favored reducing still further to 5 percent; and changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Considine made reference to the part he played in increasing the amount of sidewalk construction in the Third Bristol Senatorial district from nine to 22 miles, in which provision is made for beautification of the middle section of the Dartmouth-Westport Road and the elimination of the dangerous curve at Westport Factory.

Making reference to his plans for proposed legislation at the 1936 session of the Legislature, the speaker said that he will favor legislation "that does not make men the happiest, but that which makes the greatest number of men happy.

"First of all I advocate speedy court decisions to eliminate unnecessary delay in our courts and the failure of justice due to dilatory methods of the judiciary; the elimination of minors drinking in public places; the enactment of legislation whereby invalids confined to their homes and fishermen whose business keeps them at sea may be permitted to exercise their franchise of voting by absentee ballot; the enactment of legislation to correct the injustice that deprives a person of anticipated payments under an insurance policy because of innocently misstating the age at the time of the issuance of the policy."

Senator Considine, elaborating further on legislation designed to give fishermen at sea the right to exercise their voting franchise, said: "Senator Haley and myself today introduced a bill enabling a fisherman to vote with an absentee ballot. The captain of the ship would certify the members of his crew and himself with the City Clerk not more than 14 days prior to election day."

A. J. Cormier

Chairman Cormier of the City Committee, and also the head of the Third Bristol District Democratic League, the first speaker introduced by Mr. Murphy, made a plea that the members of the party throughout the district show the same interest in organization and getting the Democratic voters to register as exemplified by the large attendance at the dinner, and by a display of the same spirit he predicted the Third Senatorial district would return overwhelming majorities for every Democratic candidate.

Representative Bessette spoke briefly in emphasizing that the splendid attendance at the dinner was sufficient evidence of the loyal spirit toward the principles of the party, which he predicted would be even more evident when the voters have the opportunity to express themselves at the 1936 primaries and election.

Mr. Helford, who has been active as the representative here of the Federal Housing Administration, referred to the meeting as one that exemplified a fine spirit of loyalty to the party principles, adding a plea for unity and harmony and the breaking down of barriers that make for factions. Stating he had

continued

read both the majority and minority decisions of the Supreme Court in the AAA case, Mr. Helford expressed the opinion that in the long view it quite often happens that a minority view becomes the law of the land. He added he believed the people have a right to a Constitution that is a living document, with state lines no longer dividing the people.

Mr. Sherman told of the excellent results that have flowed from the creation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the saving of homes to the owners and added that there has been concrete evidence that the real estate market is about to experience a genuine boom. "We have evidence of prosperity right now, prosperity that is here and not just around the corner," said Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Nunes and Dr. Thuot joined in lauding the principles of the Democratic party, the doctor predicting that President Roosevelt and Governor Curley will be overwhelmingly re-elected. Mr. Nunes addressed the gathering as "Fellow Knights of Democracy," referring to Jackson as the great examplar of democracy.

Mr. Peirce, introduced as one who had done much to make a success of the Jackson Day dinner, expressed his gratitude for the opportunity of helping to arrange for the dinner, complimenting the company for the fine spirit of loyalty they had shown.

Others at the head table were introduced for a bow.

Concluded

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

The question of what is a "suitable" automobile registration number has been put up to a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts by an aggrieved car-owner, who seeks to regain registration plate No. "518."

The petitioner, Nicholas W. Mathey, a Lynn shoe manufacturer, asserts that Registrar Goodwin refused him the number and gave it to Governor Curley's former chauffeur. Appearing at the hearing in behalf of the registry, Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp requested that the action be dismissed, remarking that Mr. Mathey had since been offered a suitable number. He said he could not understand that it mattered much what number was given Mr. Mathey.

To many of the possessors of car numbers ranging from 1 to 1,000 such an assertion will sound like rank blasphemy. The solitary distinction of "No. 1" will attract admiring attention wherever the car stops; and all small numbers are eagerly coveted. Some years ago automobile insurance companies began to endear themselves to clients by offering them the service of securing their plates annually and assuring them the retention of five-figure numbers, even that privilege being considered an advantage, as compared with numbers in the hundred-thousand class. Judge Pierce expressed himself as differing with the assistant attorney general, saying he could see quite a difference between, for instance, 610,400 and 25.

Counsel for Mr. Mathey argued that the court ought not to dismiss the proceeding until it was established what number Registrar Goodwin considered suitable in place of 518. It developed during the hearing that he was ready to offer the number 36,518. It is reported unofficially that Mr. Mathey proposes to fight the case unless he gets his old number, or a fair equivalent.

Aside from what seems like a just grievance of the Lynn man, there are arguments both for and against the low number on plates. For the affirmative, in addition to the feeling of prestige it confers, as indicating the possessor is an old-timer in motoring, the number is easier to remember. For the negative, it is a distinct disadvantage to a driver who has a hit-and-run disposition. The low number makes his car more conspicuous, and in the event of an accident it is easier for witnesses to remember the figures when a search is set on foot.

NEWS
Newburyport, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

SALTONSTALL GIVES TALK ON "MASONRY IN GOVERNMENT" HERE

Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, delivered an address at the 33d Lodge of Instruction in the Masonic Temple last evening. There was a large attendance from Haverhill, Amesbury and other places in the district.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
Speaker Before Masonic Group

Ex-Senator J. Bradford Davis of Haverhill gave a resume of the principles of Freemasonry.

Mr. Saltonstall's subject was "Masonry in Government."

He said a Mason gives service to his fellow men, first, in unpaid work for the benefit of others in charity as well as in many other ways. He referred to the special service reserved for a few as leaders of public thought, such as teachers can render to the young, or the great commentators on public events can give through newspaper articles. He mentioned Walter Lippman as one of the greatest in this class.

He spoke of those who receive a commission for the voters to make the laws. He said this service was becoming very important as government was trying to do so much more for the individual than ever before. Mr. Saltonstall spoke of the demands of governors for funds for more public enterprises while the same demands were being made for the benefit of private charitable enterprises, quoting the present drive for community funds in Boston as an example.

The speaqer told his audience that government service for the people and private service through charitable and other agencies were getting farther and farther apart, and that one of them would eventually have to yield the field to the other. Speaker Saltonstall's speech was much enjoyed by his large audience.

WPA of $4460 and to the town of

STANDARD
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

300 AT RALLY OF DEMOCRATS LAUD NEW DEAL

Roosevelt's Reelection Seen by Speakers at Dinner on Jackson Day

Nearly 300 Democrats heard Jacksonian principles of democracy praised and the re-election of President Roosevelt predicted at a Jackson Day dinner last night in the New Bedford Hotel. The affair was sponsored by the Democratic League of the Third Bristol Senatorial District as part of a nationwide commemoration of the victory of Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815.

James A. Murphy, chairman who served as toastmaster, introduced local men prominent in Democratic affairs who spoke briefly. This was followed by radio reception of President Roosevelt's address at 10 p. m. Dancing until 1 a. m. closed the program.

A testimonial roll of the names of those attending will be sent to Washington and a copy will go to the state headquarters of the party in Boston.

Stresses Liberal Legislation

Senator Walter L. Considine stressed the passage of liberal legislation, both state and national, and reviewed briefly his senatorial record.

"If the depression and the Government's attempts to master it have done nothing else, they have revealed as never before the intimacy between the Government and the individual, that the Government is nothing more or less than the expression and agent of society," he declared.

"More progressive legislation was passed on Beacon Hill during 1935 than in any ten-year period in the history of our Commonwealth." Of the Washington situation he declared, "More essential than ever before, it is paramount that we keep at the helm a man of vision, a man of courage one who possesses all the essential qualities of a true leader.

Urges Individual Initiative

"Not until individual initiative has proved its inability to manage enterprise should Government assist. Nor should the Government begin new enterprises unless private business cannot undertake them."

Warning against the development of a third party to split the Democratic ranks and advocacy of the inclusion of Father Coughlin's monetary program in the party platform was given by Lawrence W. Caton, registrar of deeds.

"I believe one of the most important questions we should consider is the question of coinage, control and regulation of money and the control of credit. I agree entirely with Father Coughlin on this question and I believe his contention concerning the money question should be made a policy of the Democratic Party and that we should move for its inclusion in the party platform to be constructed at our next national convention."

Pleas for Party Unity

A plea for local party unity was made by George Helford, former head of the FHA here. "We are all soldiers in the same fight," he said. The only speaker to touch upon the recent AAA decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. Helford said, "In the history of this country the minority opinion has often become the law of the land." He predicted leveling of state lines.

Although officials at the dinner declared the meeting showed the greatest party unity of recent months, leaders of dissenting groups were not present.

August J. Cormier, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, declared, "I am assured by the gathering here that we will win overwhelmingly in the primaries in April and will come in with a victory in November."

"First Organization Help"

Representative Rodolphe G. Bessette called the dinner "the first step in organizing the Democrats for the election in 1936."

Arthur B. Sherman, district manager of the HOLC, told the group the "real estate market is beginning to experience a genuine boom. Something is happening to real estate," he said. "The greatest trouble is that persons nearest to the real estate market think it is dead. It is not dead. It is beginning to experience a genuine boom. Real estate is usually the last commodity to be affected by prosperity."

"Do you want to go back to the time when prosperity was around the corner and nothing could get it away from there?" associate Medical Examiner Dr. John V. Thuot asked the group. "We have prosperity now," re said.

Nunes Lauds Leaders

School Committeeman John B. Nunes said that "great Democratic presidents" have carried the country through previous crises. Edward C. Peirce of Dartmouth, secretary of the dinner, also spoke briefly.

At the head table with those who spoke were Dr. Emil F. Suchnicki, Adelard Lachappelle, and Louis A. Cordeiro, Governor Curley's appointees to the Textile School Board of Trustees; Walker W. Daly, superintendent of the Massachusetts Employment Service here; Amedee Gautreau, chairman of the Acushnet Democratic Town Committee; Alfred Beaulieu, chairman of the Westport Democratic Town Committee, and Jimmie Evans.

Seen at the Jackson Day Dinner

read both the majority and minority decisions of the Supreme Court

NEWS

EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

KRAPF LASHES OUT AGAIN AT STATE SEN. PLUNKETT

Dalton Man Says Adams Opponent Intends To "Sell Out Again" to Governor Curley—Charges He Is "Niggardly" Toward Aged in Favoring Dollar a Day for Them

Lieut.Col. George W. Krapf of Dalton whose announcement as a candidate for the Republican nomination of State Senator is expected any day now delivered another blast today at his favorite opponent, State Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams. At the same time he repeated his challenge to the Senator to meet him in debate on a public platform and "pay all the expenses and make all the arrangements for a discussion of his votes on different measures."

Reiterating his belief that Senator Plunkett "sold out" to Governor Curley last year Lieut.Col. Krapf gave his opinion, based on a recent speech of the Senator's in North Adams, that he intends to do so again.

Anticipates Bond Issue

"Everyone knows that at this session of the Legislature James Michael Curley will ask for another bond issue of millions of dollars to rebuild State institutions," said Mr. Krapf, "and evidently Senator Plunkett will play with James again. But everyone does not know," he added, "that at the last session a $7,000,000 bond issue to build these State institutions was turned down by Curley and the politicians of both parties in favor of a $13,000,000 Curley political bond issue.

"Now I would like to ask Mr. Plunkett whether State prisons and insane asylums were not needed last year more than the cheap sidewalks which are now being built. Thirteen million dollars of the State's money did not go very far anyway for the Federal Government had to supply most of the funds. Pittsfield was promised $270,000 by the Senator himself, but no report to date has shown that it received this amount.

"The politically-minded Senator should not try to fool the people of his district again this year. We know that he is with Mr. Curley in everything he proposes, for he has never criticized him in any way. In fact it has been stated that Mr. Plunkett has called James Michael the greatest governor the Commonwealth ever had.

Scores "Niggardly" Policy

"As to his sympathetic present attitude toward the aged which he also expressed in the same speech, he is not the only one who feels for this class of people. But when the Senator says that the aged should have one dollar per day, he is not very generous. I would ask him whether he has ever tried to live on that sum. He will not influence many votes by being so niggardly toward the aged. Of course the age limit for old age pensions will be reduced to 65 in order to agree with the Federal Government's Social Security Act, so why does he pretend that he is the proposer of such a proposition?

"In order to show his sincerity, I challenge Mr. Plunkett to openly denounce James Michael Curley for his spending proclivities, or utter one word of condemnation with relation to any of his activities, such as the promise to the Southern Berkshire people to get them a $10,000,000 recreational project before election. It is no secret that in the last campaign the slogan 'Curley and Plunkett' was heard in parts of his district. This 'sincere Republican' State Senator has even secured political jobs for Democrats the past year. What Republicans did he favor through his influence with James Michael?

"I am not criticizing the Governor for anything but his spendthrift policies, nor am I criticizing the Democratic Party. But I cannot be too severe toward a man who is enrolled in the Republican Party and plays the other side in order to get political rewards."

Journal
Providence, R. I.
JAN 9 1936

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ROOSEVELT TALK STIRS POLITICIANS

Republicans Call Jackson Day Speech "Demagoguery"; Democrats Praise It.

FISH ATTACKS DINNER

Likens $50-a-Plate Affair to Belshazzar's Feast; Says Address Better Than Message

Washington, Jan. 8.—(AP)—As Democrats hailed President Roosevelt's Jackson Day speech as "inspiring" and "courageous," Republicans tonight were quick to assail it with such words as "demagoguery."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the majority leader who attended the dinner where the Executive spoke, said it was "an inspiring address."

Senator Dickinson of Iowa, who has been mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate, heard it over the radio and called it "another drastic effort to divide class against class."

Fish's Attack

The furor of words began even before the speech was made, when Representative Fish (R., N. Y.) took the House floor to compare the $50-a-plate dinner with Belshazzar's feast where the Bible says ominous handwriting appeared on the wall. Democrats in Congress replied by citing recent business gains.

After hearing the speech, Fish called it "a great improvement over the political tirade delivered to Congress a few days ago, but neither contained any constructive recommendations."

Other comment included:

WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins: "A damn good speech and one of the best I ever heard on the real issues. He really let them have it."

Chairman Doughton (D., N. C.), of the House ways and means committee: "It was the greatest kind of a fighting speech—the kind the Democrats and the country need."

Representative Taber (R., N. Y.): "I wonder what the ordinary man whose liberty and opportunities to make something for himself this man has tried so hard to destroy will think of this latest piece of demagoguery."

Senator Connally (D., Tex.): "It was a real Andrew Jackson speech, courageous and militant."

Representative Rich (R., Pa.): "Mr. Roosevelt at the $50 a plate Jackson Day depression banquet has had a change of heart, caused no doubt

continued

temporarily by the decision of the Supreme Court—when he proposed a presidential toast to the Federal Union. It must be preserved—I wonder how long it will last."

Governor Curley

Governor Curley of Massachusetts: "A constructive, courageous, fighting message that spells victory."

Chairman O'Connor (D., N. Y.) of the House rules committee: "It evidenced the determination of the Democratic party to continue to help the farmer in spite of 12 Supreme Courts."

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, assistant Republican leader: "It was the usual political speech. The President apparently believes the New Deal needs a little oxygen."

Representative Maverick (D. Tex.): "This speech was better than the last one and I didn't think that could be any better."

In the earlier congressional repercussions, Fish paraphrased the handwriting that Belshazzar saw—"mene, mene, tekel upharsin"—with this application to Democrats and Mr. Roosevelt:

"'Mene'—the people have numbered thy kingdom and will end it; 'tekel'—thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting; 'upharsin'—thy kingdom is divided and will be given to the Republicans with the aid of deceived and disgusted Jacksonian and Jeffersonian Democrats."

General debate on Roosevelt policies followed with Representative Blanton (D., Tex.) leading Democrats, who cited recent business upturns in their defence of the President.

"How the party of Bryan, Champ Clark, Tom Marshall, Al Smith, Woodrow Wilson, Jackson and Jefferson has fallen!" Fish lamented. "It will be interesting to read the list of monopolists, millionaires and seekers of special favors from the New Deal who will attend this Lucullian feast and gala social event to fill the campaign chest in an attemp to reelect Franklin Deficit Roosevelt."

Replying extempore to the prepared statement read by Fish, Blanton observed:

"In his earlier days our colleague from New York was a valuable citizen. In the Harvard line he was an invaluable end.'

After correcting the football reference to "tackle" at the insiste. of Representative Martin (R., Mass. Blanton quoted at great length fro newspaper articles which he said reflected "business pick-up," and sai that was the "handwriting on the wall."

Representative Eagle (D, Tex. painted a dark picture of conditions he said confronted the nation in 1933 asserting it was "saved from revolution" by New Deal policies. He rebuked Fish for "partisan attacks when we were too busy building the house for the American people."

continued

JOURNAL
Revere, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

GOV. CURLEY REPORTED TO FAVOR MERGER

WILL RECEIVE LOCAL MAYOR ON TUESDAY

continued

NEW INFORMATION BELIEVED TO HAVE AFFECTED STAND

Eastern to Give Waiting Room at Chelsea Sq. Anyway

Hope reigned today at the Mayor's office, where it was announced that Governor Curley would receive Mayor O'Brien and other local officials next Tuesday for a conference on the projected transit merger.

A petition for permission for the Boston Elevated company to buy the Chelsea division of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway company has been before the Public Utilities commission since early in November. It is generally acknowledged, however, that the real decision rests with the Governor.

"We expect that the Governor will have some very valuable information," it was said at the Mayor's office. So much is official.

From less official sources, the following story was learned:

Governor Curley has been postponing his decision because he has been considering an alternative plan. Rather than permit the Boston El to buy the Chelsea division, with the consequence that taxpayers of Massachusetts might have to foot the bill, the Governor has been considering how the same practical results might be achieved without the merger.

His plan was to co-ordinate the work of the two roads, each under separate ownership, so that Revere people could ride by way of the Eastern and the El to any part of Boston for one 10 cent fare.

Recently, it is said, the Attorney General has informed the Governor that this plan cannot be put into operation. Governor Curley, therefore, is expected to look more favorably on the merger proposition, for which all the steps have been completed except for permission by the Public Utilities commission.

Promise Waiting Room

The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway company is taking steps to establish a waiting room at Chelsea square, it is indicated in a letter from a company representative to the Revere Chamber of Commerce.

It appears, therefore, that the urgent requests made by the Chamber of Commerce, the city council, the local press are bearing fruit.

Within the past week, C. F. Chisholm, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, received the following letter from Arthur G. Wadleigh, chairman of the public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway company:

Dear Mr. Chisholm:

I have your letter of December 27th relative to the situation in the Chelsea District of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway.

I agree with you that, pending the decision of the Department of Public Utilities on the sale of the Elevated, we should establish a temporary waiting room for the benefit of our patrons at Chelsea square. Our District Manager has been instructed to take this matater up immediately.

Of course we anticipated that the matter of the sale would have been favorably determined weeks ago. Is there anything that you or your Chamber can do to help the matter along?

Yours very truly,
ARTHUR G. WADLEIGH.

Conducted

titude toward the aged which he also expressed in the same speech, he is

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HERALD
Rutland, Vt.
JAN 9 1936

$700,000 FOR NEW GUARD CAMP ASKED

Bay State Governor Seeks Funds For Project.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Gov. James M. Curley, of Massachusetts said today he had asked officials of the War department and other administrative executives to indorse a proposal for a National Guard camp at Bourne, on Cape. Cod, Mass.

Curley, here to attend the Jackson Day dinner of democrats from all parts of the country, spent the afternoon discussing the Cape Cod project. He said he estimated an additional $700,000 would be needed to carry out the project.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

GOV CURLEY TO BE HERE FOR BIG BANQUET

Has Promised to Attend Testimonial for Councilor Burdick

Gov James M. Curley is scheduled to be the chief speaker tonight on the program in connection with the testimonial dinner to Councilor Morton H. Burdick of this city, and the committee in charge today were confident that the commonwealth's main executive will be present.

Gov Curley, who attended the Jackson day dinner in Washington last

GOV JAMES M. CURLEY

night, is expected to give campaign flavor to his talk here tonight and local leaders are looking for a significant speech.

The governor will be accompanied here by many other Democratic office holders of the state, it si promised, including State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and Lieut Gov Joseph L. Hurley, who are both regarded as aspirants for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination this year.

Reservations have been received from throughout the four western counties, and a large crowd is expected. The session is being boomed as the startoff of the Democratic campaign in the western end of the state.

The dinner is at 7.30 in the El Patio room of the Hotel Clinton. Tickets may be purchased at the door, it was anounced today.

Day depression banquet has ... change of heart, caused no doubt

Continued

NEWS
Salem, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Good Government Up to the People Says Saltonstall

"You Can Get What You Want," House Speaker Tells Woman's Club in His Talk on Legislative Trends

Speaking on "Legislative trends" to the members of the Salem Woman's club at Academy hall yesterday afternoon, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the State House of Representatives, insisted that "Our institutions are not in the condition that Governor Curley in his recent message to the state legislature would have us believe." He drew upon his 13 years in the state legislature for facts, declaring that he is proud of what the state government has done for the institutions and that the governor was not fair in criticizing previous administrations for not enlarging them. He quoted the late Dr. Kline of the state department of mental diseases and formerly of the Danvers State hospital, who believed that the peak of the demand on institutions, particularly schools for

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

feeble-minded, would be reached in 1940, using that estimate as a reason for not enlarging such institutions greatly at the present time. He also spoke of the private institutions and the need of the public's support of them saying. "There is a tendency today to leave the responsibility for community work to the government and if the state is going to have to pay for all of this the public will have to pay the bill, through taxes."

Speaker Saltonstall paid a tribute to Mayor George J. Bates during his remarks concerning the necessity of bmalancing state and city accounts, saying, "You have an excellent mayor in Salem; one who understands municipal finances and who understands the dangers of borrowing to pay current bills." "You therefore do not have that difficulty. Other communities, however have, even the federal government which according to President Roosevelt's recent address to congress, will not be able to balance its budget for another year at least." He went into detail of the evils of spending more than can bes raised in taxes; declaring that it will result in burying our sons and grandsons with our debts. He also spoke of the

Social Security Laws

in this state which are "good and are being well carried out."

In closing, he charged his audience with the fact that if they want good and efficient government, it is up to them and their interest in government affairs. "You can get what you want," he said.

Mrs. Fred Chandler, president of the club, although turning the introduction of the speaker over to Mrs. George H. Stanton, as chairman of the legislative committee, presided at the meeting which opened with a short business session. Mrs. George Goss read the records of two previous meetings, and Miss Beulah FitzHugh, Federation secretary, spoke of future events of interest on the calendar of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be of especial interest in this community.

The musical program of the afternoon was provided by Mrs. Grace Andrews Hames, who sang three soprano solos "Oh for a breath of the heather," "Morning" and "Noon and night." Miss Cecile Michaud, the club pianist, played her accompaniments.

The members were given an opportunity to contribute individually to the Will Rogers Memorial fund, Mrs. Arthur N. Webb, former president, taking charge of the donation box.

Announcements of the coming meetings were made, showing the next three meetings to come closer together than usual because of the postponement of meetings during the recent holiday period. Jan. 15 will be "Dickens day" with Edward F. Payne giving "Sketches from Dickens at Academy hall. Jan. 27, the club will unite with the Thought and Work club at Choate hall when Alton Hall Blackington will give his illustrated lecture, "The turquoise trail to New Mexico" and Feb. 5 is the date of the annual musical when Marjorie Warren Leadbetter, Einan Hansen and Reginald Boardman will provide the program at Academy hall.

EVE. UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

CURLEY TO VISIT ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 9 (AP) —Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts has informed Dr. R. J. Ledwell of Charlottetown that he was keenly disappointed affairs of state prevented his visit to Prince Edward Island last summer and that he intends to journey to the island province early next summer. Thirty-five years ago the Massachusetts governor was a patient of Dr. Ledwell in Boston.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

MONAHAN FORMER M. S. C. PROFESSOR

Is Appointed as Trustee of State College by Gov. Curley

AMHERST, Jan. 8 — William C. Monahan of Framingham, appointed yesterday as trustee of Massachusetts State College by Gov. James M. Curley, lived in Amherst until July, 1930, while connected with the State College as an extension professor of poultry husbandry.

He was born in Framingham on Aug. 16, 1889, attending the public schools of that place and graduated from the University of Maine in 1914. From the latter year until 1917 he served as extension poultry specialist at the University of Maine in Orono. During 1917 and 1918 he was specialist on marketing eggs and poultry for the United States Department of Agriculture being stationed in Washington.

Mr. Monohan came to State College in 1918 and served as extension professor of poultry for the following 12 years. He is well known throughout New England as an editor of the New England Poultryman of the New England Homestead and as the author of many articles on poultry husbandry. He was a member of the Public Safety Committee of the State of Maine during the World War, he organized and was first president of the Massachusetts Association of Certified Poultry Breeders and is a member of the American Poultry Association together with many allied organizations. He also is a member of Amherst Grange, of Amherst Council, Knights of Columbus, and of the Archbishop Williams Assembly, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus.

His wife before their marriage was Miss Esther Ralston of Framingham. They have two children, Ruth, a senior in the Framingham High School, and Robert in grammar school.

Among the degrees Mr. Monahan has received was an advanced degree in biology from Amherst College.

NEWS
Southbridge, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

WEBSTER CLUB TO PROTEST TAX PLAN

Special Correspondence

WEBSTER, Jan. 9.—The Webster Truck club will sponsor a public indignation meeting tonight at 8 p. m. in the hearing room of the Municipal building to protest the taxation program outlined by Gov. James M. Curley in his annual message to the Legislature.

NEW INFORMATION

It appears, therefore, that the urgent requests made by the Chamber of Commerce the

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

State House News

WEST SPRINGFIELD WOULD USE WATER FROM POND BROOK

Masdonald Files Bill in House — Springfield and Chicopee Measures Among Others Submitted

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 8 — Representative Donald A. MacDonald of West Springfield this afternoon filed in the House a bill seeking authorization to the water commissioners of West Springfield to take from the Pond brook in Westfield to provide additional water supply for West Springfield.

Newspaper advertisements of prices of liquors for sale, not to be drunk on the premises, would be prohibited under terms of another House bill. The same petitioner filed a measure to permit advertisements of prices to be visible from the outside in premises where alcoholic beverages are sold not to be drunk on the premises. Such pricing is not permitted under the present law. Another measure would prohibit license holders of permits for sale of liquors not to be drunk on the premises from selling other goods.

Cities and towns having organized police forces would be required to connect their police headquarters with the Massachusetts state teletypewriter system, under provisions of a House bill.

Hospitals receiving public support would be required to accord equal rights of admission to patients of all duly registered physicians.

A bill to place all public employes under the workmen's compensation law has been filed.

Old Age Lottery

Establishment of a state lottery to provide additional revenue for old-age assistance and for distribution to the municipalities, is provided in a bill filed in the House. Fifty per cent of the receipts from the lotteries, which would be held monthly, would be used as prizes, 25 per cent would go to old-age assistance, 15 per cent would be retained by the municipalities for public welfare relief, and 10 per cent would be used for the administration of the law.

Other bills filed today::—

Persons over 70 be exempted from payment of poll taxes; the exemption now is for those 80 or over.

Repeal of the compulsory automobile insurance law.

Closing hour for taverns be changed from 11 p. m. to 12 midnight.

Creation of judicial prosecutors and assistants to prepare and present cases before district courts and to aid district-attorneys in the preparation of their cases in superior courts.

By Representative Ralph V. Clampit of Springfield, on behalf Mayor Martens of that city, for retirement allowance based on annuity and pension contributions for employes of that city.

By Representative William A. Akeroyd of Lanesboro, for a filing fee of $2 to be paid by petitioners for legislation to be acted upon by the Legislature.

To authorize holders of kennel licenses to remove their kennels to other locations within the same town or county.

Motor Vehicle Proposals

For appointment of hearing officers and hearing supervisors with power for the motor vehicles registrar to transfer to them any of his duties.

To provide that failure to appear in court after an arrest for violation of laws governing speeding would be considered an admission of guilt, punishable by a fine equal to the amount of cash deposited as bail; filed for Registrar Frank A. Goodwin.

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State House News

WEST SPRINGFIELD WOULD USE WATER FROM POND BROOK

Masdonald Files Bill in House — Springfield and Chicopee Measures Among Others Submitted

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 8 — Representative Donald A. MacDonald of West Springfield this afternoon filed in the House a bill seeking authorization to the water commissioners of West Springfield to take from the Pond brook in Westfield to provide additional water supply for West Springfield.

Newspaper advertisements of prices of liquors for sale, not to be drunk on the premises, would be prohibited under terms of another House bill. The same petitioner filed a measure to permit advertisements of prices to be visible from the outside in premises where alcoholic beverages are sold not to be drunk on the premises. Such pricing is not permitted under the present law. Another measure would prohibit license holders of permits for sale of liquors not to be drunk on the premises from selling other goods.

Cities and towns having organized police forces would be required to connect their police headquarters with the Massachusetts state teletype-writer system, under provisions of a House bill.

Hospitals receiving public support would be required to accord equal rights of admission to patients of all duly registered physicians.

A bill to place all public employes under the workmen's compensation law has been filed.

Old Age Lottery

Establishment of a state lottery to provide additional revenue for old-age assistance and for distribution to the municipalities, is provided in a bill filed in the House. Fifty per cent of the receipts from the lotteries, which would be held monthly, would be used as prizes, 25 per cent would go to old-age assistance, 15 per cent would be retained by the municipalities for public welfare relief, and 10 per cent would be used for the administration of the law.

Other bills filed today::—

Persons over 70 be exempted from payment of poll taxes; the exemption now is for those 80 or over.

Repeal of the compulsory automobile insurance law.

Closing hour for taverns be changed from 11 p. m. to 12 midnight.

Creation of judicial prosecutors and assistants to prepare and present cases before district courts and to aid district-attorneys in the preparation of their cases in superior courts.

By Representative Ralph V. Clampit of Springfield, on behalf Mayor Martens of that city, for retirement allowance based on annuity and pension contributions for employes of that city.

By Representative William A. Akeroyd of Lanesboro, for a filing fee of $2 to be paid by petitioners for legislation to be acted upon by the Legislature.

To authorize holders of kennel licenses to remove their kennels to other locations within the same town or county.

Motor Vehicle Proposals

For appointment of hearing officers and hearing supervisors with power for the motor vehicles registrar to transfer to them any of his duties.

To provide that failure to appear in court after an arrest for violation of laws governing speeding would be considered an admission of guilt, punishable by a fine equal to the amount of cash deposited as bail; filed for Registrar Frank A. Goodwin.

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ITEM
Wakefield, Mass.
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Sidewalk Work Suspended Until Spring; Negotiations For Resumption All Fail

State Will Not Allow Use of Town's Share of Bond Issue for Cement Work In Freezing Weather

There will be no more sidewalk work on WPA projects until Spring.

Several town officials spent most of their day in Boston, yesterday, trying to straighten out the tangle which had resulted in the WPA workers on sidewalk projects losing the last two days of employment in their two-weeks employment period which would have ended today.

Stated as briefly as possible, the situation has been, and still is, as follows:

Highway Supt. Harry H. Denning, as "sponsor" of the sidewalk project, closed the projects, last Saturday, because the state had refused to honor any more bills for cement or trucking out of the town's allotment of $5,633 from the Gov. Curley bond issue.

The State Department of Public Works will not O. K. any more cement work, because of the weather. Freezing weather is likely to crack the cement before it dries. As a matter of fact, the local sidewalk work has been carried on for many weeks beyond the period early in November at which the state is in the habit of suspending cement work. Damage by freezing is the reason why all of the sidewalk projects in recent weeks have been piled high with hay and straw.

Supt. Denning told the Selectmen, Tuesday night, that he had really carried the work along two weeks longer that the state department advised, in order to keep the men at work.

The Selectmen were not notified on Saturday that the work was to be suspended, however, and did not know about the suspension until Tuesday night when a large delegation of WPA workers went in to protest and asked that they be given the benefit of the last two days of the current work period.

Supervisor J. Theodore Whitney, Supt. Denning, Chairman V. Richard Fazio of the Selectmen, and Sel. George J. Evans were all in Boston at the WPA and state offices, yesterday or earlier, trying to straighten out the situation regarding labor and also regarding the fact that the government's allotment of funds for labor has been overdrawn. The latter situation is not the town's fault. There have been two sidewalk projects. No. 402 and No. 403. No. 403 has been tied in with the state bond issue; that is, the town's share ($5,633) of the state bond issue has been used for cement and trucking. There is still about $1,000 balance in this fund, but the state will no longer approve its use in midwinter, and it will have to be held in reserve until Spring, when all sidewalk projects can be resumed after freezing weather ends.

Chairman Fazio was told at the WPA office in Boston, yesterday afternoon, that the Wakefield men could work, yesterday afternoon and today and thus get nearly all their two-days' time in during the current work period, and one of the Boston WPA engineers called the engineer here in charge of the project and authorized him to have the men go to work, but when Chairman Fazio returned to Wakefield late in the afternoon, he found that they were not working and were still at the town hall awaiting developments. The men did not go to work today, because, it is stated, there is no money for materials except the state money and that cannot be used.

Supt. Denning and Sel. Evans also visited WPA headquarters in Boston, yesterday, regarding the financial side of the sidewalk projects. On project No. 402, the original request was for $18,428. The government allotted $11,000. On project No. 403, the original request was almost identical—$18,988—and the government allotted $14,241. The government grant was less than the amount estimated as the cost of the two projects, the government giving the reason that it did not wish to tie up too much money in one kind of project at one time.

As less money was received than was expected, project No. 402 is "in the red" to the extent of $600 or $700 on wages. Mr. Denning and Mr. Evans were assured that the government will take care of that deficit. They were also told, however, that the government will not allow the use of any federal money for trucks and supplies, and, as there is no local money available for trucks and supplies, nothing can be spent out of town funds for sidewalk projects until a town meeting has appropriated additional funds.

continued

ITEM
Wakefield, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Seeks to Have Judges Appoint Court Clerks

(Special to the Item)

Transfer of appointive power over the clerk of courts in the Malden and other district courts throughout the state, to Elbridge G. Davis and other presiding justices, will probably be asked within the next few days by Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams.

The power of appointment now rests with the Governor. It is upon the theory that the presiding judge is fully responsible for the efficient conduct of his court that the transfer of power is intended.

SUN
Watertown, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

WATERTOWN ATTORNEY ATTACKS SLIDING SCALE PUBLIC UTILITY RATES

Attacking the proposed establishment of the sliding scale method of fixing gas and electric rates in Massachusetts, Atty. Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown rate expert, on Tuesday filed a bill prohibiting the use of that system which he described as "impracticable, contrary to fundamental principles of Massachusetts law, gravely inequitable, and unconstitutional.

"Within the past 25 years two special investigating commissions in Massachusetts have reported on the sliding scale unfavorably," said Atty. Marshall. "Any benefit gained by the consumer has been at an unreasonable sacrifice in favor of a holding company."

The sliding scale plan has been studied by Gov. Curley's special utility brain trust committee, which is expected to report in favor of it.

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POST
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Take Offensive In '36 Campaign, Secrest Asserts

Democratic Victory Call Keynote at Jackson Day Dinners

NEW DEAL HELD O. K.

800 Gather at Two Hotels To Declare War on Republicanism

Continued Democratic success was the "keynote" sounded by speakers at two Jackson Day dinners here last night, attended by more than 800 persons from all parts of Worcester County.

Congressman Robert T. Secrest of Ohio was the headline speaker at the dinner in the Bancroft Hotel, held under the auspices of the Young Democrats. This gathering was attended by over 500, while 300 more were present at the Andrew Jackson Club dinner in the Aurora Hotel.

Urging the Democrats to take the offensive in the coming presidential campaign, Rep. Secrest said:

"It is up to us to pronounce the issues and not be like Haile Selassie, who keeps backing up until he finds the land on which he wants to fight."

He warned those present about false propaganda, at the same tune declaring the Democratic party must be "sold" on its sound principles. If this is done, he said, everyone will be "talking about the Democratic party.

Other speakers at the Bancroft Hotel were former Mayor John C. Mahoney, Francis J. Tomasello of Boston, an assistant United States district attorney; William H. O'Brien, formerly affiliated with the Depart-

Continued

At Jackson Day Dinner in Hotel Aurora

Prominent Democrats seated at the head table at the Jackson Day dinner in Hotel Aurora, left to right, Mrs. Margaret X. O'Brien, president of the Women's Democratic Council; Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau, James J. Hurley and Edward F. O'Brien. Grouped in the center of the head table are, left to right, Paul Fitzsimmons of Boston, Mrs. Edward J. Kelley and Representative Kelley, the principal speaker.

ment of Public Utilities and now labor manager of the WPA in Boston, and John J. Spillane, president of the Young Democrats.

Several speakers attended both gatherings.

Rep. Secrest cited the benefits derived by the people from measures put into force by President Roosevelt. He said these measures would knock down the opposition against the New Deal.

Claiming that nine billion of the 14 billion dollar debt, which will be the figure reached by fall, will come back to the national treasury, he said the money expended was a sound investment with as good security as could be offered by J. P. Morgan or the Rockefellers.

Expenditure of three billion dollars by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, he declared, saved thousands of homes, adding that every cent of this money will come back to the Treasury through profits.

The remainder of the nine billion which will come back, he said, was loaned to municipalities for PWA work and to railroads and industry through the RFC.

Rep. Secrest said the President protected the savings of the people of the country. "He restored confidence in our banks, he set up a system to guarantee the deposits in banks, giving protection to 97 percent of the depositors in the country," he asserted.

Former Mayor Mahoney thanked the Young Democrats for the work they had done for the party and urged them to continue for the success of the Democratic party.

Mr. O'Brien said, "The real, serious danger at the present time is the propaganda of those organizations and individuals that would drag the country into the maelstrom of European politics, with its legacies of hate, intrigue and crooked diplomacy, to fight their wars with the blood of our youth and the money of our taxpayers."

Speakers at the Jackson Day dinner in Hotel Aurora called upon the audience for a continuation of the Democratic success in Massachusetts next year as a challenge to Republicanism.

The dinner was enlivened by an exchange group of prominent Democratic speakers, who attended both dinners. George A. Wells presided as toastmaster.

Rep. Edward J. Kelley, representing Governor Curley, lashed out at Republican critics who blame the Democratic party for the slump in business and industry in New England in past years. He charged former Republican Congressmen with failure to use the power of their office in Washington to aid New England concerns and commerce.

In a heated address, Rep. Kelley cited the fact that during those years the Port of Boston dropped from the second principal exporting point in the country, through Republican inefficiency, to 34th position. He praised the militant leadership of Gov. Curley and the work of the minority group at the State House, which, he said, successfully put through 13 workmen's compensation acts at the last session of the Legislature.

Rep. Kelley also charged Republican heads of state departments with discriminatory methods and spoke of the appointment of James A. Reardon as commissioner of education as a worthy and long-felt need. The present commissioner, Payson Smith, the speaker said has held office despite the fact that he had neither a high school or college diploma, but only several honorary degrees.

Other speakers at the dinner were former Mayor John C. Mahoney, Asst. Atty.-Gen. Raymond Favreau, Sen. John S. Sullivan, Paul Fitzsimmons, representing State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, William C. Bowen, clerk of courts, and Charles S. Murphy.

continued

Jackson Day Dinner Personal

A crowd of over 500 filled the ballroom of the Bancroft Hotel last night for the Ja
by the Young Democrats Club. Seated at the head table as shown above are, left to ri
Tomasello, Atty. F. Joseph Donohue, Representative Robert T. Secret of Ohio, princip
president of the Young Democrats; Atty. Eleanor Sheady, former Mayor John C. M
members of the Young Democrats, seated at one of the tables is, left to right, Mrs. Jo
A. Downey, Miss Katherine E. Doherty and Mrs. Patrice Gearin.

continued

...with the House clerk—36 less than a year ago at the same time. Total of 112 were filed today. Fifty-

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
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Scenes at the Two Jackson Day Dinners

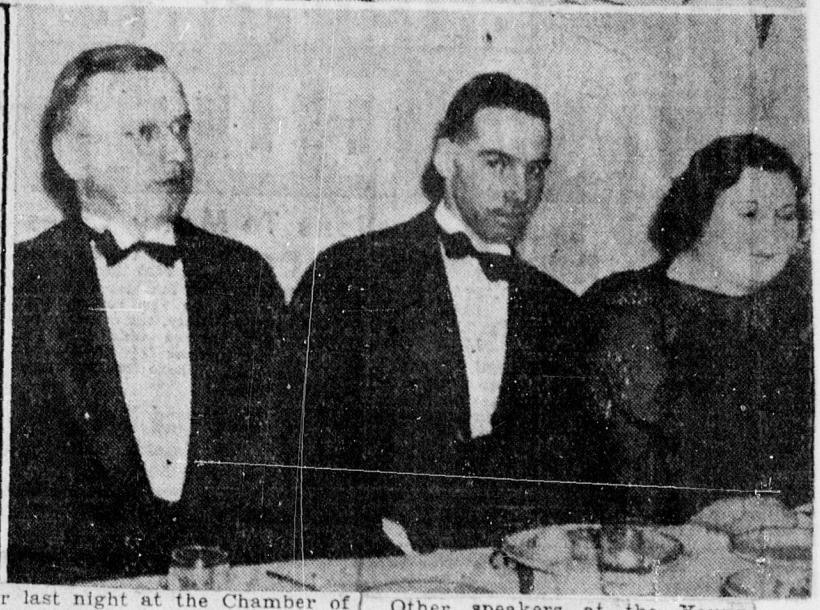
There were two Andrew Jackson day dinners in Worcester lats night.

Above: Among those attending the dinner in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, left to right:

Frank W. Tomasello, F Joseph Donohue, U. S. Rep. Robert T. Secrest, John J. Spillane, Miss Eleanor Sheedy, John C. Mahoney.

Right: At the dinner at the Aurora hotel:

Asst. Atty. Gen. Raymond H. Favreau of Southbridge, Paul M. Fitzsimmons of Boston, representing State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Mrs. Edward J. Kelley and Representative Kelley.



DEMANDS SIEGE BY DEMOCRATS

Rep. Secrest of Ohio Tells Jackson Day Diners to 'Take Offensive'

500 AT $5 PER PLATE

Dinner Is at C. of C. Hall; Kelley Lauds Curley At Hotel Aurora

Backing a vigorous defense of New Deal legislation with a recital of its "benefits," U. S. Rep. Robert T. Secrest of Ohio, called upon the Democratic party to take the offensive in the coming Presidential campaign in addressing the Young Democrats at a Jackson Day dinner last night at the Chamber of Commerce Hall. The dinner was one of two in the city, the other being held by the recently organized Andrew Jackson Club at Hotel Aurora.

"It is up to us," the congressman pronounce the issues, and not be like Haile Selassie, who backs up and backs up until he finds the battleground he wants. We must guard against false issues and tell the people about those things in the Democratic program which are fundamentally sound until they talk about nothing else."

500 at $5 Per Plate

The dinner, which cost $5 a plate, was attended by close to 500 persons, including a large representation from the regional WPA office. The proceeds from this and some two thousand other dinners held simultaneously throughout the country will go to swell the Democratic war chest for the Fall campaign.

Other speakers at the Young Democrats' dinner were former Mayor Mahoney, U. S. District Attorney Francis W. Tomasello of Boston, and William H. O'Brien, formerly affiliated with the State Department of Public Utilities and now WPA labor manager at Boston. John J. Spillane, president of the Young Democrats, was toastmaster.

Some Attend Both

Many of the prominent Democrats at the Young Democrats affair also attended the Jackson Day dinner at the Aurora hotel. Former Mayor Mahoney was one of these.

In addition to citing benefits from Rooseveltian measures for use in knocking down New Deal opposition, Congressman Secrest claimed that nine billion of the fourteen billion dollar national debt, which figure he assumed would be reached by Fall, would come back to the national treasury. The nine billions,

Continued

he said, were as good security as good be offered by J. P. Morgan or the Rockefellers.

To Be Repaid, He Says

"Three billion of the nine billion," he said, "was loaned under the Home Owners' Loan Act to save millions of homes, and every cent will come back through profits. Another two billion was loaned to farmers and that will come back. Still another two billion was loaned to municipalities through the PWA and two billion more to railroads and industries through the RFC, all of which will eventually be repaid."

Assuming that the other five billion, spent on the CCC, the WPA and relief, never came back, he said that in return the value of stocks have increased 20 bilion dollars in spite of propaganda, bond values have jumped eight billion dollars and the national income 20 billion since 1932, exclusive of the increased value of real estate. He declared that the list of 1934 salaries just released doesn't indicate there has been regimentation and added that he would be willing to spend the rest of his lifetime wasting five billion dollars if he would get forty-eight billion in return.

"Beneficial" Measures

He listed as "beneficial" measures the home owners' loan act, the federal deposite insurance act, the program of rural road rehabilitation, the CCC, the social security bill, and the WPA.

The Home Loan act, he said, saved more than one million homes for their owners and almost as many farms for the farmer.

"Besides this," he continued, "the President did something else to protect the home owners and the savings of our people. To restore confidence in our banks, he set up a system to guarantee our bank deposits, giving protection to 97 per cent of the depositors in the country. Immediately after this was passed, money poured into the banks and it has continued to pour in.

"The abolition of railroad crossings and the construction of farm-to-market roads, other New Deal measures, are among the greatest improvement programs ever promoted. The social security bill, providing unemployment insurance and pensions for old age, is still another accomplishment of which we can be proud. If such a plan had been set up in 1900, there never would have been such a depression as we have just gone through. The bill is not perfect, but it is a step to relieve the government in the future from the intolerable relief burden which it has been carrying.

Can See Effect

"We can see the effect of the three billion dollars spent in benefits for the farmers. The sale of fencing went up 87 per cent the past year. Coal production in Ohio increased 60 per cent. The farmers bought automobiles, trucks, farm machinery. Every dollar they received in addition to their income came back as profits of labor. Each person in the country has profited $10 in wealth for every $1 thus spent."

Mr. Tomasello took issue with charges that the popularity of the President is waning. "Have no fear," he said, "President Roosevelt will go back in office again but we must carry the ideals of Democracy, as exemplified by the President into the state and community. It is our duty as Democrats to place before the voters candidates who will endure."

Speaking briefly, former Mayor Mahoney extolled the Young Democrats for the large gathering, and called upon them to carry on their good work so that Massachusetts would again be an outstanding Democratic state in the country.

Hailing President Roosevelt as one of the greatest chief executives the United States has ever had, Mr. O'Brien said that if the President had done nothing more than close the banks when he took office, thus preventing the most frightful panic the world has ever known, he should be remembered as long as the nation lives.

Entertainment included vocal numbers by Mrs. J. Frederick Donnelly and Mrs. Mae Brennan McCarthy. J. Joseph Donohue and Miss Eleanor Sheedy were co-chairmen of the dinner.

Kelley Lashes at Curley Critics

Critics of Governor Curley's "work and wages" program were belted hither and yon, verbally, at the Andrew Jackson Club dinner in Hotel Aurora last night.

The Aurora dinner, of local origin, was held without the sanction of Postmaster Farley of the Democratic State Committee, and commemorated the first banquet of the newly founded club. After the various speakers had concluded the more than one hundred and fifty attending listened to President Roosevelt's speech broadcast throughout the dining hall and rooms in the lobby.

Rep. Edward J. Kelley, defeated Democratic candidate for mayor in the last election and Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives, was the principal speaker.

Attacks Critics

Representing Governor Curley, he launched into a attack on Governor Curley's critics, charging that Republicanism in Boston, Worcester and New England in bygone days had reduced this section to industrial and business indigence.

He said that Boston which once was the second export point in the country had, through Republican politics and meddling, been reduced to 34th position. He said the chair and furniture industry had been driven from this section and he blamed it on competition from prison labor, which practice, he said, Governor Curley halted.

Representative Kelley challenged the Republican party to show what it had done for industry in this state as he cited 13 Workmen's Compensation bills, originated by Curley, which were passed during the last Legislature. He hailed the appointment of James A. Reardan as commissioner of education as humane and able and said of Payson Smith, ousted commissioner, that he had neither a high school or college diploma.

"I love to sing Curley's praises," he said, "because he has been unjustly condemned."

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2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Undergoes Operation

JAMES J. SUGHRUE

James J. Sughrue, selectman at Northbridge and Civil Service Registrar for Massachusetts was reported as resting comfortably today at St. Vincent Hospital where he underwent an operation yesterday. Mr. Sughrue is one of the most widely known Democrats of the Blackstone Valley and was actively associated in the campaign of Governor Curley. He was appointed Civil Service Registrar by Governor Curley several months ago to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Michael Zack of Lynn.

TELEGRAM
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HIGGINS PROPOSED FOR HOSPITAL POST

The name of Thomas P. Higgins of 29 Stoneland road, former principal of Canterbury Street School, has been forwarded to Governor Curley for appointment as trustee of Worcester State Hospital to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George D. Morse. Mr. Higgins, one of the most widely known educators in Worcester, retired about two years ago from the school system.

HERALD
Westfield, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Young Defends Former-Gov Ely Against Curley's Vicious Attack

Former Speaker of House Says Lincoln Did Not Help Ely Campaign

The attack on Former-Gov Jospeh B. Ely which Gov James M. Curley made recently in speaking before the Massachusetts Selectmen's association at Boston drew a stout defense in the local man's behalf this weekend from B. Loring Young, Republican and former speaker of the house of representatives.

Gov Curley said that when he was mayor of Boston he requested that Alexander Lincoln, Republican, be removed from the state tax appeals board and that Ely refused to do this because Lincoln and his friend, Alexander Whiteside, had been among the heaviest contributors to Ely's campaign. The denial of Curley's charge was also made before the Selectmen's association meeting the following day.

Mr Young spoke as follows:

"I am sorry that it ewas impossible for me to attend the conference held yesterday. Had I been present, I would have asked the privilege of replying to one of the speakers who addressed the conference because I know remarks in his speech were not true.

"As Al Smith has often said: "Let's get the records straight,' Gov Curley told the selectmen of the state not only that the board of tax appeals should be abolished, but that Gov Ely had told him he would not remove Alexander Lincoln from the board because Lincoln was the 'heaviest contributor to my campaign.'

"I happen to know personally, from conversations with former Gov Ely and Mr Lincoln, that Mr Lincoln contributed not one cent to the campaign fund of Gov Ely, and also that Gov Ely never made the statement attributed to him by Gov Curley.

"In 1924, at the time when Mr Curley, then mayor of Boston, accused the house of representatives of wholesale corruption and bribery, I took the floor and, in my remarks, I suggested to Mayor Curley that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind two lessons; first, that thou shall not steal, and second, that thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor. I now repeat the same suggestion to Mr Curley, and I raise the question as to how long the people of Massachusetts are going to stand for an administration which obviously is based on deceit and falsehood."

B. LORING YOUNG

HERALD
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FINIGAN OUTDOOR ADVERTISING CHIEF

State Job Pays Salary of $2520 a Year

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Frederick A. Finigan of Boston was appointed today supervisor of the division of outdoor advertising, Department of Public Works. The job has been open for some months and had been sought by a number, with Frank Pedonti of Governor Curley's secretarial force mentioned for the place.

Finigan, who has been superintendent of plants in the Boston Buildings Department, will receive a salary of $2520 a year. His transfer to the advertising job, under appointment by Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan, was approved by the Civil Service Commission.

The advertising job has been handled by Robert L. Devine, although his transfer back to the Registry of Motor Vehicles as superintendent of equipment was authorized several months ago.

CUTTINGS

AFTERMATH
(From The Boston Post)

A cry in the night, a roar of flames, and death, injury and destruction.

This was the story in the tragic burning of the Van Deusen Inn at Westfield on Sunday night.

A respectable hostelry on a quiet street, it proved a Moloch which spared neither young or old.

Significant is the statement attributed to Fire Chief Mahoney of Westfield that he never approved the building, that he objected to the lack of fire escapes at every window, and that efforts had been made to have it condemned.

Probes never bring back lost lives. Tragedies never cure carlessness.

But there is a hope that some will harken to fire authorities, some will take account of stock, some will seek to avoid in home and property another Van Deusen horror.

AUTOMOBILE LIST MONOPOLY
(From The Boston Traveler)

The Curley administration appears not to be overlooking a single bet.

For years a reputable concern has been publishing a list of automobile registrations. This year Gov Curley's public works commissioner is said to have turned a monopoly of the list over to another concern.

The public would be interested in a convincing explanation by the administration. But let it be convincing and not specious.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

CURLEY ASKS FUND FOR CAPE PROJECT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Governor Curley of Massachusetts said today he had asked officials of the War Department and other administrative executives to endorse a proposal for a National Guard camp at Bourne on Cape Cod, Mass.

Curley, here to attend the Jackson Day dinner of Democrats from all parts of the country, spent the afternoon discussing the Cape Cod project. He said he estimated an additional seven hundred thousand dollars would be needed to carry out the project.

NEWS REVIEW
Weston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

B. Loring Young Defends Friend Against Curley

B. Loring Young, former Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and locally prominent lawyer, rose up in arms to defend his friend, Alexander Lincoln, from a statement made by Governor

Curley last Friday to the effect that former Governor Ely had opposed the removal of Lincoln from the State tax appeal board, because he had contributed largely to Ely's campaign fund. Young, who had been absent at the Friday session of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, denied Curley's statements before a meeting of the same group Saturday.

Mr. Young asserted that had he been present Friday, he would have replied to one of the speakers, knowing that certain of his remarks were not true. He said that he knew personally that Lincoln had contributed "not one cent" to Ely's campaign, nor had Ely made the statement attributed him by Curley. He also repeated for Mayor Curley's benefit two commandments of which he had made use in 1924 when Curley had accused the House of wholesale corruption — "thou shalt not steal," and "thou shalt not bear false witness." He closed his defense by raising the question "how long the people are going to stand for an administration which obviously is based on deceit and falsehood."

Governor Curley answered Mr. Young's attack by saying that his position was natural since he (Mr. Young) was associated with Ely in a legal firm, and that his own accusation of 1924 concerned the Boston Elevated Act of 1918 which had continued a proviso guaranteeing 6 per cent and 5½ per cent rates on its stock, par value $100, which was selling in the market at $27.

Mr. Young is a Selectman of the Town of Weston.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

SON OF FDR IN PARTY APPEAL

James Roosevelt, in Hub Talk, Pledges His Own Aid in Bay State

J. L. HURLEY HEARD

Lieutenant Governor in Vigorous Assault on Liberty League

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—An expressed hope generally taken as a declaration of intention expressed at a Jackson Day dinner here tonight revealed that James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, will come into Massachusetts for an active and personal part in the forthcoming political campaign.

The younger Roosevelt voiced his hope of return to Massachusetts politics in which he was once an active figure to the fifteen hundred persons who gathered for the dinner tonight under direction of the young Democrats of Massachusetts.

Wit hmost of the leading state figures attend the $50 Jackson Day dinner in Washington, only Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley was present to represent the state group. Early in the dinner it was discovered that a large 1932 campaign poster of President Roosevelt had been hung in the banquet hall.

Followers of Governor Curley raised a question as to why the Governor's picture — he was in Washington — was not on display. The Roosevelt picture was hung by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port of Boston.

Toast Offered

In closin ghis address Roosevelt offered a toast to "the continued liberty of the American people."

"There have been mistakes and there have been individual acts that are mistakes," he said. " We have tried to remedy these as best we could without endangering the entire structure that has been built up. The battle lines are now drawn. We must forget our petty dislikes or a feeling that we may have against one individual. We must form our ranks more solidly under one leader."

For 'United Front'

Asserting that "we have not altogether learned the lesson of discipline, Mr. Roosevelt told the assemblage there must be a "united front."

Mr. Roosevelt said, "we cannot match the dollars of the Liberty League, but we can obtain the loyalty of vast numbers.

difficulty Young Roosevelt followed a radio address by his father which ca mt eothe banquet hall by a loud speaker with little of it being heard because of apparent mechanical diculty. Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley said he "got only one sentence of it."

The Lieutenant Governor handed the Liberty League a hearty whaling.

Lieut. Gov. Hurley pleaded for a united party.

"Unamplified"

A statement by young Mr. Roosevelt who has been absent from the state, where he made his home in other campaigns, that he hoped to come back "to Massachusetts and take part in the war for liberty, but not for the Liberty League," was not amplified to show whether he would restrict his work to purely national activities or whether he would display some interest in the vote here outside of that for President.

Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port of Boston, was another of the several speakers, recalling with apparent satisfaction sending Harvard student speakers to address a crowd leaving a Hoover rally in Worcester. There were "eventually at least 40 fights in progress," he said.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Civil Service Bills Before Legislature

Various Groups Are Anxious to Obtain Special Preference

BOSTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Proponents of civil service in Massachusetts are anxious to extend its benefits to greater numbers of government employes, and various groups are equally anxious to obtain special preference in obtaining jobs under it.

A variety of bills seeking to gain both objectives, examination disclosed today, are before the Legislature for consideration.

One proposal would extend the civil service laws to the State House scrub women, who, only last year, were placed on regular salaries and given vacations with pay. Previousiy, they had been paid by the hour.

Another bill filed this year would place all the secretarial, clerical, accounting and inspection forces of the state racing commission under civil service.

To broaden the laws to give special preference is the objective of Ralph W. Robart of Cambridge, commander of the Legion of Valor, who wants preference given to holders of the distinguished service cross or the navy cross.

Another group which wants special consideration are the veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer rebellion, who seek exemption from civil service in obtaining state jobs.

A bill granting such exemption was vetoed last year by the Governor after bitter debates in both branches of the Legislature, but the veterans intend to make another try this year.

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AMERICAN
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Pardon Probe Bill Filed by Langone

An order seeking to establish a special legislative committee of two senators and five representatives to investigate pardons granted since January 1, 1931, was filed today by Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr.

The time of the investigation would include former Governor Joseph B. Ely's regime, and a year of Governor Curley's administration.

POST
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Senator Coolidge Sued By Kin of Gov. Curley

Mrs. Donnelly Seeks $1000—Claims Senator Owes Bill for Illuminated Panels During Campaign

BOSTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Suit for $1000 was brought against U. S. Senator Marcus A. Coolidge (D) of Fitchburg today in Suffolk Superior Court by Mrs. Mary J. Donnelly.

The suit disclosed Mrs. Donnelly, mother-in-law of Governor James M. Curley's daughter, sought the money as executrix of the estate of Edward C. Donnelly, of the John C. Donnelly and Son Advertising Company.

The suit contended Coolidge was furnished 20 illuminated panels during his campaign in October, 1930. He has paid $1000 in April 1931, and $500 in August of that year, but still owed $1000 the suit set forth.

Curley has announced he would seek the Senate seat now held by Coolidge.

AMERICAN
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CURLEY SLIGHT MARS JACKSON FETE HERE

By BERNARD J. DOHERTY

Failure to display a likeness of Governor Curley at the Jackson Day dinner under the auspices of the Young Democrats of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza Hotel disrupted the harmony at the big gathering of more than 1500 diners.

The only photograph displayed was that of President Roosevelt. It appeared on an old campaign poster, hung between the national colors and the state flag directly behind the center of the head table where James Roosevelt was seated as the guest of honr.

While the omission of the governor's picture was not mentioned in the open by any of the speakers, close supporters of the governor, deeply resentful of the slight, made their displeasure known to the officers of the organization and to Collector of the Port Joseph A. Maynard, who sat at the head table and was one of those to address the gathering.

Judge J. Frank Burke of Boston was among the remonstrants.

PICTURE DECLINED

It was later learned from an attache of the governor's office that a request for a picture of the President had been made over the telephone by one of the officers of the Young Democrats, and when advised that a large picture of the President and the governor together, such as has been used on numerous occasions and especially during the last campaign, was on hand, it was declined.

Curley was at Washington attending a similar dinner, at which the President spoke, but because of poor radio reception or of the noise of the gathering, little was heard except the applause at the end of it.

A. Frank Reel, treasurer of the Young Democrats, acted as toastmaster.

SOUNDS KEYNOTE

Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley represented the governor and Mayor Mansfield was represented by Arthur J. O'Keefe, director of celebrations.

Reel sounded the keynote of the meeting when he declared that it is "not jobs we are interested in, but good administration."

In introducing the President's oldest son, Toastmaster Reel likened him to "the prodigal son returning to his native heath."

Mr. Roosevelt sounded the battle cry of the 1936 campaign and gave

Continued

notice of his intention of returning to Massachusetts politics.

"I hope that I can get back to Massachusetts and take part in the war for liberty, real liberty and not for the liberty of the Liberty League," he declared.

HELD FAR BETTER

He asserted that the Democratic way of raising campaign funds through dinners such as he was attending was far better than the Republican way of mortgaging the party through a contribution from one man.

He declared that the last three years have been tempestuous ones over uncharted and dangerous roads, and praised the courage of the leaders.

"It was necessary to put on the statute books a vast number of beneficial measures for the good of the people as a whole," he said. "Some of these have not run as smoothly as if they had been years in preparation."

He states that there have been mistakes made, some of them by individual acts but that efforts had been made to correct them.

"But now we must cease criticising ourselves and must forget petty dislikes for an individual and go forward and form ranks solidly under one leader," he declared.

He predicted that if every one does his part and constitutes himself as an individual committee to acquaint his neighbor with the accomplishments of the administration and the issues there will be no question of a sweeping triumph next November.

"We cannot raise the dollars for a war chest like the Liberty League but we can obtain the loyalty of the vast number of the citizens," he said.

Lieutenant Governor Hurley pleaded for a united party and expressed disappointment over not being able to hear the President's address in Washington more plainly.

HISTORY REPEATS

He declared that Jackson fought for human rights and that history was repeating itself. Jackson, he instanced, fought the greatest group of special privilege in the history of the then young republic, and was the object of attack from the powerful Bank of the United States.

The lieutenant-governor also flayed the Liberty League, whom he accused of wrapping themselves in the folds of the Constitution.

Although seated among the diners on the floor, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald was literally dragged up to the orchestra and received an ovation when he rendered his old standby—"Sweet Adeline."

The final speaker was Collector of the Port Maynard. At the end of an address largely reminiscent of campaigns of recent years when he occupied the position of chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Maynard said:

"We don't want Hoover. We don't want Borah. We don't want any candidate like Governor Landon of Kansas, who is supported by William Randolph Hearst."

conclude

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

PHILADELPHIA SELECTED BY DEMOCRATS

BULLETIN

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP) — The Democratic national committee late today selected Philadelphia for the convention to begin June 23.

Washington, Jan. 9 (INS)—Warned by National Chairman James A. Farley that the oncoming presidential campaign is to be a "dirty one" and to prepare accordingly, the Democratic National Committee disposed of its preliminary work today.

The committee then recessed for two hours before determining whether Chicago or Philadelphia is to be the site of the June convention. It probably will be Chicago.

Only one discordant note broke through the harmony. This came from Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia upon the question of "unanimously" pledging Presdient Roosevelt loyalty and support.

When Chairman Farley called for unanimous approval of the resolution there came from the black-haired Georgian a firm but distinct "no."

The date of June 23 has been informally selected for the opening of the national convention, exactly two weeks after the Republicans convene at Cleveland.

In the meantime, President Roosevelt had sent the Democratic campaign of 1936 away winging on this militant note:

"We will not retreat."

In his address opening today's meeting the postmaster general warned that the approaching presidential campaign will be a "dirty one"—on the part of the administration foes.

The frequent analogies that Mr. Roosevelt drew between his own administration and that of Andrew Jackson evoked applause and laughter from the nearly 2000 Democrats who chipped in $50 a plate last night to inaugurate the Democratic campaign of 1936. The Washington dinner was the headliner of the Democratic show, but its smaller counterparts were staged throughout the country in hundreds of cities.

JACKSON'S COURT FIGHT

Among those praising the President's address was Governor Curley of Massachusetts, a guest at the dinner.

Andrew Jackson had difficulty with the Supreme Court. He once observed pungently:

"John Marshall (chief justice) has his decision; now let him enforce it."

Mr. Roosevelt did not go that far, although he referred indirectly to his difficulties with the Supreme Court, which in the past nine months has knocked out the main pillars of his "raw deal" and threatens to knock out still more in the weeks to come. Near the close of his speech, after repeatedly drawing attention to the similarity of his own and Jackson's problems, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I know you will not be surprised by lack of comment on my part on the decision of the supreme court two days ago. (Invalidating the AAA.)

"I cannot and will not render offhand judgment without studying with utmost care, two OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS OPINIONS, the majority and the minority, ever rendered in any case before the supreme court of the United States.

"The ultimate result of the language of these opinions will profoundly affect the lives of Americans for years to come. It is enough to say that the attainment of justice and continuance of prosperity for American agriculture remains an immediate and constant objective of my administration."

The President went to particular pains to emphasize the "two" opinions—indicating that the administration is studying the minority decision of three by Justice Stone, upholding the AAA, almost if not quite as seriously as it is the nullifying majority decision of six by Justice Roberts. Justice Stone was as vehement in supporting the principles of AAA as Justice Roberts was in condemning it.

A frank and open bid again was made by Mr. Roosevelt for the support of other than Democrats in the approaching campaign. He said he spoke to the Jacksonian diners in the same language and spirit that he would address a gathering of "Republicans, Progressives, Independents, Farmer-Laborites, or business men." Mr Roosevelt had a lot of this sort of support in 1932.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Curley's Banter Wins Chuckle in Conference

GOVERNOR CURLEY — FATHER COUGHLIN

(Pictures from International News Photograph Service.)

Governor Curley brings a broad smile to the face of Father Charles E. Coughlin as he comments shrewdly on the latter's announced plan to bring suit against the Federal Reserve Board, attacking the constitutionality of the 1913 Federal Reserve Act and all its amendments. "I'm going to have two of the best known men in the country as attorneys," said Coughlin. "That sounds like Al Smith and President Roosevelt," suggested the Massachusetts governor.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

THE SENATOR SAYS:

Cambridge 'Pols' Almost Have A Dinner

Everybody Comes to Eat On City Funds—But No One's Invited!

THE SENATOR:

He sees all and knows all that's going on in Massachusetts politics and most of it he finds amusing or amazing, or both. Best of all, he tells about it.

Meet him below and listen in with him regularly in the Boston Sunday Advertiser and Boston Evening American.

"Senator," says Timmy, "the first one is on me because I am feeling very good today on account of I hear a swell yarn I will tell you about."

"That is very nice of you, Timmy," says The Senator, "and no doubt it is the same for the boys."

Well, even this does not disturb Timmy because Timmy is laughing all over and sets them up for all concerned.

THE SENATOR

"Senator," says Timmy, "this yarn is about a very swell dinner that they have with the little bits of peas and the planks with shad on them and roasted untamed ducks at the Hotel Continental Monday with all of the big pols in attendance. These are the big Cambridge pols who have received telephone calls that they are on the special list for the dinner that the old mayor, Dick Russell, is giving to the new mayor, Johnny Lynch, after the inaugural. Well, there is a very extinguished gathering of guests in the hotel lobby as the big meal time approaches and who is there but Cecil E. Fraser, the big pol, and City Treasurer Bill Shea and Russell Wood of the school committee and a lot like that. You know—no dese and demmers in the bunch.

"The special dining room is all ready and the special dinner is all ready with the little bits of peas that you can get at least a hundred on a knife and the special guests are all ready to do a job on the special untamed ducks only they are all waiting for the host, old mayor, Dick Russell, and the guest of honor, new mayor, Johnny Lynch.

"Well, Senator, they keep on waiting and waiting and finally one of the big pols says to another of the big pols. 'Say, how

Continued

its smaller counterparts were

does your invite come in?' and the other big pol says, 'Why, I am at home yesterday spending a very quiet Sunday when the phone rings and I am invited at the city's expense.' So then the pols all ask each other and it seems everybody has been invited on the telephone to this very high class dinner at the city expense.

Good Idea to Call Mayors

"Well, Senator, they finally think it will be a good plan to call up the old mayor and the new mayor and see if a slight mistake has been made on the date and so they call them up and both are eating their dinner at home and never heard of any such affair as the big pols are gathered to attend.

"The old mayor, Dick Russell, says he is very fond of the new mayor, Johnny Lynch, but he is certainly not giving him any dinner at city expense much as he would like to because the voters might not think this is just the thing to do. With that, all of the big Cambridge pols are very sore and decide they will go home, but the hotel says, 'Here is a very nice dinner of the little peas and the untamed ducks and it cannot be wasted.' In the end the party gets fed and the hotel gets stuck. Isn't that a wow!"

"Timmy," says The Senator, "that is very amusing but you would not be laughing if you were the one to get stuck. While we are speaking of Cambridge, I will tell you about Mayor Johnny Lynch's headache. This is caused by so many of his friends thinking they are going to be the city solicitor, which is a very nice job that pays $4700. However the mayor moves in this case, or even if he doesn't make any move, there are a lot of people not going to like it. George McLaughlin, Peter J. Nelligan and Theodore Lynch are among the candidates for the job but a large delegation wishes Edmund L. Twomey to be retained in the job because of his fine record before the state tax appeal board. I think that Mayor Johnny Lynch will coast along on this for a while but it is even a headache while he is coasting."

It is at this point that The Senator follows Timmy's fine example and sets them up for all concerned.

"Timmy," says The Senator, "I have just been glancing over the list of those whose jobs expire this year and I notice that Governor Jim will have quite a number of places to fill before his own job expires unless he changes his mind. The term of William P. Hayes, of Springfield, as chairman of the Alcoholic Beverages Commission, expires April 7."

Timmy Prefers Own End

"Senator," says Timmy, "that is the one I want."

"So do a lot of others, Timmy," says The Senator. "Or maybe you would like to go on the Boston licensing board. Mary Driscoll's term is up the first Monday in June."

"Senator," says Timmy, "I will stay at this end of the business."

"Well, Timmy," says The Senator, "two very nice jobs will be open in July when the terms of Tom Lavalle and Charlie Davenport are up on the water supply commission. The big vacancies will not come until late in the year, however. One of these is the spot on the state racing commission that Bill Ensign is filling. I think the job that is just the one for you is vacant on December 1."

"What is that, Senator?" says Timmy.

"Board of examiners of plumbers, Timmy," says The Senator.

Well, between Timmy and The Senator getting such a big laugh all around and setting them up, the boys give this a big cheer which is a bad move because The Senator climbs down to leave, on account of he always likes to make his exit on a nifty.

"Senator," says Timmy, "do you want to fix up that little tab before you go?"

"Why, Timmy," says The Senator, "I thought I was all squared up."

"You are, Senator," says Timmy, "except for the champagne you phoned for yesterday when you got stuck at the office party and the boy comes for it."

"Timmy," says The Senator, "I did not phone for any champagne and I did not send for any champagne. I think you had better get in touch with the big Cambridge pols you are telling me about, and start laughing again."

concluded

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ABSENTEE VOTE FOR ILL URGED

Considine's Bill Applies to State Elections

Pay Boost for Governor to $20,000 Proposed

Declaring that many persons are disenfranchised by illness and their inability to go to the polls, while persons outside the State are able to vote by absentee ballots, Senator Walter Considine of New Bedford filed a bill in the Legislature yesterday to extend the absentee privilege to persons who are confined to their homes or hospitals on election day.

The Considine measure would apply to biennial state elections. It provides that a voter desiring one of the "sick-bed ballots" be required to present a certificate of illness or incapacity in order to enjoy the privilege.

Although still behind last year's figure by 36 petitions, the number of measures offered for the 1936 session in the House of Representatives climbed to 647 yesterday, with 112 filed during the day. In the Senate, the figure was 182, with 51 filed yesterday.

Asks More for Governor

An increase in the salary of the Governor from $10,000 to $20,000 was asked in a bill offered yesterday by Representative Wenzler of Boston.

A bill to forbid payment of dividends by gas or electric companies if such payments are "contrary to public interest" and one to aid cities and towns to establish municipal lighting plants, were filed by H. P. Moulton, secretary, Public Franchise League.

Representative Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence refiled her bill of last year to abolish breach of contract to marry as a cause of action at law.

Removal of Westwood from the Metropolitan Parks District and relief of that town from the assessments for maintenance of parks is contained in a bill offered by Representative McClaren of Westwood.

Unauthorized use of an automobile would be regarded as a felony and punishable by a State Prison sentence under a bill of Representative Morrison of Hyde Park.

A measure filed for Registrar Goodwin by Representative Woekel of Methuen would confiscate bail in speeding cases as a fine if defendants failed to appear in court.

Construction of a bridge over the Connecticut River from Turners Falls to Riverside, Gill, is sought in a bill of the Franklin County Commissioners filed by Representative Gunn of Montague.

The state tax would be limited to $2,000,000, under a bill offered by Representative McLaren of Westwood.

Representative Hedges of Quincy seeks to submit to the voters the question of repealing the compulsory auto insurance law. Repeal of that law is also asked in a petition of Representative Finkelstein of Boston.

A husband and wife, living together, would receive a minimum of $45 a month for old age assistance under a bill of Senator Daly.

The minimum salary of prison guards would be raised from $1560 to $1800 a year, in a bill introduced by Representatives Irwin and Flaherty of Boston.

Daly Files Bills

Construction of a sidewalk on Fellsway West, between Elm st, Medford, and South st, Stoneham, an adequate lighting system on Mystic Valley Parkway between High st, West Medford and Beacon st, Winchester, and construction of a state highway from Mystic av and Harvard st along Winter Brook to Tufts sq in Medford, were asked by Senator Daly of Medford.

The closing hour of taverns would be changed from 11 to 12 p m under a bill of Representative Lane of Lawrence, on petition of Joseph C. Campione.

A retirement allowance, based on annuity and pension contributions for Springfield city employes is asked in a bill filed by Representative Clampit of that city for Mayor Henry Martens.

Representative Dorgan asked that district courts be given power to impose jail sentences for carrying concealed weapons and machine guns. This petition was filed for Commissioner of Public Works Kirk.

No license for the sale of liquor would be given within 400 feet of a church, under another Wenzler bill.

Judges would be barred from serving as Legislative counsel or agent, or holding other remunerative office, under a bill of Representative Bowker of Brookline.

An investigation by the Metropolitan District Commission into the delay in completion of the Wellington Bridge between Medford and Somerville is asked in a measure of Representative Lane of Lawrence.

Reduction of the membership of the House of Representatives from 240 to 120 is the request contained in a bill of Representative Johnson of Brockton.

An investigation of the Public Utilities Commission's efforts against stock swindling was requested by Representative Sawyer of Ware.

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MRS DUMAS AND SULLIVAN ASSISTANTS TO DEVER

Mrs Mary S. Dumas of Worcester and Raymond E. Sullivan of Brighton were yesterday appointed assistants to Atty Gen Dever. Mrs Dumas succeeds Mrs Golda R. Walters of Woburn. Sullivan will cooperate with United States Attorney General Cummings in his drive for unification of the laws relative to paroles, pardons and probations.

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COMMENT PARTISAN ON ROOSEVELT TALK

Attack by G. O. P. Starts Hours Before Dinner

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Senator Dickinson of Iowa, who has been mentioned as a possible Republican Presidential candidate, heard it over the radio and called it "another drastic effort to divide class against class."

The furor of words began even before the speech was made, when Representative Fish, Republican of New York, took the House floor to compare the $50-a-plate dinner with Belshazzar's Feast where the Bible says ominous handwriting appeared on the wall. Democrats in Congress replied by citing recent business gains.

After hearing the speech, Fish called it "a great improvement over the political tirade delivered to Congress a few days ago, but neither contained any constructive recommendations."

Other comment included:

W. P. A. Administrator Harry Hopkins—"A damn good speech and one of the best I ever heard on the real issues. He really let them have it."

Chairman Doughton, Dem. of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee—"It was the greatest kind of a fighting speech—the kind the Democrats and the country need."

Representative Rich, Rep, of Pennsylvania—"Mr Roosevelt has had a change of heart, caused no doubt temporarily by the decision of the Supreme Court—when he proposed a Presidential toast to the Federal union. It must be preserved—I wonder how long it will last."

Gov Curley of Massachusetts—"A constructive, courageous, fighting message that spells victory."

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, assistant Republican leader—"It was the usual political speech. The President apparently believes the New Deal needs a little oxygen."

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DINNER AT CAPITAL RAISE $100,000 FUND

Jackson Day Fete Assailed by Liberty League

By M. E. HENNESSY

WASHINGTON, Jan 8—As a result of two Jackson Day dinners held here tonight, the biggest being Postmaster General Farley's at the Mayflower Hotel, attended by 2000 Democrats, who paid $50 a plate, and the other at the Willard, held under the auspices of Young Democrats, at $10 a plate, patronized by 1900 youthful members of the party, the coffers of the party will be enriched by more than $100,000.

Forty-five dollars of every $50 subscription of the Farley dinner, and $7.50 of every $10 received at the Young Democrats' function, will be turned over to W. Forbes Morgan, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, all of which, it is promised, will be used to reduce the present debt of the National Committee, amounting to $378,615.

In addition to the Washington dinners, similar gatherings took place in the 48 states and the territorial possessions of the United States, and on many ships at sea flying the Stars and Stripes. At the Mayflower dinner, President Roosevelt was the only speaker.

Chairman Farley of the National Committee was the presiding officer and introduced Mr Roosevelt at 10 o'clock in a few words: "Fellow Democrats, the President of the United States." After the cheering and applause quieted down the President began his speech over a nation-wide radio network.

The Roosevelts divided their patronage tonight, Mrs Roosevelt attending the Willard Hotel dinner, accompanied by Mrs Florence Jackson Stoddard, a grandniece of Gen Jackson, hero of the battle of New Orleans.

Among the Massachusetts people noticed at the Mayflower dining room were Gov Curley, Major Joseph Timilty of his staff, Secretary Hoy, Comptroller Murphy, State Treas Charles F. Hurley, School Committeeman Harry J. Smith of Boston, Henry Cushing of Brookline, Mrs Louis M. Howe of Fall River, Robert Jackson of Concord, N H, all the national committeemen and women from New England, except the Massachusetts member, ex-Gov Joseph B. Ely, Senator Levy of Rhode Island and Gov Brann of Maine. The governors sat at the head table.

The hotel management said that their check showed 2500 tickets taken at the entrance, the largest dinner ever served.

At the conclusion of the dinner the tables in the main dining hall were removed and diners in the corridors were permitted to move into the ballroom where the President delivered his address.

Early today Washington began to fill up with visiting Democrats from every section of the country, who came to attend one of the two Jackson dinners. The Democratic National Committee furnished speakers for other victory dinners to states making requests, with the result that many prominent members of Congress were out of town and absent from tonight's gatherings.

Jouett Shouse's Liberty League today issued a blistering statement criticizing Postmaster General Farley, alleging that he and other members of the Democratic National Committee were soliciting Government officials to purchase tickets for tonight's dinners. According to officials at Democratic headquarters, the only basis for the charge is that invitations to participate in the event reached a number of Republican holdovers in the various departments, the mailers assuming that they were Democrats.

In the Department of Justice, it is claimed one Democratic office holder, who asked several Republican associates if they were going to the Farley dinner, and receiving a negative answer, decided that he would not attend. He said he saw no reason why he, a Democrat, should give up $50 while Republicans, some of them heads of departments, were allowed to go scot free. When the department head heard of the incident, it is alleged, he asked for the resignation of the offending Democrat on the ground that it was against the rules of the department to solicit campaign funds.

Congressman Carroll Reece of Tennessee, a Republican, also issued a statement in which he said that as a representative of Andrew Jackson's state, tonight's celebration was a fraud on real Democrats, and that the President had departed from the political principles of Old Hickory. Jouett Shouse said today that he expected his league's dinner on the 25th, when Ex-Gov Smith of New York is to be the chief speaker, will be a big affair. Applicants for tickets to hear Smith assail Roosevelt, he said, had already exceeded his fondest expectations.

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BOURNE CAMP IS SOUGHT BY CURLEY IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Jan 8 (A P)—Gov James M. Curley of Massachusetts said today he had asked officials of the War Department and other Administrative executives to endorse a proposal for a National Guard camp at Bourne on Cape Cod, Mass.

Curley, here to attend the Jackson Day dinner of Democrats from all parts of the country, spent the afternoon discussing the Cape Cod project. He said he estimated an additional $700,000 would be needed to carry out the project.

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CURLEY HONORED BY FISH AND GAME MEN

Gov Curley was elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association at the annual meeting yesterday at the Hotel Statler.

Others elected to membership were Ernest Dean, Commissioner of Conservation; Raymond J. Kenney, fish and game director; the chiefs of fish and game administration in other New England states, Chief Ira N. Gabrielson of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey; Ex-Chief J. N. Darling and Dr Gardner Bump of New York.

Chairman Winslow Crowell of the inland fishing committee announced a membership of more than 300 in the association's Norfolk Trout Club venture where more than 8000 fat red-spots are awaiting the sportsmen when the ice breaks up in March. He announced that members, with their families and friends, are offered Winter skating privileges on the three ponds of the Norfolk preserve, where lunches and outdoor fireplaces are available for picnickers.

The following officers were elected: Arthur B. Harlow, president; Dr William J. Mixter, Henry V. Greenough, John L. Saltonstall and William P. Wharton, vice presidents; David A. Aylward, secretary, and James J. Storrow, treasurer.

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WINCHESTER

The Winchester Police Relief Association yesterday elected the following officers: John E. Hanlon, pres; Joseph Derro, VP; John J. Dolan, sec; D. Irving Reardon, treas, and Chief William H. Rogers, James P. Donaughey and Sergt Charles J. Harrold, trustees. It was voted to hold the annual concert and dance on Easter Monday.

Christian Science funeral services were read for Miss Delia Whitney at the Kelley & Hawes funeral chapel on Elmwood av yesterday afternoon. Cremation followed and the ashes were interred in Wildwood Cemetery. Miss Whitney, who died at the Winchester Home for the Aged last Sunday, following a short sickness, was the last member of a prominent old Winchester family.

The Selectmen have appointed Joseph L. Quigley of Lebanon st a member of the Winchester Police Department to assume duty on Jan 20. He is 29 years of age and has been a special police officer for several years. He has been doing police duty around the reservoirs.

Sergt Arthur T. O'Leary, bodyguard of Gov Curley, left for New York city and Washington, D C, today. He will return the first of next week.

The preservation of antiques committee of the Fortnightly will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon in Fortnightly Hall. Nina F. Little of Brookline will give an illustrated lecture on "Historical Pottery and Porcelain for the American Market Between 1784 and 1840." The cochairmen serving with Alice Andrews are Mary A. Fitch, Marion Hayden and Dorothy Strong. The tea chairmen are Louise and Eleanor Bancroft assisted by Dora M. Elliott, Mary P. Symmes and Edith Fletcher.

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RECEPTION TO HONOR M. C. O. F. CHAPLAIN

James M. Curley Jr Court Has Program Sunday

James M. Curley Jr Court, M. C. O. F., will hold its annual chaplains' night at the Hotel Statler on Sunday evening at 8. Rev Harry M. O'Connor, chaplain of the Curley Court, will be tendered a public reception to which members and their friends are invited.

The committee, headed by Vice Chief Ranger William J. O'Donnell, has arranged a fine program. Francis X. Rooney, Catholic lecturer, will speak on "A visit to the Island of Fr Damien."

Larry Thornton, a member of the court, a singer, will entertain. There also will be piano selections by Joseph Amerena and violin selections by Arthur Scena.

Other invited guests are Gov Curley, Henry J. Smith and Maurice J. Tobin.

The committee includes Chief Ranger Edward A. Morrissey Jr, William G. O'Hare, Thomas M. Gemelli, Paul J. Murphy, Dr William L. Moriarty Will Holbrow, James J. Manning Cornelius J. Murphy, Dorothea Leary Mary Moynihan, Marie Crowley, Mrs Mary J. O'Donnell, Mary J. Casey and Kay Fallon.

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G. O. P. CHIEFS ASSAIL TIRADE

'Demagoguery,' Republicans Say—Democrats Call It Militant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—As Democrats hailed President Roosevelt's Jackson day speech as "inspiring" and "courageous," Republicans tonight were quick to assail it with such words as "demagoguery."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the majority leader, who attended the dinner where the executive spoke, said it was "an inspiring address."

Senator Dickinson of Iowa, who has been mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate, heard it over the radio and called it "another drastic effort to divide class against class."

The furor of words began even before the speech was made, when Representative Fish (R.-N.Y.) took the House floor to compare the $50-a-plate dinner with Belshazzar's feast where the Bible says ominous handwriting appeared on the wall. Democrats in Congress replied by citing recent business gains.

After hearing the speech, Fish called it "a great improvement over the political tirade delivered to Congress a few days ago, but neither contained any constructive recommendations."

Other comment included:

WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins: "A damn good speech and one of the best I ever heard on the real issues. He really let them have it."

Chairman Doughton (D.-N.C.) of the House ways and means committee: "It was the greatest kind of a fighting speech—the kind the Democrats and the country need."

Representative Taber (R.-N.Y.): "I wonder what the ordinary man whose liberty and opportunities to make something for himself this man has tried so hard to destroy will think of this latest piece of demogoguery."

Senator Connally (D.-Tex.): "It was a real Andrew Jackson speech, courageous and militant."

Representative Rich (R.-Pa.): "Mr. Roosevelt at the $50-a-plate Jackson day depression banquet has had a change of heart, caused no doubt temporarily by the decision of the Supreme Court—when he proposed a presidential toast to the federal Union. It must be preserved —I wonder how long it will last."

Gov. Curley of Massachusetts: "A constructive, courageous, fighting message that spells victory."

Chairman O'Connor (D.-N.Y.) of the House rules committee: "It evidenced the determination of the Democratic party to continue to help the farmer in spite of 12 Supreme courts."

Representative Maverick (D.-Tex.): chusetts, assistant Republican leader: "It was the usual political speech. The President apparently believes the New Deal needs a little ~~ornery~~."

Representative Maverick (D.-Tex.) "This speech was better than the last one and I didn't think that could be any better."

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Democrats to Name Convention City Today; Chicago Is Leading

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Chicago was reported in reliable party circles tonight to be running ahead in the race for selection as the site of next summer's Democratic national convention.

Democratic chieftains, gathered in a series of conferences after hearing President Roosevelt's Jackson day dinner address, jockeyed back and forth between Chicago and Philadelphia as a prelude to a formal vote on the site at tomorrow's national committee meeting.

Postmaster-General Farley, who also is national committee chairman, told newspapermen:

"It is an open fight between Chicago and Philadelphia."

Earlier in the day, Philadelphia was reported to be running strongly ahead. That city already has reported the raising of a convention fund of $150,000.

After tonight's conferences, however, authoritative word was given that sentiment was increasingly strong for the mid-western city.

Some observers speculated whether the supreme court's AAA decision may not have carried some weight in pushing sentiment toward a city nearer the farm belt.

Senator Guffey (Dem.-Pa.) was active in seeking support for Philadelphia. He conferred at length with Farley, and was joined in one conference by Jesse Jones, head of the RFC, Secretary Hull and Atty.-Gen. Cummings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts said today he had asked officials of the War Department and other administrative executives to indorse a proposal for a national guard camp at Bourne, on Cape Cod, Mass. Curley spent the afternoon discussing the project. He said he estimated an additional $700,000 would be needed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann and National Committeeman F. Harold Dubord of Maine arrived in Washington tonight. They will remain for the meeting tomorrow of the Democratic national committee.

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PARKMAN HITS PAINLESS TAX

Warns Concord Group of Politicians Who Promise Indirect Levies

CITES MESSAGE OF GOV. CURLEY

CONCORD, Jan. 8—A warning against "the politician who offers you taxes that won't hurt" was uttered tonight by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., in an address before the Concord Taxpayers Association. He charged that the state tax, once a good measuring rod of the extravagance or economy of administration, is such no longer.

Calling attention to the various suggestions in Gov. Curley's New Year message for raising new revenue, Senator Parkman said:

"With the single exception of a continuation of the 10 per cent. surtax on incomes, every one of the new taxes recommended is a so-called indirect tax, the kind of tax the politician likes to feel the average taxpayer is too dumb to recognize."

He said in part:

STATE HOUSE SIGN

For 10 days or so before New Year's Day the dignified Bulfinch front of the State House was decorated—or would it be better to say desecrated—by an illuminated sign done in all the colors of the rainbow wishing the citizens of the commonwealth of Massachusetts a happy and prosperous New Year. For the taxpayer who reads the New Year message of the Governor, looking earnestly for a ray of hope and relief from his burdens, that wish must now seem a rather grim joke.

For you will search in vain for any indication of a desire for that economy or efficient administration, which he sometimes preaches but never practices, except the time-worn suggestion that another commission be set up to study it. It looks as is "our friends" in the State House—and for that matter in the White House—prefer to do the spending and let some one else do the economizing later on.

The Governor remarks on page 53 of his annual message that the entire thought and effort of public officials has been directed solely to ways and means of increasing revenue with rarely any attention given to the more important subject, namely: the development of a program for the reduction in the cost of government which has been constantly increasing and to which insufficient attention has been given.

Those are words with a pleasant sound to the taxpayer but their sweet taste is quickly soured if you read on. For they are followed by six pages of suggestions for methods of raising new revenue from other sources. And not a single suggestion anywhere for a reduction in the cost of government!

Moreover, the observant taxpayer will not miss the important fact that, with the single exception of a continuation of the 10 per cent. surtax on incomes, every single one of the new taxes recommended is a so-called indirect tax—the kind of tax the politician likes to feel the average taxpayer is too dumb to recognize. Taxes on alcohol, on cigarettes, higher taxes for dog racing, for motor bus registration, on gasoline—all sugar-coated with the promise that they will be used to eliminate the state tax and thus lift the burden off the home-owner.

"Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts" ought to be paraphrased to "beware of the politician who offers you taxes that won't hurt."

SEES DANGER

To my mind these two suggestions are insidious and dangerous; they tend to distract the mind of the taxpayer from the weight that he carries upon his shoulders, and they give an added reason for the existence of a taxpayers' association such as this.

The state tax is almost the only direct reminder to the taxpayer which he now has of the burden of his state government. That the Governor is well aware of this is clear from the discussion in the message where he points out that "the amount established by the Legislature as a state tax upon a city and town is in practice deducted from the revenues collected by the state for distribution before the balance is distributed for municipal purposes, but the amount assessed is found in the determination of the local tax rate and thus is made to appear a direct tax for future purposes upon property locally situated."

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Political Barometer

"As go the employees of City Hall so goes the city election" is Boston's version of the political dictum regarding the State of Maine. This municipal barometer can often be applied with success to State elections, as many of the City Hall habitués have aspirations for either state jobs or offices. Thus an interesting light on Governor Curley's position among local politicians may be gleaned from the small talk about the Hall, as Mr. Curley, due to his 12 years as Mayor and his position as chief Democrat of the Commonwealth, has always held much of the spotlight there.

Contrary to previous campaigns, when Governor Curley could count on the support of a large number of municipal employees, he appears at the moment to be finding very little support among his former admirers and associates. It seems probable that several factors are responsible for this change in sentiment.

Sentiment in Politics

The first reason, sentimental rather than political, but one always important to the satellites of a man who has achieved a measure of success, is the change in the Curley attitude toward his acquaintances. In the days of the Curley regime at City Hall the door to his office was always open to any who aided him in his campaign and to whom he owed a debt. Now, due undoubtedly in part to the exigencies of his office, he has closed the door to all but a chosen few, to such an extent that members of the Curley organization itself are accusing him of ingratitude.

A weakening in the Curley organization would be a serious blow to the Governor in the next senatorial fight, especially in view of the bitter opposition, which he seems certain to encounter from the Mansfield and the Walsh-Ely groups in the Democratic Party.

Patronage

A more specific indignation felt by Governor Curley's workers is raised by the distribution of jobs, which have gone in too many cases to Republicans and men who were not active Curley supporters. Many of these jobs have been undoubtedly given in pay for support given to the Governor across party lines, but that is small comfort to those who were looking confidently forward to a political reward.

Several persons who in years past were close to Mr. Curley in the matter of publicity and organization have expressed the opinion that if he is beaten in the Senate fight, he will owe his defeat not so much to the votes of his opponents but to number of his people who did not vote for him. Dissatisfaction spreads quickly in politics, as most political observers like to air their opinions, and those who are dependent upon the will of the man in power for their jobs are quick to desert a sinking political ship.

No Security Here

There are few jobs that are less secure and last for a shorter time than political ones, and thus at a place like City Hall a large part of the employees' time goes into keeping in touch with all political changes. Through such astute observation and maneuvering many of the employees appointed by Mr. Curley when Mayor have retained their positions under Mayor Mansfield.

On more than one occasion Mayor Mansfield has been warned by political advisers to get rid of many hangovers who have other political allegiances, yet he has refrained from ejecting employees, except for cause. As a result more than once the effort has been made to discredit the Mayor behind his back, generally through a whispering campaign.

Mansfield Gains

It seems, however, safe to say, in spite of efforts in certain quarters to discredit him, that the Mayor has, in the few past months been riding on the crest of a political wave. His attempts to bring out into the open graft, alleged to have been perpetrated under former mayoralties and his resolute opposition to Governor Curley on certain questions, in which many have thought the Governor misguided, have produced much favorable comment in the press and among the people of Boston. All of which should prove to be effective ammunition if the Mayor decides to train his guns on the Governorship next year.

J. G. H.

C. S. Monitor
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Why?—No Picture of Curley at Jackson Dinner

Governor Curley himself didn't say anything about it, but he had friends who let it be known that they felt a little "disturbed" because the Governor's picture was not displayed at the Boston Jackson Day dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night.

It seems that what the State House contingent is pleased to call the "Federal Crowd" had charge of the banquet, scheduled to raise campaign funds and to pay honor to the hero of New Orleans and the President who uttered the familiar line—"to the victor belong the spoils."

Among the properties needed for decoration was a good-sized picture of President Roosevelt. Somebody called the Governor's office and asked if such a picture were on hand there. A secretary searched through storage places and uncovered one with the Governor and the President posed together. He called back and offered it to the "Federal Crowd," only to have it refused with the explanation that it had been decided not to have decorations.

Last night, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, unfurled a Roosevelt poster at the banquet. A picture of the Governor was conspicuously absent, and—word went around the State House today—"some of the Curley boys are feeling a little huffy."

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Fascism in the State House

THE latest instance of pseudo-dictatorship in the Curley regime occurred at a hearing on the question of the soldiers' bonus yesterday at the State House. Philip Frankfeld of Boston, who said he represented 150 Communist veterans, was told by Senator Thomas Burke of Boston, chairman of the committee on constitutional law, that he would be ejected if he attempted to speak. The incident was precipitated by Representative Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere, clerk of the committee, who offered to resign rather than enter Mr. Frankfeld's name on the record in the customary manner and thus allow him permission to express his views.

This is not the way to expose and eradicate Communism. It does exhibit the temper and the methods of something that is a more imminent threat in Massachusetts today. That is dictatorship. And if Mr. Burke and Mr. Reinstein were to stand atop of Beacon Hill waving Red flags and disseminating Red literature, they could hardly promote both Fascism and Communism more than by arbitrarily denying freedom of speech to a speaker whose remarks would have done much less harm than the resentment aroused by their dictatorial action.

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

TAKE HEED

A careful reading of the message of Governor Lehman to the New York Legislature on the crime situation is recommended to Governor Curley and his Council before they go through with their plans to remove the Board of Parole.

Governor Lehman calls for a strengthening of parole regulations. Governor Curley and the Council would weaken them.

Certain members of the Council have bitterly criticised the law which allows the Board of Parole to keep a convict with a bad record in prison after he has served his minimum sentence less the good conduct allowance. New York has the same law and Governor Lehman speaks of it with approval. Yet, some members of the Council here want to repeal it.

The New York Governor goes further. He asks the Legislature to give the Board of Parole the power effectively to supervise the conduct of all offenders when released from prison, whether on parole or not.

Governor Lehman says that such a law is, in his judgment, necessary.

Nor is the New York Governor at all impressed with the argument advanced by Governor Curley and members of the Council that the heads of prisons be given more authority to pass on what prisoners shall be paroled. On the contrary, the New York Governor wants this sort of authority taken away from the heads of certain correctional institutions who now have the power to set up their own boards of parole. He wants the State Board of Parole to have complete authority over all institutions in the matter of parole.

Now, these conclusions were reached by Governor Lehman after a long study of the whole problem. He is so convinced that more stringent parole regulations are necessary that he has asked the Legislature for a sizable increase in the appropriation for that department so that more supervisors can be added to the parole force.

The important thing is that New York parole regulations are at present just as strict as those of Massachusetts. But they are not strict enough for the New York Governor.

He is evidently not impressed with the sort of pleas made by the heads of our prisons, begging for a weakening of the parole regulations because they are afraid of an "outbreak" of convicts. Nor can he be in sympathy with the ideas of some of the Council here, that a man's prison record should be the test for parole. His test is whether the prisoner, by his past record in and out of prison, is a "good risk" or not. That is the position taken by our Board of Parole.

Let the Council beware of opening the prison doors any wider than they are at present. If they do that, and they are threatening to do it, they will face a storm of disapproval that will jar them decidedly.

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Boston, Mass.
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Gossip of the Town

NO MORE QUICK LUNCHES: Governor Curley is through with sandwich snacks forever. Just recovered from the cold that harassed him for days, he's not going to surrender a tired, resistless body to the onslaught of the first influenza germs some stray visitor brings into the executive sphere. It used to be his daily process to send out for a tray holding a lobster sandwich and a cup of coffee. Two bites of the gubernatorial jaws, a gulp of brown brew, and the Governor's lunch was over,—four minutes elapsed time. Between the bite and the gulp he'd direct a department head where to stay on and where to get off.

That's all done now and the great people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must content themselves with seeing their Chief Executive henceforth having his luncheon leisurely at the Parker House.

* * * *

MAYOR WANTS HIS LUNCHES QUICK: Mayor Mansfield, on the contrary, loves to have his luncheons on the wing. He's even gained weight, he told this department the other day, since taking office. While the Governor has his lone luncheon-tray, the Mayor gets his secretary, Joseph F. Mellyn, to pitch in with him, they bring in Stenographer John Foley, and the trio have a "party." A trio-tray party! The Mayor has no food fetich and eats anything that happens to be on the menu. In the outer office there is a wildly assorted array of five and 10-cent crockery and this sometimes serves as the luncheon-plate.

* * * *

THE LUCK OF SUITE 824: On the eighth floor of 40 Court street is a suite of law offices where the sun never ceases to shine and where the sleet and snow never patter on the windows. Every time somebody opens the door it's either with a fist full of good luck or a check. Well, let's see:

Out of a handful of lawyers who pooled their rent, Paul A. Dever got himself elected Attorney-General,—not so bad! Mathew F. McGuire had no sooner hung his hat on the rack than he got himself made special attorney, criminal division, Department of Justice, Washington. That still left Edwin J. Owens, then professor in the Boston College Law School, who opened his mail to discover himself dean of the Santa Clara Law School, California.

Paul R. Rowen seemed to be on top of the world anyhow, when the appointment as counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission put him a notch higher still. Everybody seemed to be tripping over the good luck of 824, there was so much of it around, when John Patrick Connolly and Edward McPartlin heard themselves congratulated on their appointments to Assistants Attorney-General. The last of these golden-spooned musketeers is Martin H. Tobin, and he's a Boston City Councillor.

And there isn't any horseshoe over suite 824, either.

* * * *

KINGDOM FOR A PAIR OF PANTS: They're giving Ralph Frank, Brookline's commissioner of gymnasiums, a birthday party Jan. 16, at the Boston City Club. And that lets out a hitherto undisclosed secret:

For it was Frank who was with Ralph Sharpe, School street shoe stylist and store executive, when bandits held the place up and, in addition to the cash, demanded their pants. Frank was gun-pointed into a rear closet, his knobby knees mercilessly exposed. Sharpe, retrieving his pants, ran out afterward yelling for policemen.

The tale is that at his party, with Judge Harold P. Williams presiding, Frank is going to be presented either a new pair of pants or a flour barrel.

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Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

BILL TO DOUBLE GOVERNOR'S SALARY

An increase from $10,000 to $20,000 a year in the salary of the Governor of Massachusetts would be provided under the terms of a bill filed late yesterday by Representative John B. Wenzler of South Boston. A similar measure was filed last year but Governor Curley asserted that he would not accept the pay boost.

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POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Curley to Visit in Charlottetown, P. E. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 8 (AP)—Governor Curley of Massachusetts has informed Dr. R. J. Ledwell of Charlottetown that he was keenly disappointed affairs of state prevented his visit to Prince Edward Island last summer, and that he intends to journey to the island province early next summer. Thirty-five years ago the Massachusetts Governor was a patient of Dr. Ledwell in Boston.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

Party Leaders Hail Jacksonian Call to Battle

Democrats Laud Roosevelt Speech as Republicans Cry "Demagoguery"

(By the Associated Press)

President Roosevelt's speech at the Jackson Day dinner evoked new expressions of praise from the men of his party, and aroused Republicans to a reiteration of attacks against the administration.

Extracts follow:

Josephus Daniels, ambassador to Mexico—"The mantle of Jackson has fallen on Franklin D. Roosevelt. As Jackson won fighting, so will he."

Senator Dickinson (R., Iowa)—"Another drastic effort to divide class against class."

Senator Byrnes (D., S. C.)—"The President a week ago challenged the opposition to specify instead of criticize. This is another fighting speech. He's not retreating."

Representative Fish (R., N. Y.)—"A great improvement over the political tirade a few days ago, but neither contained any constructive recommendation."

Governor Curley of Massachusetts—"A constructive, courageous, fighting message that spells victory."

"Latest Piece of Demagoguery"

Representative Taber (R., N. Y.)—"I wonder what the ordinary man will think of this latest piece of demagoguery."

John L. Lewis, mine workers' leader—"A speech showing marvelous courage in the face of opposition."

Representative Rich (R., Pa.)—"Mr. Roosevelt had a change of heart, caused no doubt by the decision of the Supreme Court, when he proposed a presidential toast to the Federal Union, it must be preserved—I wonder how long it will last."

Senator Pittman (D., Nev.)—"He spoke right from the heart."

Senator Connally (D., Tex.)—"A real Andrew Jackson, reminds one of the militant."

Representative Mapes (R., Mich.)—"Mr. Roosevelt's assumption, when he contrasted his administration with that of Andrew aJckson, reminds one of the 'me und Gott' combination."

Just What Democrats Need

Representative Doughton (D., N. C.)—"The greatest kind of a fighting speech—the kind the Democrats and the country needs."

Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.)—"Splendid."

Governor Talmadge, Democrat of Georgia—"He talked like he was afraid to say something, like he wanted to compare himself to Andrew Jackson and he knew he couldn't do it."

Secretary Wallace—"A great message of hope and cheer."

Representative Martin (R., Mass.)—"The usual political speech. The President apparently believes the New Deal needs a little oxygen."

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

PARKMAN HITS PAINLESS TAX

Warns Concord Group of Politicians Who Promise Indirect Levies

CONCORD, Jan. 8—A warning against "the politician who offers you taxes that won't hurt" was uttered tonight by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., in an address before the Concord Taxpayers Association. He charged that the state tax, once a good measuring rod of the extravagance or economy of administration, is such no longer.

Calling attention to the various suggestions in Gov. Curley's New Year message for raising new revenue, Senator Parkman said:

"With the single exception of a continuation of the 10 per cent. surtax on incomes, every one of the new taxes recommended is a so-called indirect tax, the kind of tax the politician likes to feel the average taxpayer is too dumb to recognize."

He said in part:

STATE HOUSE SIGN

For 10 days or so before New Year's Day the dignified Bulfinch front of the State House was decorated—or would it be better to say desecrated—by an illuminated sign done in all the colors of the rainbow wishing the citizens of the commonwealth of Massachusetts a happy and prosperous New Year. For the taxpayer who reads the New Year message of the Governor, looking earnestly for a ray of hope and relief from his burdens, that wish must now seem a rather grim joke.

For you will search in vain for any indication of a desire for that economy or efficient administration, which he sometimes preaches but never practices, except the time worn suggestion that another commission be set up to study it. It looks as is "our friends" in the State House—and for that matter in the White House—prefer to do the spending and let some one else do the economizing later on.

The Governor remarks on page 53 of his annual message that the entire thought and effort of public officials has been directed solely to ways and means of increasing revenue with rarely any attention given to the more important subject, namely: the development of a program for the reduction in the cost of government which has been constantly increasing and to which insufficient attention has been given.

Those are words with a pleasant sound to the taxpayer but their sweet taste is quickly soured if you read on. For they are followed by six pages of suggestions for methods of raising new revenue from other sources. And not a single suggestion anywhere for a reduction in the cost of government!

Moreover, the observant taxpayer will not miss the important fact that, with the single exception of a continuation of the 10 per cent. surtax on incomes, every single one of the new taxes recommended is a so-called indirect tax—the kind of tax the politician likes to feel the average taxpayer is too dumb to recognize. Taxes on alcohol, on cigarettes, higher taxes for dog racing, for motor bus registration, on gasoline—all sugar-coated with the promise that they will be used to eliminate the state tax and thus lift the burden off the home-owner.

"Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts" ought to be paraphrased to "beware of the politician who offers you taxes that won't hurt."

SEES DANGER

To my mind these two suggestions are insidious and dangerous; they tend to distract the mind of the taxpayer from the weight that he carries upon his shoulders, and they give an added reason for the existence of a taxpayers' association such as this.

The state tax is almost the only direct reminder to the taxpayer which he now has of the burden of his state government. That the Governor is well aware of this is clear from the discussion in the message where he points out that "the amount established by the Legislature as a state tax upon a city and town is in practice deducted from the revenues collected by the state for distribution before the balance is distributed for municipal purposes, but the amount assessed is found in the determination of the local tax rate and thus is made to appear a direct tax for future purposes upon property locally situated."

TRANSCRIPT
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JAN 9 1936

Salute to Celebrate New Orleans Victory

Guns Boom on Common Under New Law in Observing the Anniversary

For the first time since the Civil War Boston yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, the final engagement of the War of 1812, in which Andrew Jackson's forces defeated the British who lost 2000 out of the 9000 taking part.

According to the act passed at the last session of the legislature, making provision for official observance of the day, a national salute was fired on the Common and there was a memorial address by Lieutenant Governor Hurley, acting in the absence of Governor Curley.

Colonel Frederick G. Bauer, president of the Society of the War of 1812, said: "Our ancestors who took up arms in 1812 were sacrificed on the altar of our national folly of being unprepared for war. Had we been adequately prepared in the years preceding 1812, we need never have fought the war at all. In spite of the numerous disasters which befell our arms, the War of 1812 wrote some of the brightest pages in the history of our navy, gave us our national anthem and the final victory, 121 years ago today, will ever stand as an example of what American soldiers, well led and inspired with the zeal of their commander and love of country, can perform."

The annual meeting of the Society of the War of 1812 will take place this evening following dinner at the Engineers Club. The society organized by veterans of that war, is perpetuated by their descendants.

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CURLEY COUNCIL CURB URGED

Rep. Dorgan Files Bill to Transfer Its Powers To Governor

Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester today filed a bill which would abolish all statutory powers and duties of the Governor's council and limit it to approval of appointments of justices and notaries.

The council's powers would be given to the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"We know it is a dangerous proposition to give too many powers away to a small body," Dorgan said. "A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse. If the Legislature won't do something in the near future we might as well pack up and turn over the General Court to them."

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 9 1936

G. O. P. CHIEFS ASSAIL TIRADE

'Demagoguery,' Republicans Say—Democrats Call It Militant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—As Democrats hailed President Roosevelt's Jackson day speech as "inspiring" and "courageous," Republicans tonight were quick to assail it with such words as "demogoguery."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the majority leader, who attended the dinner where the executive spoke, said it was "an inspiring address."

Senator Dickinson of Iowa, who has been mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate, heard it over the radio and called it "another drastic effort to divide class against class."

The furor of words began even before the speech was made, when Representative Fish (R.-N.Y.) took the House floor to compare the $50-a-plate dinner with Belshazzar's feast where the Bible says ominous handwriting appeared on the wall. Democrats in Congress replied by citing recent business gains.

After hearing the speech, Fish called it "a great improvement over the political tirade delivered to Congress a few days ago, but neither contained any constructive recommendations."

Other comment included:

WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins: "A damn good speech and one of the best I ever heard on the real issues. He really let them have it."

Chairman Doughton (D.-N.C.) of the House ways and means committee: "It was the greatest kind of a fighting speech—the kind the Democrats and the country need."

Representative Taber (R.-N.Y.): "I wonder what the ordinary man whose liberty and opportunities to make something for himself this man has tried so hard to destroy will think of this latest piece of demogoguery."

Senator Connally (D.-Tex.): "It was a real Andrew Jackson speech, courageous and militant."

Representative Rich (R.-Pa.): "Mr. Roosevelt at the $50-a-plate Jackson day depression banquet has had a change of heart, caused no doubt temporarily by the decision of the Supreme Court—when he proposed a presidential toast to the federal Union. It must be preserved—I wonder how long it will last."

Gov. Curley of Massachusetts: "A constructive, courageous, fighting message that spells victory."

Chairman O'Connor (D.-N.Y.) of the House rules committee: "It evidenced the determination of the Democratic party to continue to help the farmer in spite of 12 Supreme courts."

Representative Maverick (D.-Tex.): chusetts, assistant Republican leader: "It was the usual political speech

The President apparently believes the New Deal needs a little oxygen."

Representative Maverick (D.-Tex.) "This speech was better than the last one and I didn't think that could be any better."

(M-7)

MICRODEX

No. 2

MICRODEX AUTHENTICATION GUIDE (M-II)

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